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FURTHER PAPERS RELATING TO TIBET

B. B. R. A. S.

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EAST INDIA (TIBET).

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO

TIBET.

[*In continuation of Cd.* 2370.]

No. 1.

Convention between Great Britain and Tibet, signed at Lhasa on the 7th September, 1904.

Whereas doubts and difficulties have arisen as to the meaning and validity of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890, and the Trade Regulations of 1893, and as to the liabilities of the Tibetan Government under these agreements; and whereas recent occurrences have tended towards a disturbance of the relations of friendship and good understanding which have existed between the British Government and the Government of Tibet; and whereas it is desirable to restore peace and amicable relations, and to resolve and determine the doubts and difficulties as aforesaid, the said Governments have resolved to conclude a Convention with these objects, and the following articles have been agreed upon by Colonel F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., in virtue of full powers vested in him by His Britannic Majesty's Government and on behalf of that said Government, and Lo-Sang Gyal-Tsen, the Ga-den Ti-Rimpoche, and the representatives of the Council, of the three monasteries Se-ra, Drepung, and Ga-den, and of the ecclesiastical and lay officials of the National Assembly on behalf of the Government of Tibet.

I.

The Government of Tibet engages to respect the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890, and to recognise the frontier between Sikkim and Tibet, as defined in Article I. of the said Convention, and to erect boundary pillars accordingly.

II.

The Tibetan Government undertakes to open forthwith trade marts to which all British and Tibetan subjects shall have free right of access at Gyantse and Gartok, as well as at Yatung.

The Regulations applicable to the trade mart at Yatung, under the Anglo-Chinese Agreement of 1893, shall, subject to such amendments as may hereafter be agreed upon by common consent between the British and Tibetan Governments, apply to the marts above mentioned.

In addition to establishing trade marts at the places mentioned, the Tibetan Government undertakes to place no restrictions on the trade by existing routes, and to consider the question of establishing fresh trade marts under similar conditions if development of trade requires it.

III.

The question of the amendment of the Regulations of 1893 is reserved for separate consideration, and the Tibetan Government undertakes to appoint fully authorised delegates to negotiate with representatives of the British Government as to the details of the amendments required.

IV.

The Tibetan Government undertakes to levy no dues of any kind other than those provided for in the tariff to be mutually agreed upon.

V.

The Tibetan Government undertakes to keep the roads to Gyantse and Gartok from the frontier clear of all obstruction and in a state of repair suited to the needs of the trade, and to establish at Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok, and at each of the other trade marts that may hereafter be established, a Tibetan Agent who shall receive from the British Agent appointed to watch over British trade at the marts in question any letter which the latter may desire to send to the Tibetan or to the Chinese authorities. The Tibetan Agent shall also be responsible for the due delivery of such communications, and for the transmission of replies.

VI.

As an indemnity to the British Government for the expense incurred in the despatch of armed troops to Lhasa, to exact reparation for breaches of treaty obligations, and for the insults offered to and attacks upon the British Commissioner and his following and escort, the Tibetan Government engages to pay a sum of pounds five hundred thousand—equivalent to rupees seventy-five lakhs—to the British Government.

The indemnity shall be payable at such place as the British Government may from time to time, after due notice, indicate, whether in Tibet or in the British districts of Darjeeling or Jalpaiguri, in seventy-five annual instalments of rupees one lakh each on the 1st January in each year, beginning from the 1st January, 1906.

VII.

As security for the payment of the above-mentioned indemnity, and for the fulfilment of the provisions relative to trade marts specified in Articles II., III., IV., and V., the British Government shall continue to occupy the Chumbi Valley until the indemnity has been paid, and until the trade marts have been effectively opened for three years, whichever date may be the later.

VIII.

The Tibetan Government agrees to raze all forts and fortifications and remove all armaments which might impede the course of free communication between the British frontier and the towns of Gyantse and Lhasa.

IX.

The Government of Tibet engages that, without the previous consent of the British Government,—

(*a*) No portion of Tibetan territory shall be ceded, sold, leased, mortgaged or otherwise given for occupation, to any Foreign Power;

(*b*) No such Power shall be permitted to intervene in Tibetan affairs;

(*c*) No Representatives or Agents of any Foreign Power shall be admitted to Tibet;

(*d*) No concessions for railways, roads, telegraphs, mining or other rights, shall be granted to any Foreign Power, or to the subject of any Foreign Power. In the event of consent to such concessions being granted, similar or equivalent concessions shall be granted to the British Government;

(*e*) No Tibetan revenues, whether in kind or in cash, shall be pledged or assigned to any foreign Power, or to the subject of any foreign Power.

X.

In witness whereof the negotiators have signed the same, and affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done in quintuplicate at Lhasa, this 7th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, corresponding with the Tibetan date, the 27th day of the seventh month of the Wood Dragon year.

Tibet Frontier.

F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, *Col.*,
British Commissioner.

Commission.

Seal of British Commissioner.

Seal of the Dalai Lama, affixed by the Ga-den Ti-Rimpoche.

Seal of Council.

Seal of the Dre-pung Monastery.

Seal of Sera Monastery.

Seal of Ga-den Monastery.

Seal of National Assembly.

In proceeding to the signature of the Convention, dated this day, the representatives of Great Britain and Tibet declare that the English text shall be binding.

Tibet Frontier.

F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, *Col.*,
British Commissioner.

Commission.

Seal of British Commissioner.

Seal of the Dalai Lama, affixed by the Ga-den Ti-Rimpoche.

Seal of Council.

Seal of the Dre-pung Monastery.

Seal of Sera Monastery.

Seal of Ga-den Monastery.

Seal of National Assembly.

AMPTHILL,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This Convention was ratified by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council at Simla on the eleventh day of November, A.D., one thousand nine hundred and four.

S. M. FRASER,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Annexure 1.

Declaration signed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and appended to the ratified Convention of 7th September, 1904.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, having ratified the Convention which was concluded at Lhasa on 7th September, 1904, by Colonel Younghusband, C.I.E., British Commissioner for Tibet Frontier Matters, on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Government; and by Lo-Sang Gyal-Tsen, the Ga-den Ti-Rimpoche, and the representatives of the Council, of the three monasteries Sera, Dre-pung and Ga-den, and of the ecclesiastical and lay officials of the National Assembly, on behalf of the Government of Tibet, is pleased to direct as an act of grace that the sum of money which the Tibetan Government have bound themselves under the terms of Article VI. of the said Convention to pay to His Majesty's Government as an indemnity for the expenses incurred by the latter in connection with the despatch of armed forces to Lhasa, be reduced from Rs. 75,00,000 to Rs. 25,00,000; and to declare that the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley shall cease after the due payment of three annual instalments of the said indemnity as fixed by the said Article, provided, however, that the trade marts as stipulated in Article II. of the Convention shall have been effectively opened for three years as provided in Article VI. of the Convention; and that, in the meantime, the Tibetans shall have faithfully complied with the terms of the said Convention in all other respects.

AMPTHILL,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This declaration was signed by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council at Simla on the eleventh day of November, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and four.

S. M. FRASER,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Annexure 2.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, the Foreign Department, to Lo-Sang Gyal-Tsen, the Gaden Ti-Rimpochè, Lhasa, dated Simla, the 15th November, 1904.

I have the honour, by direction of the Government of India, to inform you that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to ratify the Convention which was concluded on 7th September, 1904, by the Representatives of His Britannic Majesty's Government and of the Tibetan Government, respectively.

2. It is with much pleasure that I also forward a declaration, signed by His Excellency the Viceroy and appended to the English version of the ratified Convention, as well as a Tibetan translation of the same, from which you will perceive that His Excellency has been pleased to direct, as an act of grace, that the indemnity due from the Tibetan Government, under the terms of Article VI. of the said Convention, shall be reduced from Rs. 75,00,000 to Rs. 25,00,000; and to declare that the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley shall cease after the due payment of three annual instalments of the said indemnity, provided that the trade marts as stipulated in Article II. of the Convention shall have been effectively opened for three years as provided in Article VI. of the Convention; and that, in the meantime, the Tibetans shall have faithfully complied with the terms of the said Convention in all other respects.

I am at the same time to point out to the Tibetan Government that the gracious consideration shown by the Government of India in spontaneously reducing the amount of the compensation due from Tibet to so moderate an amount as Rs. 25,00,000, and in consenting to restore the Chumbi Valley on such easy conditions as those described above, is largely due to the friendly and correct attitude that the Tibetan Government have adopted towards British interests since the signature of the Convention. In making this free concession the Government of India is animated by the hope that the Tibetan Government will recognise the magnanimity of the British Government and their sincere desire that the most friendly relations shall always prevail between the two contiguous countries of India and Tibet, whose interests are really identical. You will remember that this was the aim that Colonel Younghusband, the British Commissioner who negotiated and signed the Convention on behalf of the British Government, had steadily in view, and His Excellency is glad to see that the Tibetans are evincing a real appreciation of his friendly and sympathetic treatment of them and an active desire to carry out the provisions of the Convention.

I am to take this opportunity of referring you to the declaration signed by the British Commissioner and the Tibetan Representatives in September last, by which the British Agent, who is to be stationed at Gyantse, is accorded by the Government of Tibet the right, under certain circumstances, to visit Lhasa, and of informing you that the Viceroy, while fully appreciating the good-feeling shown by the Tibetan Government in giving such an undertaking, considers it unnecessary to embody its provisions in a formal instrument.

No. 2.*

From Sir E. Satow to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Peking, the 27th September, 1904.

(Telegraphic.)

It is announced in the " Peking Gazette " that T'ang, Customs Taotai at Tientsin, is granted the rank of Deputy Lieutenant-General, and is appointed to proceed to Tibet, where he is to investigate and conduct affairs. I will report date of his departure.

No. 3.*

From Sir E. Satow to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Peking, the 5th October, 1904.

(Telegraphic.)

At an interview which I had to-day with Prince Ching I explained to him that I thought it practically impossible, now that the British Mission had left Lhasa, for the Adhesion Agreement to be signed by Colonel Younghusband and the Resident. His Highness replied that the official mentioned in my telegram, of the 27th September, would arrive in Peking in a day or two, and, after receiving his instructions, proceed at once to Calcutta to negotiate with the Government of India. The Prince said he would be sent round to see me before starting. It is evident that the negotiations must now be transferred to Calcutta, Peking, or London, and I would suggest that the first place would be preferable under all the circumstances. An additional advantage would be that the choice of this place would coincide with the wishes of the Chinese Government.

No. 4.*

From Sir E. Satow to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Peking, the 2nd November, 1904.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of the 27th September. I have been informed by Prince Ching that T'ang is proceeding to his post *viâ* India. He requests me to let him know if within the next few days I learn from His Majesty's Government what place in India T'ang is to meet the British officials appointed to negotiate with him.

No. 5.*

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated the 14th November, 1904.

(Telegraphic.)

His Majesty's Government have decided that the negotiations for securing the adhesion of China shall be conducted at Calcutta. This decision was communicated to Sir E. Satow by telegraph on the 11th instant, with an intimation that he may inform the Chinese Government accordingly.

No. 6.*

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated the 21st November, 1904.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of the 14th instant. Please see telegram of the 2nd November from Sir E. Satow to Foreign Office. We suggest that Prince Ching should be informed, in reply to his inquiry, that Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department will be happy to meet Tang at Calcutta till March, or at Simla after that date, for the purpose of negotiations. Chinese Government might also be asked to state probable date of Tang's arrival in India.

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* Already printed in Cd. 2370 of 1905.

No. 7.

Despatch from the Right Honourable St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, dated 2nd December, 1904.*

(Extract.)

Your Excellency was informed by my telegram of the 7th November of the decision arrived at by His Majesty's Government as to the modification of the provision concerning the indemnity embodied in the Convention signed at Lhasa on the 7th September by Colonel Younghusband, and as to the disallowance of the separate Agreement concluded by him on the same day, giving the British Trade Agent at Gyantse the right of access to Lhasa in certain contingencies. Your ratification of the Convention in a form to give effect to that decision affords me an opportunity of reviewing the settlement which has been arrived at. The Convention as ratified carries out in full the policy laid down in my telegram of the 26th July and my despatch of the 5th August; and His Majesty's Government cordially congratulate Your Excellency's Government on the successful issue of the labours of the Mission. When Lord Curzon in his despatch of the 8th January, 1903, made his proposal for a Mission to Lhasa, Tibet, though lying on our borders, was practically an unknown country, the rulers of which persistently refused to hold any communications with the British Government even on necessary matters of business; and if the Tibetan Government had become involved in political relations with other Powers, a situation of danger might have been created on the frontier of the Indian Empire. This risk has now been removed by the conclusion of the Convention, and His Majesty's Government fully recognise that the result is due to the patience and firmness shown by Colonel Younghusband during the long and trying period which elapsed between the despatch of the Mission to Khamba Jong in the spring of 1903 and the signature of the Convention on the 7th September last. His Majesty's Government also fully recognise the services of the officers of the Mission accompanying Colonel Younghusband, and the admirable conduct of the troops under the leadership of General Macdonald. It is most satisfactory, having regard to the obstinacy of the Tibetans in the past, that, besides concluding the Convention, Colonel Younghusband has good reason to believe that the relations which he established with them at Lhasa were generally friendly. This affords a ground for hoping that they will observe in a spirit of good faith the conditions to which they have agreed. In reference to the conduct of the troops and the members of the Mission, I have already informed you of the gracious command of His Majesty the King that a special medal should be granted in recognition of the services which they have rendered. As to the indemnity, it was laid down by my telegrams of 6th and 26th July that it was not to exceed in amount a sum which the Tibetans might be expected to pay in three years, and that the Chumbi Valley was to be held as security till it had been liquidated. It appears from Colonel Younghusband's reports of the 22nd and 28th August, and the 1st September, that the payment of the indemnity by instalments spread over a long period of years had been suggested by him to the Tibetans in reply to their plea that it was impossible for them to provide in cash within three years the sum demanded. These reports, however, were sent by post, and were not received by me till October. No reference was made in your telegrams to the mode of payment adopted by Colonel Younghusband, and it was with complete surprise that His Majesty's Government learnt from your telegram of the 12th September that Colonel Younghusband had inserted in the Convention a stipulation that the indemnity was to be paid in 75 annual instalments, and that he had retained without modification the proviso that the Chumbi Valley was to be occupied as security till the full amount had been paid. The effect of this was to make it appear as if it were our intention to occupy for at least 75 years the Chumbi Valley, which had been recognised in the Convention of 1890 and the Trade Regulations of 1893 as Tibetan territory. This would have been inconsistent with the repeated declarations of His Majesty's Government that the Mission would not lead to occupation, and that we would withdraw from Tibetan territory when reparation had been secured. I therefore, after congratulating Your Excellency and Colonel Younghusband on the conclusion of the Convention, authorised you to reduce the indemnity and to modify the provision for the occupation of the Chumbi Valley as security. It was hoped by His Majesty's Government that it would have been possible to effect this

* This despatch was printed in full in Cd. 2370 of 1905 (p. 84).

before Colonel Younghusband left Lhasa; but, though it appears from a communication sent by him shortly after the signature of the Convention that he desired liberty to prolong his stay, it is clear that in the circumstances it was not desirable that he should have postponed his departure. There being thus no opportunity for settling the matter on the spot, I directed you, when ratifying the Convention, to modify it in accordance with the instructions of His Majesty's Government. As to the separate Agreement, the question of claiming for the Trade Agent at Gyantse the right of access to Lhasa was carefully considered, as you are aware, before His Majesty's Government decided that no such condition was to be included in the terms of the settlement, and a subsequent request made by you for a modification of this decision was negatived by my telegram of the 3rd August. No subsequent reference was made to me on the subject, and it was not till the receipt of your letter of the 6th October that I learned that Colonel Younghusband had taken on himself the responsibility of concluding an Agreement giving the Trade Agent at Gyantse the right to visit Lhasa to consult with the Chinese and Tibetan officers there, on commercial matters, which it had been found impossible to settle at Gyantse. In the circumstances His Majesty's Government had no alternative but to disallow the Agreement as inconsistent with the policy which they had laid down. The object of that policy, as stated in Lord George Hamilton's despatch of the 27th February, 1903, was that British influence should be recognised at Lhasa in such a manner as to exclude that of any other Power, and that Tibet should remain in that state of isolation from which till recently she has shown no intention to depart and which has hitherto caused her presence on our frontier to be a matter of indifference to us. We have aimed at effecting this result, not by establishing a Resident at Lhasa, but by obtaining the consent of the Tibetan Government to a Convention by which they undertake neither to receive the Agent of any Foreign Power nor to grant concessions or assignments of revenue to the subject of any Foreign Power, without the previous consent of the British Government. All that we have demanded for ourselves, apart from reparation for injuries in the past, is that the commercial facilities conceded to us in principle by the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 and the Trade Regulations of 1893, should be placed on a satisfactory basis, and given such an extension as we are justified in claiming, having regard to the traffic on the existing trade routes, and to the position of India as the limitrophe country with Tibet on that part of her frontiers which is not coterminous with the Chinese Empire. Should the Tibetans fail hereafter to observe the terms of the Convention, the situation will have to be reconsidered. But His Majesty's Government are satisfied that the course which they have adopted is that which in existing circumstances is best calculated to attain the objects which they have in view so far as Tibet is concerned, and most in keeping with the policy which, in the interests of the British Empire as a whole, they have determined to observe.

No. 8.

Enclosures in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary, Political and Secret Department, India Office, dated 2nd March, 1905. (*Received 18th March*, 1905.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

Letter from Captain O'Connor, British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 14th January, 1905.

I have the honour to forward herewith an account of an interview with the senior of the four Tibetan Shapes or Ministers, Yutok, held here yesterday, 13th January.

2. The Yutok Shape reached Gyantse about noon on the 11th January, and sent up one of his Secretaries to call upon me the same afternoon to arrange a day and time for the Shape to call. Twelve noon on the 13th was the time fixed, and the Shape and his retinue rode up here at the appointed hour from the Gyantse Gour-pa, or Monastery, where he has taken up his quarters. I received him in a tent pitched in the courtyard adjoining the house we are occupying here, there being no suitable room in the house itself for such a ceremony. Captain Steen, Indian Medical Service, and two Native officers of the 40th Pathans escort were present at the interview. The Shape was accompanied by his Secretary, his son, who holds a minor office under the Lhasa Government, and half-a-dozen monks, three of whom represented the three great Lhasa monasteries.

3. After the usual compliments and inquiries, I began by informing the Shape that I had received a telegram from Captain Rawling two days before to inform me that the Gartok party had arrived safely at Simla, and asking me to thank the Lhasa Government for the excellence of their arrangements and for the assistance afforded to the travellers throughout their journey.

The Shape expressed himself very pleased at hearing of the safety of the party, and promised to convey Captain Rawling's message to Lhasa.

4. Some presents were then brought in consisting of :—

(*a.*) A roll of silk; a parcel of woollen cloth; a box, containing an image of Buddha, from the Ti-Rimpoche to the Foreign Secretary, the latter being intended for presentation to the Viceroy.

(*b.*) Two rolls of silk; some woollen cloth; a silver shoe; a bag containing 1,080 tangas; 360 rupees, from the Ti-Rimpoche, Yutok Shape, and the other Delegates, to me.

5. The Shape then made a little speech, to say that he had been selected by the Tibetan Government to proceed to Gyantse as a sort of Special Commissioner to inquire into the condition of the surrounding peasantry, and to arrange with me any questions which might crop up. He brought me very friendly messages from the Ti-Rimpoche, the other Shapes, and various members of the Lhasa Government, who were all good enough to say that it was a great satisfaction to them to know that I had been appointed British Trade Agent at Gyantse, as they felt sure I was in sympathy with the Tibetans, and would do my best to befriend them and make the friendship now begun between the two countries a real and lasting one. Referring to the reduction in the terms of the Treaty, he said that my letters, with translation of the Viceroy's declaration, and of the Foreign Secretary's letter, had reached Lhasa just before he started, and that the contents of these communications had afforded the highest satisfaction, and that the Ti-Rimpoche had had them all read aloud both in the Council and in the National Assembly.

He begged me to convey the thanks of the Ti-Rimpoche, and of all the officers of the Tibetan Government, to the Viceroy and the Foreign Secretary, and he handed me three letters—one for the Foreign Secretary from the Ti-Rimpoche, and two addressed to me from the Ti-Rimpoche and the National Assembly, translations of which are attached.

He made no reference to the Viceroy's invitation to Tibetan Delegates to visit Calcutta.

6. I replied that I was delighted to hear that the clemency of the Indian Government had met with so high an appreciation at Lhasa; but I reminded him that, before we could regard the relations between the two countries as being entirely satisfactory, it would be necessary to agree upon various Regulations for the conduct of trade between India and Tibet, and that his Excellency the Viceroy hoped to be able to take advantage of the presence of Tibetan Delegates in Calcutta to arrange this important matter to the satisfaction of both parties concerned.

I called his attention to the fact that, until this was done, the Tibetans would be unable to reap the full benefit which should accrue to them from the Treaty, as until a tariff was mutually agreed upon, they were not in a position to levy customs dues of any kind, so obviously the sooner the tariff was fixed the better it would be for them, and I repeated to him the cordial invitation of the Viceroy for a representative selection of high officials to visit Calcutta, promising them, in the name of his Excellency, a hospitable reception, and pointing out to him how much they would benefit by visiting Calcutta, and by making the personal acquaintance of Lord Curzon.

7. The Shape listened very attentively to what I had to say, and replied that he would at once refer the matter to Lhasa for written instructions. I begged him to lose no time in doing so, as the Indian Government would move their head-quarters to Simla in the spring.

8. The Shape then said that he had heard that we were building a new house in the Chumbi Valley, and asked that this might not be done. I said I was not aware whether or no a new house was being built, but would make inquiries and let him know the result. He then referred to Phari Fort, which, he said, was much dilapidated, and he asked that no further damage should be done, and that the Jongpens should be allowed to reoccupy their former quarters. I promised to refer this matter also for orders.

9. I then broached the question of the construction of a cart-road between Gyantse and Kangma. The Shape seemed rather alarmed at the mention of carts, but said that, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty, there would be no objection to the road being improved and made fit for traffic, which is all that we require.

Referring to the breakages in the telegraph wire, in which matter I requested his assistance, he said that perhaps this damage was done by the extreme cold. But when I pointed out that the cold could not remove lengths of wire bodily, he promised to issue the strictest orders on the subject, but said that it was difficult to control irresponsible persons travelling up and down the line.

10. He then took his leave, after informing me that he had received a notification recently from the Amban to the effect that the Chinese Emperor had approved of his appointment, and so he was now confirmed as Shape, having hitherto been only on probation.

11. I paid a return visit to the Shape this morning. He is lodged in the Abbot's house in the big monastery, and has renounced his intention of proceeding to Dongtse as at first proposed. He received me, with Captain Steen and a Native officer, Jemadar Galistan, in a very friendly way, and I presented him with a rifle and 800 rupees, in return for his presents of the day before. We partook of tea and some Tibetan dishes, and conversed on general topics. No question of interest was raised, and we took our departure, after inviting the Shape and his suite to see a game of polo, and partake of tiffin with us on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

Letter from the Ti-Rimpoche to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 4th January, 1905.

To the great Minister of the great Indian Viceroy,

I RECEIVED recently from Captain O'Connor at Gyantse a communication to inform me that with reference to the 6th clause of the Treaty, the indemnity of 75 lakhs of rupees had been reduced by 50 lakhs, and that only 25 lakhs would have to be paid, and, moreover, that if during three years the indemnity of 1 lakh per year were duly paid and the trade marts were duly opened in accordance with the 2nd and 7th clauses of the Treaty, and all the other provisions of the Treaty were duly observed, then the Chumbi Valley would be restored to us after three years; and that a declaration to this effect has been inscribed upon the original Treaty.

An autograph letter from the Viceroy, Lord Ampthill, with its Tibetan translation, also a letter to the same effect from the great Minister of the Viceroy (the Foreign Secretary), and its Tibetan translation have likewise been received.

The Great Viceroy of India having taken into consideration the material condition of Tibet, and having remitted two-thirds of the indemnity, and having promised to restore the Chumbi Valley to us in three years, we are exceedingly rejoiced. The two parties have now commenced friendly relations, and we hope that for the future they will be firmly established, and that the Viceroy will vouchsafe his aid in making this friendship last for a very long time, to the benefit of the Tibetans.

As a token of thanks to the Viceroy, Lord Ampthill, I am sending a scarf and a clothed image made of copper gilt, which I beg of you to offer to his Excellency. In this letter, too, in accordance with our Tibetan customs, I enclose a scarf, and I also send for your acceptance a roll of silk, and three rolls of spotted woollen cloth, and one plain white.

Dated the 29th day of the 11th month (4th January, 1905.)

(Seal of the Council of Four.)

Enclosure 3 in No. 8.

Letter from the Ti-Rimpoche to the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, dated 4th January, 1905.

To the Saheb Captain O'CONNOR,

I HAVE recently received from you a communication to say that the Great Viceroy of India has been pleased to ratify the Treaty, and moreover, in reference to the 6th clause that the indemnity of 75 lakhs has been reduced to 25 lakhs of rupees, and that if the indemnity is duly paid for three years the British will

restore the Chumbi Valley after three years; and that a declaration to this effect has been inscribed upon the original of the Treaty. I have received also a letter in English with the Viceroy's signature upon it, and a letter in English from the Foreign Secretary, and the Tibetan translations of both documents, and also two letters from yourself. We are grateful for the consideration shown to us in regarding the indemnity as too heavy a burden for the Tibetans to bear, and this fact was evidently realized by the Sahibs after seeing our country. So the Great Viceroy of India too understanding this, has now reduced the indemnity by two-thirds, and has promised to restore the Chumbi Valley to us after three years; we are, therefore, very much pleased in our hearts.

I had the letters announcing these concessions read aloud in the Council and Assembly, and all were much rejoiced at the news, and the Assembly have written you a letter. In future also we rely upon you for the long continuance of the friendship now begun between the two countries.

We send very many thanks in especial for the return to us after three years of the Chumbi Valley, but we hear that the British Government are building houses in Chumbi, concerning which there is nothing in the Treaty. If this is true, as Chumbi is a small and mountainous district, the peasants, who pay taxes (to the Lhasa Government) for their land, will suffer loss, so we beg you to arrange that this shall not be done.

Kindly forward to the great Minister of the Viceroy the letter and presents sent herewith. I send also a presentation scarf, some woollen cloths, and a roll of silk.

Dated the 29th day of the 11th month (4th January, 1905).

(Seal of the Council of Four.)

Enclosure 4 in No. 8.

Letter from the National Assembly at Lhasa to the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, undated. (*Received* 12*th January*, 1905.)

To the Saheb Captain O'CONNOR,

THE Ti-Rimpoche recently received a communication from you to the effect that the Viceroy of India had been pleased to ratify the Treaty between India and Tibet; and that, with reference to Clause 6, the indemnity has been reduced from 75 lakhs to 25 lakhs of rupees, 50 lakhs of rupees being remitted; and that if the indemnity were duly paid for three years, the Chumbi Valley would be given back to us; and that this declaration has been inscribed upon the original Treaty. A letter from the Foreign Secretary too, and two letters from you were also received, and were all read aloud in the Assembly.

Clearly the Sahibs realized after their visit to Lhasa the size and resources of Tibet, and so represented the matter plainly to the Great Viceroy of India; and the Viceroy, graciously considering the matter, has reduced the indemnity as laid down in the 6th clause of the Treaty by two-thirds; and, moreover, has given orders that the Chumbi Valley shall be restored to us after three years.

We, the Members of the National Assembly, are rejoiced at heart and give thanks. But we have heard that both in Upper and in Lower Chumbi houses are being built regarding which there is no mention in the Treaty, so we beg of you to take this matter into consideration, in accordance with what the Ga-den Ti-Rimpoche has said to you in his letter. The Yutok Shape and representatives of the three monasteries have proceeded to Gyantse to inquire into the condition of the peasants.

You are well acquainted with the speech and letters both of the English and of the Tibetans, so again we beg of you to assist in arranging amicably any questions arising between the two countries, and we have great hopes that in the future, as in the past, all matters will be satisfactorily settled. Pray bear this in mind.

From the General Assembly of the Tibetan Government.

Written upon a day and date.

(Sealed with the seals of the three great Monasteries and the " General Seal.")

No. 9.

Enclosure in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 13th April, 1905. (Received 29th April, 1905.)

Enclosure in No. 9.

Letter from the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 1st March, 1905.

I have the honour to forward herewith an account of an interview with the Yutok Shape held here yesterday, the 28th February. I would venture to call attention to his request that the Phari Jongpens may be allowed to reoccupy Phari Jong.

2. The Shape arrived shortly after noon, accompanied by his son, four Secretaries, and two representatives of the Lhasa monasteries. After the exchange of the usual compliments, he asked me whether I had as yet received any reply to his request that the Phari Jongpens might be allowed to reoccupy the jong at Phari. I replied that I had as yet received no answer, but that I would inform Government that the Shape had again referred to the matter.

3. He then alluded to the question of the telegraph line between Phari and Gyantse, which, he said, caused great inconvenience to the peasants along the road owing to some of the posts being planted in their fields, and to their fears lest they should be punished should the line be broken; so could we not arrange to do without a telegraph line at all. I replied that I feared this was impossible, and that no doubt the peasants would soon become accustomed to the line, just as the Indian peasants had accustomed themselves to telegraphs and railways; but I said I would try to avoid having posts planted in the middle of the fields, as they might very likely interfere with the ploughing, &c.

4. The Shape then said that our rest-houses at Kala, Kangma, and Sa-ù-gang were built upon cultivated ground. I said that I would investigate the matter and would ask permission to give a small sum in compensation to the owners of the fields in question.

5. He then alluded to the question of the Jongpens at Phari taking tolls upon merchandize, and asked whether I could not give permission for them to do so, or until the new trade regulations were settled. I replied that I had no power to do this; that any such action on the part of Jongpens would be an infringement of Clause IV of the Treaty, and that I should strongly recommend him to let the matter drop, as it might lead to trouble; and that the sooner an answer was received from Lhasa to the Viceroy's invitation to Tibetan Delegates to visit India the sooner would the question of levying dues be settled.

6. The Shape then made a long speech, in which he said that the Tibetans were quite satisfied with the present arrangements regarding trade marts, &c., and they all hoped that the newly cemented friendship would be of long duration and that a flourishing trade would spring up. But, he said, it was obviously impossible that either he or I could be permanently stationed at Gyantse. I might have to go away and would be replaced by some other officers between whom and the local authorities trouble might arise regarding questions of jurisdiction over Tibetan and British subjects, and so on. Would it not therefore be as well, he asked, for us to take advantage of this opportunity to come to some arrangement on the subject? I replied that he was very right in his remarks, and that such arrangement were usual in China and elsewhere; but that at present I was not authorized to make any definite arrangements with him, but that no doubt this matter as well as others relating to purely trading questions would be settled later, when representatives of both parties were appointed in accordance with the terms of the Treaty. In the meantime, no disagreement was likely to arise, as I had no intention of interfering in any way with Tibetan subjects, and the relations between the Jongpen and myself were of the most friendly nature.

7. One or two other matters of quite minor importance were mentioned, and the interview closed after lasting two and a-half hours. The Shape and his suite then lunched with me and stayed till 5 p.m., looking at pictures, photographs, &c. All, including the Lhasa monks, appeared very friendly, and I think the reason for raising most of the questions which were discussed was more in deference to a desire to be able to report some progress to Lhasa than on account of the intrinsic importance of the questions themselves.

No. 10.

Despatch from Consul-General Wilkinson to Sir E. Satow, dated Yünnan-fu, 28th April, 1905. (Received in London 14th June, 1905.)

Père Maire, the Provicaire of the Roman Catholic Mission here, called this morning to show me a telegram which he had just received from a native priest of his Mission at Tali. The telegram, which is in Latin, is dated Tali, the 24th April, and is to the effect that the lamas of Batang have killed PP. Musset and Soulié, together with, it is believed, 200 converts. The chapel at Atentse has been burnt down, and the lamas hold the road to Tachien-lu. Père Bourdonnec (another member of the French Tibet Mission) begs that Père Maire will take action.

Père Maire has accordingly written to M. Leduc, my French colleague, who will doubtless communicate with the Governor-General. The Provicaire is of opinion that the missionaries were attacked by orders of the ex-Dalai Lama, as the nearest Europeans on whom he could avenge his disgrace. He is good enough to say that he will give me any further information which he may receive.

I am telegraphing to you the news of the massacre.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. H. WILKINSON.

No. 11.

Despatch from Acting Consul Litton to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Tengyueh, 14th May, 1905. (Received 14th June, 1905.)

Your Lordship will have received intelligence concerning the uprising of Tibetan lamas at Batang, which has resulted in the murder of a high Chinese official and at least one Catholic priest.

I have received a letter from one of the French priests of the Tibetan Mission, dated from Wei Hsi, in North-West Yünnan, the 18th April. On the occurrence of the outbreak he fled from near Batang, and was pursued as far as Atentse by some 400 lamas, who burnt the Roman Catholic establishment, and, it is feared, destroyed the small Chinese garrison at Atentse. The revolt, in fact, appears to have suddenly spread to all the large lamaseries in North-West Yünnan.

My informant analyses the causes of these disorders as follows:—

1. For some two years past the Szechuan Government has been endeavouring to bring Batang and the adjacent country under the ordinary jurisdiction of the Chinese officials, which was violently resented by the lamas.

2. The new Amban, or Assistant Amban, who was murdered, had been delaying his journey at Batang for some months, and his followers had been guilty of pillaging the Tibetans.

3. The considerable party which is still attached to the deposed Grand Lama has been active in intrigues against the Chinese officials, who, it is argued, have been proved by recent events quite incapable of safeguarding the privileges of the lamaist body, and incompetent to exercise the rights of suzerain over Tibet—that is to say, the lamas have realized the utter feebleness of the Chinese Government.

Before the outbreak at Batang the probably false rumour was spread about that the deposed Grand Lama had "descended from Heaven," had arrived in Tachien-lu, and was about to return to Lhasa.

4. It is said that secret orders had been issued by the great lamaseries at Lhasa to Batang and other places for the murder of all Chinese and Europeans near the Tibetan frontier.

5. The lamas about Litang have a further feud with the Chinese officials, who last year seized the kenpu, or chief steward, of their lamasery and chopped off his head.

Though at this distance it is hard to judge, the movement seems to be primarily anti-Chinese, and may be taken as another proof of the hopeless weakness of the Mandarin Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. LITTON.

No. 12.

Despatch from Acting Consul-General Campbell to Sir E. Satow, dated Chengtu, 30th March, 1905. (Received in London 19th June, 1905.)

(Extract.)

News was received here on the 27th instant of a disturbance at the Tai-ling gold mines, north of Ta-chien-lu, and yesterday the provincial Commander-in-Chief called to tell me that he will proceed in person to Ta-chien-lu on the 2nd April, with a battalion and mountain guns to keep the Lamas in check. In the "Official Gazette" received by me yesterday, there is published an official document to the effect that Fêng tajên was proposing to employ the men of two regiments (one Chinese and one Tibetan) under his orders in supervising mining and land-reclamation enterprises when they are not engaged on purely military services. He hoped in three or four years to reclaim over 50,000 mou (say, 10,000 acres) of land at Batang, and he was also engaging labour to bring new ground into cultivation in the Ta-chien-lu district. Fêng tajên is headstrong, and it is evident that his plans must create serious disturbances, unless the Chinese garrisons in east Tibet are strengthened.

No. 13.

Despatch from Sir E. Satow to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Peking, 26th April, 1905. (Received 19th June, 1905.)

(Extract.)

A private letter from Kalgan of the 18th instant contains the following information:—It is quite certain that the Dalai Lama is still at Urga. The Mongols are making large presents to him in silver bullion, cattle, horses, &c. He is said to have a personal following of 2,000, but this is probably an exaggeration, and 700 or 800 would be nearer the mark. It is decided that he is shortly to move south, but his exact destination is not settled, and discussions are going on as to whether Kueihuacheng, Peking, or Wutaishan would be the most suitable residence for him. His presence at Urga is ruining the local Incarnate Buddha or Bogdo Lama both in revenues and reputation, and this is one of the reasons why it is not considered desirable that he should remain at Urga. From a leading official of the Foreign Board I learn that the Dalai Lama will leave Urga some time in May, and will proceed to Si-ning, where he will be detained during the Imperial pleasure. The same good authority informed me that the relations of the two "Incarnate Buddhas" were the reverse of friendly.

No. 14.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 13th July, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Wilton proposes to undertake journey from Darjiling across Tibet to Batang, subject to consent of Tibetan authorities, and after the negotiations now proceeding with China are concluded. We have already made application for a passport to Lhasa authorities, and we trust proposal is approved by His Majesty's Government. Party would consist of one English officer besides Wilton, two native subordinates, and twelve native followers.

No. 15.

Despatch from Acting Consul-General Goffe to Sir E. Satow, dated Chengtu, 25th April, 1905. (Received in London 17th July, 1905.)

(Extract.)

I have the honour to report that the French Consul informed me this morning that the four priests were killed in Litang, evidently whilst attempting to escape to Ta-chien-lu from Batang. Early this morning the Viceroy sent his secretary, Mr. Ts'ai, to the French Consul to express his regrets for the sad fate which had befallen the priests, and, soon after, His Excellency called in person for a similar purpose. Immediately afterwards the Viceroy paid me a visit, and proceeded to inform me of the measures he was taking to deal with the disturbances on the border. Two Hou-pu Taotais, by name Chao Erh-feng and Ch'ien Hsi-pao, the former of whom

'is at present Director of the Railway Bureau and the latter in charge of the "Official Gazette," are to proceed to Ta-chien-lu as soon as the requisite men and money can be got together. The Viceroy is naturally reluctant to denude the city entirely of foreign-drilled troops, and it is proposed to send only 1,000 men from here, a further 2,000 being collected on the road. His Excellency seemed to be fully alive to the importance of taking prompt action in order to avoid the danger of any foreign intervention. There seems to be some apprehension here that the Tibetans may advance on Ta-chien-lu. The view taken by the officials is that the tribes in Batang and Litang are very poorly supplied with arms, and that they probably have not much more than the 300 rifles and ammunition captured from Fêng Ta-jên's force. It is thought possible, however, that they may have obtained small supplies from foreign sources. The Viceroy asked me to withdraw the British missionaries from Ta-chien-lu in the event of any serious disturbance occurring in that neighbourhood, and I replied that I would do so if the circumstances appeared to justify such a step. His Excellency appeared to have considerable misgivings as to the possibility of inflicting any effective punishment on the tribesmen, owing to the difficulty of tracking them to their hiding-places in the mountains and the general unsuitability of the country for military operations. Lien Yü, the present Prefect of Ya-chou, who has been appointed Resident at Lhasa, is some 50 years of age, and is reported to be averse to harsh measures in administering his district. He is to leave for his post without delay, and it is not thought likely that he will visit Chengtu previous to his departure for Tibet. Of the two "expectant" Taotais who are being sent from here, and who are to be stationed at Ta-chien-lu "in charge of military affairs," Chao is said to be an energetic and capable official, while Ch'ien was not long since denounced by Ts'ên Ta-jên, the Viceroy of Canton, and has been deprived of his button.

No. 16.

Despatch from Acting Consul-General Goffe to Sir E. Satow, dated Chengtu, 3rd May, 1905. (*Received in London 17th July,* 1905.)

(Extract.)

Owing to the absence of any telegraphic communication west of Ta-chien-lu news filters through very slowly, and the reports received by the officials here are very meagre, and often contradictory. The Viceroy has received urgent instructions from the throne to take prompt measures to subdue the tribes on the western border of the province, and he proposes to send 5,000 troops to the scene of the disturbance; 1,000 men left here on the 29th ultimo for Ta-chien-lu, and the rest are to follow as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for supplying them with food. Ch'ien Ta-jên is to leave to-morrow, and Chao Ta-jên a few days later; in the meantime General Ma is collecting provisions and military stores at Ta-chien-lu and making preparations for the march westwards. To enable the necessary force to be got together troops are being collected from all parts of the province, and are also being withdrawn from places such as Ch'ien-wei, where they had been sent to quell local disturbances. It is difficult to obtain any definite information as to the movements of Lien-Yü, the newly-appointed Assistant Resident in Tibet, but it now seems probable that he will come to the capital to confer with the Viceroy and the Tartar General, and not leave for his post until some semblance of order has been restored in Litang and Batang. It had been originally intended to place Batang in telegraphic communication with Ta-chien-lu during the present year, and material for that purpose had been collected at the latter place; further supplies of instruments, insulators, and telegraph wire are now being sent from here, and it is proposed to lay the line as the expedition advances.

No. 17.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, 21*st July,* 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of the 13th instant. His Majesty's Government are of opinion that Wilton's journey should not be undertaken, in view of the fact that Sir E. Satow reports that Batang and Tachien-lu are unsafe, order not having yet been restored in Eastern Tibet, and that responsibility for the party's safety would be disclaimed by Chinese Government.

No. 18.

Despatch from Acting Consul-General Goffe to Sir E. Satow, dated Chengtu, 12th May, 1905. (Received in London, 31st July, 1905.)

(Extract.)

In continuation of my despatch of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to report that Lien Yü, the newly-appointed Assistant Resident in Tibet, arrived here on the 7th instant from Ya-Chou Fu, and is expected to remain in the city until the middle of the 6th moon. His Excellency, in his interviews with the Viceroy, is reported to have strongly deprecated the despatch of troops to avenge the murder of Fêng ta-jên, and to have urged the opening of negotiations with the local Chiefs for the surrender of the murderers. I am informed on good authority that the Viceroy recently received a report from the Chinese official at Batang stating that the local tribes had no intention of rebelling against the Chinese Government, and that Fêng ta-jên had brought his death upon himself by his harsh and unpopular measures. The report went on to say that the Chiefs were prepared to settle the matter amicably, and to deliver up the murderers to the Chinese authorities; but that if troops were sent to inflict punishment on the district a general rising of the tribes would result. It is probable that this document, if it is authentic —and there is good ground for believing that it is—has been dictated by the Tibetans and reflects Tibetan views. Ch'ien ta-jên left here on the 4th instant, and is due at Tachien-lu to-morrow; but Chao ta-jên's departure has been delayed owing to the difficulty experienced in getting together the necessary troops.

No. 19.

Despatch from Acting Consul-General Goffe to Sir E. Satow, dated Chengtu, 24th May, 1905. (Received in London 31st July, 1905.)

With reference to my previous despatches on the subject of the recent disturbances in Litang and Batang, I have the honour to report that all communication with those two districts is now cut off, and the Chinese authorities profess to be entirely ignorant of what is happening west of Ho K'ou Ferry, on the borders of Litang and Tachien-lu. General Ma is still at Tachien-lu, and Ch'ien Tajen, whose departure was reported in my despatch of the 12th instant, is said to have got no further than Ya-chou Fu. No date has, so far as I can learn, been fixed for Chao Tajen's departure, and it is doubtful whether he will go at all, as the authorities here are still hoping for a peaceful settlement of the difficulty.

The French Consul informed me recently that he had postponed his departure for Tachienlu, as he did not think his presence there would serve any useful purpose until he received some definite information as to the fate of the French Fathers, of which he saw little prospect at present.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HERBERT GOFFE.

No. 20.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 3rd August, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Tibet. We have received following message from Trade Agent, Gyantse :— " Letter from Lhasa Government couched in strong and almost threatening terms has just reached me. They say, in reiterating complaint about our action in Chumbi, that a promise was given by General Macdonald as to the Phari Jongpens' exercise of full powers as in past, and reproach us with a breach of faith calculated to interrupt friendly relations. They refuse, practically, to grant Wilton a passport. They complain of the line of telegraph to Gyantse, and request that it may be removed. They add that disturbances may follow if the above-mentioned causes of difference are not satisfactorily adjusted. Hostility is implied in the word translated above as ' disturbance.' Since we left Tuna, such term has not to my knowledge been employed.

While I do not take their threats seriously, the tone of their letter is significant, having regard to recent news from Lhasa. As regards first and third points, I venture to recommend a plainly-worded reply, and that request for passport for Wilton be renewed. I am sending by post translation of letter." As soon as we receive text of Lhasa letter we will telegraph our views.

No. 21.

From Sir E. Satow to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Peking, 6th August, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

His Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Chengtu telegraphed to me yesterday as follows :—" The Tibetans have suffered a reverse near the Batang frontier, and the Commander-in-Chief is now at Batang. I have received a telegram from Moyes, informing me that, in his opinion, this is a correct report."

No. 22.

Despatch from Acting Consul-General Goffe to Sir E. Satow, dated Chengtu, 31st May, 1905. (Received in London 14th August, 1905.)

I have the honour to report that Chao Ta-jên left here on the 27th instant for Ya-chou Fu, where he will take over the seals of the Chien Ch'ang Taotaiship, proceeding thence to Ta-chien-lu; Ch'ien Ta-jên has already reached the latter place, while General Ma is said to be in the neighbourhood of Ho-k'ou Ferry.

Chao Ta-jên took with him merely a personal escort of some forty men, but he is instructed to enlist two ying (nominally 1,000 men) *en route*. Some time ago it was announced that an army of 5,000 men would take the field by August or September of this year, but it is highly improbable that anything like this figure will be reached, for the simple reason that the authorities have not the troops at their disposal.

The roads between Tibet and Szechuan are all held by the tribesmen, and only approved couriers are allowed to pass; despatches were received here a few days ago from Lhasa, but no communications from the East are allowed to enter Litang or Batang.

The Viceroy recently received a petition from the local Chiefs (t'u ssu), stating that the Assistant Resident, at the time of his death, had with him some hundred odd men, seventy of whom were killed, while the remainder, including Fêng Ta-jen's nephew and several secretaries, are in the hands of the tribesmen, and are being kindly treated. After complaining of the various unpopular changes introduced by Fêng which had incensed the people beyond measure, the Chiefs proceeded to repudiate any intention of throwing off their allegiance to China; but they warned the Viceroy that any despatch of troops to Litang and Batang would exasperate the people and provoke a general rebellion.

So far no answer has been returned to this petition; but some time ago the Viceroy issued a proclamation to the tribesmen promising not to inflict punishment on the whole district provided the principal offenders were handed over to the Chinese authorities.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HERBERT GOFFE.

No. 23.

Despatch from Consul-General Wilkinson to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Yünnan-fu, 30th June, 1905. (Received 21st August, 1905.)

(Extract.)

I have the honour to enclose translation of a Report by the Acting Brigadier-General in Wei-hsi to this Government, embodying the account of eye-witnesses of the disturbances at Bat'ang in April last that culminated in the murder of Feng (Amban) and Pères Mussot and Soulié. The Report was courteously communicated to me by the Governor-General immediately on its receipt. I am forwarding a copy of my translation both to His Majesty's Minister and to Burmah.

Enclosure in No. 23.

Report by Yang Chien-hsun, Commandant of the Chen-pei Ying, on the Circumstances of the Bat'ang Emeute, dated 16th May, 1905.

(Translation.)

The Commandant reported on the 11th instant the steps taken in pursuance of the repeated orders he had received. He has since succeeded in finding out the facts of the rising of the lamas and aborigines at Bat'ang.

The story told by certain traders of Atuntzu who have returned from Bat'ang is as follows:—

In February last, an official, who had been sent in charge of Imperial gifts to High Commissioner (Amban) Feng, was returning to Peking when he was forcibly robbed at Ba-kung-si, a place 30 li from Bat'ang. The official went back to make his complaint, whereupon Feng (Ta-jên) ordered the commandant of the Bat'ang battalion, Lo Chin-pao, and his second in command, Kuo-tsung-cha-pao (both Tibetans), to arrest the robbers, who must be taken without fail. The two officers also gave strict orders to those in charge of the locality to effect the arrest. Thereupon the villagers of the Upper Ch'iching, at various distances from Bat'ang, held meetings one after the other, and on the 21st March a great crowd assembled within 10 li of Bat'ang, declaring that the residence of a High Commissioner (Amban) at Bat'ang was not according to rule. Hitherto the Ambans had merely passed through, spending three days there; the person now residing at Bat'ang was clearly a foreign Amban, and so on. Communication by water was cut off, and on the evening of the 2nd April the aborigines, in collusion with the lama brigands of the Ting-lin Monastery, surrounded Bat'ang. On this evening the Mission chapel was burnt down and Père Mussot, who had fled to the border of the Chu-pa-ri River, was murdered; the spot is 80 li from Bat'ang. The foreign missionary, too, at A-hai-kung (Yarragong), Père Soulié, was subsequently murdered; this place is three stages from Bat'ang.

The Amban's Yamên was also surrounded. This Yamên was formerly the Yamên of the Commissariat Officer, which the Amban was occupying temporarily, the Commissariat Officer having removed elsewhere. On the early morning of the 3rd April the numbers of the lamas and aborigines had largely increased, and the General in command, Wu Yi-chung, was shot dead in the main hall of the Yamên. The Amban, His Excellency Feng, the Commandant-in-Chief, Li Chia-jui, and the bodyguard under their orders, escaped through the back gate, scattering rupees. The aborigines struggling together to pick up the rupees, the besieged got away to Commandant Lo's place. The guard of 100 aborigines belonging to the Amban, who were foreign-drilled, and armed with repeating rifles, when they heard of the revolt, all mutinied.

On this day the lamas and aborigines, half of them surrounded Commandant Lo's place, and half sought out the converts. These last, whether Chinese or aborigines, were all murdered. The lamas and aborigines pretended to urge Commandant Lo, saying, "Give up to us at once the Amban and all Government soldiers; otherwise we will set fire to you on four sides." Now, all this was a ruse concocted between the lamas, the aborigines, and the Commandant. Commandant Lo pretended to persuade the rioters to withdraw, on which the Amban would proceed to Ch'engtu, and would cease to reside at Bat'ang. Meanwhile he persuaded the Amban to start at once; if he delayed there was fear of further disturbances. Both parties would make an agreement, and to this the rioters pretended to consent. About 4 a.m., on the 4th April they removed their palisades and withdrew. The Amban and his party started at 6 a.m., and the people of the camp came to see him off. When he got to Jeh-shui-t'ang, 5 li from Bat'ang, where the road is narrow, a precipice above and the river below, the rioters had prepared beforehand an ambuscade in front and rear. The Amban, arriving here, was stopped in front by from 500 to 600 men, while a like number pressed on him from behind. The troops with Amban Feng and Commandant Lo numbered seventy-three. Of these three only escaped; the rest were killed. The 200 or 300 repeating rifles which the Amban had with him, and four or five mule loads of cartridges, all were taken by the insurgents.

There was a nephew of His Excellency, who had been wounded on the 24th March in the head, and who was being nursed at Commandant Lo's, and so escaped being killed. After the murder of the Amban and the rest, Commandant Lo handed over the things the Amban had with him, together with His Excellency's nephew, to the Ting-lin Monastery. The sergeants of the Commissariat Officer were not killed, the insurgents saying that these two men were properly resident at Bat'ang, and they would not venture to do them further hurt.

The insurgents dispersed gradually after the 5th April. In each village two Headmen were elected, with two attendants, apiece, and if anything occurred the deputies, with their attendants, would go about everywhere giving the alarm. The Ting-lin Monastery also elected twenty-four Headmen, but these, at Bat'ang and elsewhere, remained in their monastery. At present Bat'ang is held by about 100 of the aborigines.

The traders in question, on the 26th April, asked for road passes from the Ting-lin Monastery, and Commandants Lo and Kuo, to get to Atuntzu. While these traders were at Bat'ang, they heard that three foreign missionaries at the Salt Wells had been captured by men earlier sent for the purpose. Lately six men, who came specially from Bat'ang, have accompanied these traders to the Salt Wells to inquire into this matter. As regards the shooting of one of the aborigines by the local guard at Atuntzu, nothing was known at Bat'ang.

The Commandant, having ascertained the above facts, has the honour to submit them for consideration.

No. 24.

Despatch from Acting Consul-General Goffe to Sir E. Satow, dated Chengtu, 10th June, 1905. (*Received in London 28th August*, 1905.)

I have the honour to report that in the "Official Gazette," published a few days ago, appears a joint Memorial from the Tartar General and the Viceroy reporting the circumstances under which the late Assistant-Resident in Tibet met his death in Litang.

The Memorial states that Feng recognized that unless the power of the lamas, who had absolute control of the tribesmen, was reduced, there was certain to be serious opposition to the measures of reform he proposed to introduce. He accordingly requested that the old law limiting the number of priests should be put in force, and he further proposed that for a space of twenty years no one should be allowed to enter the priesthood. The lamas resented this, and spread reports that Feng's troops wore foreign dress and were drilled in the foreign fashion; they also represented that the changes he wished to introduce were solely in the interests of foreigners. His protection of the missionaries was adduced as a further proof of his partiality towards foreigners.

The reclamation works at Bat'ang were not on a large scale, and the Commissary has been engaged on them for over a year without any objection having been raised. When Feng, however, attempted to extend the sphere of operations he met with strong opposition, and troops had to be sent to preserve order. As these troops were passing the gate of the Ting Ling Ssu they were fired on by the Lamas and some of them wounded. This happened on the 26th March.

On the 2nd April the Mission was destroyed, and the troops protecting it were driven off, some of them being killed. A military official and one of Feng's suite met their death in this affair, and the Commissary's yamên was looted. The mob were clamorous and excited, and refused to disperse.

The following day the Lamas and Chiefs went to interview Feng, and requested him to move his residence to Litang, so as to avoid giving the tribesmen any pretext for creating a disturbance. They also provided the necessary transport for his journey. Owing to the difficulty of provisioning the troops they had been left at Ta Chien Lu, and Feng had with him merely a small personal escort, half of whom had been already killed. He was therefore not in a position to resist these demands; but he proposed to send for reinforcements to meet him at Litang, whence he would undertake punitive measures. On the 5th April, however, when he reached Hung Ting Tzu, he and his suite were killed by Tibetans, who had lain concealed at that point.

The Viceroy lays stress on the necessity of a display of military force with a view to overawing the tribesmen; and he proceeds to expatiate on the difficulty and expense of putting and maintaining an adequate number of troops in the field.

One French priest, named Mu Shou Jen, fled from the yamên of the local Chief, where he had been sent by Feng for protection, and another, named P'u, has escaped to Yünnan; but the Viceroy expresses his conviction that several have been killed.

The Memorial concludes by stating that Feng's mutilated body has been placed in a coffin, which will be fetched by his son as soon as the roads are open.

It seems probable that the disturbances at Bat'ang and T'ai Ling were directly connected, and that a general rising of the tribesmen was expected; and the Bat'ang people, seeing themselves deserted, are now anxious to make peace on the best terms they can obtain. A note in to-day's local paper, under the heading of "News from Ta Chien Lu," states that Litang has returned to its former submission, but that the tribesmen in Bat'ang still maintain a defiant attitude.

The latest news with regard to the French priests is that two have escaped to Yünnan, and that two have been killed in Bat'ang.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HERBERT GOFFE.

No. 25.

Despatch from Acting Consul Litton to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Tengyueh, 4th August, 1905. (*Received 4th September,* 1905.)

(Extract.)

In continuation of my despatch of the 14th May, I have the honour to submit copy of a further report on the Lama disturbances in North-West Yünnan, which I have addressed to the Government of India, copy being sent to Sir Ernest Satow. Reports concerning the supposed proceedings of Prince Tuan are constantly being circulated; they lack confirmation, and, in my opinion, should be received with much caution.

Enclosure in No. 25.

Despatch from Acting Consul Litton to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Tengyueh, 3rd August, 1905.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to report that I have received further letters concerning the lama disturbances in North-West Yünnan. The rebellion was the work more especially of the exiled Grand Lama's partisans. It was easy to raise disorders, particularly on account of the ill-judged attempt of the Szechuan authorities to force their jurisdiction on the Batang people. So long as the Chinese occupy Atentse they cut off Chung Tien and Tung Chu Lin from all communication with the insurgent lamas. I doubt if the rebels could organise a force sufficient to turn several hundred Chinese troops out of Atentse. As time goes on the insurgents will find it more and more difficult to hold together and procure food. Unless, therefore, Atentse is lost, or the Dalai Lama's party regains the ascendancy at Lhasa, I should be inclined to think that things will settle down. Mr. G. Forrest, a botanist, who is now near Wei Hsi, writes to me that, so far as the Chinese military are concerned, the whole affair has now become a mere squeezing and looting expedition. The disorderly character of the Chinese troops and the corruption of their officers constitute a serious danger, because the whole country may be raised thereby.

No. 26.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 6th September, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of the 3rd ultimo. Tibet affairs. The text of letter from Lhasa Government has now been received. It is accurately summarized in O'Connor's telegram. Copy of order received by Phari Jongpens from Lhasa is also forwarded by Bell. They are instructed to take charge of Chumbi Valley, and to administer it as before, under threat of severe penalties. Our information tends to show that fear lest Dalai Lama should, on his return, punish them for complaisance to our demands accounts for the present attitude of Lhasa Government. They also appear to believe in the possibility of the negotiations with Chinese Commissioner at Calcutta resulting in a material modification of the Convention in favour of Tibet. Having regard to these circumstances, and to the objectionable tone of the Lhasa Government's letter, we concur in O'Connor's view that it is essential to give a firm reply in order that Tibetans may be convinced that by no pressure from any quarter whatsoever will we be led to recede from the position which has been conferred on us by Convention, whether China gives her adhesion or withholds it. Subject to your approval we propose, therefore, to instruct O'Connor to reply, in effect, as follows :—Letter of Lhasa Government to Captain O'Connor has been read by Government of India with much surprise, as they are not aware of any justification for the unfriendly terms in which it is couched. Of the promise alleged to have been made by General Macdonald we have no knowledge, our own intentions having been clearly and fully set forth in the Treaty which has been signed. Action taken by us in Chumbi Valley is in strict accordance with the terms of that Treaty, and calls for no defence or explanation. Removal of telegraph poles cannot be conceded, but wherever any injury to cultivators is proved compensation will be given. As an evidence of good-will we must again ask that a passport be furnished to Wilton, but he will be instructed to avoid visiting disturbed districts in neighbourhood of Bat'ang. The tone of the Government of Lhasa's letter appears to us to be inconsistent with the mutual friendly relations which have been maintained since the indemnity was reduced only nine months ago, and to show a strange forgetfulness of that act of clemency on the part of His Majesty's Government. In conclusion, it might be advisable to remind Lhasa Government that they have not yet fulfilled terms of the Convention, and that we expect early action in discharge of their obligations, notably in respect of Articles V. and VIII. If passport is given to Wilton, our idea is that he should proceed inland to Rima, and return *viâ* Sadiya to India, avoiding disturbed districts on the Chinese frontier. Your previous sanction will be asked if this arrangement is found to be feasible. We consider that it is important to establish the principle that passports should not be refused by Tibetan authorities when formally applied for by the Government of India on behalf of accredited travellers.

No. 27.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 13th September, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

White reports that Gyantse Jong is being strongly and thoroughly rebuilt and refortified by Tibetans. This information has been received since the despatch of my telegram of the 6th instant. We recommend that a demand that Tibetans should at once desist from further contravention of Article VIII. of Lhasa Convention should be added to draft letter, substance of which we have telegraphed to you.

No. 28.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 15th September, 1905.

In continuation of my letter forwarding the Viceroy's telegram of the 3rd ultimo, reporting the receipt by Captain O'Connor of a letter from the Lhasa authorities, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Brodrick to request that you will direct the attention of the Marquess of Lansdowne to the further telegram from the Government of India of the 6th instant, in which they outline the terms of the reply which they propose, subject to the approval of His Majesty's Government, to instruct Captain O'Connor to return.

2. Mr. Brodrick agrees with the Government of India that notice should be taken of the unfriendly tone of the letter, and that both the regulation, for the time being, by the British authorities of the exercise by the Phari Jongpens of their functions, and the maintenance of such telegraph or telephone lines as may be required in the Chumbi Valley are justified by the VIIth Article of the Convention.

3. The maintenance of the telegraph line beyond the Chumbi Valley to Gyantse must, in Mr. Brodrick's opinion, be considered as much part of the provision for the security of our Trade Agent at Gyantse as the guard, which has been reduced to the lowest possible limit, and which, without telegraphic communication with its base, would be wholly inadequate for the purpose it has to serve.

4. The question of passports seems to him, however, to be on a different footing. The application, which, it appears, has met with a practical refusal was made to the Lhasa Government before the views of His Majesty's Government on Mr. Wilton's proposed journey had been received, and Lord Lansdowne will remember that sanction was refused on the ground of the disturbed condition of Batang. The Government of India now propose to rearrange Mr. Wilton's journey so as to avoid the disturbed district, and to renew their application to the Tibet Government for a passport.

5. No right to the grant of passports to accredited travellers can be claimed under the terms of the Convention, and it appears to Mr. Brodrick that, in the present temper of the Tibetan authorities, it would be better to postpone Mr. Wilton's journey, while he is unwilling to press the request for a passport, the definite refusal of which might seriously strain the relations between the Government of India and Tibet.

6. Mr. Brodrick would therefore propose to instruct the Government of India not to refer to the matter of the passport in their letter to the Tibetan Government.

7. In other respects he sees no objection to the reply proposed by the Government of India.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) HORACE WALPOLE.

No. 29.

Despatch from Acting Consul Litton to Sir E. Satow, dated Tengyueh, 12th August, 1905. (Received in London 18th September, 1905.)

(Extract.)

Referring to my despatch of the 4th instant, I am still not at all clear what has really happened, while many of the names of places cannot be clearly identified. But the following seems certain :—(1) The great lamaseries of North-West Yünnan who, in May last, when there were no Chinese troops at Atentse, refused to join the Batang insurgents, have now risen against the Chinese. The reason is, I fear, to be sought in the violence and extortion of the Wei Hsi Sub-Prefect, who has been at Atentse since the end of May with some 400 to 500 troops, who have been looting all over the place. Tung Chu Lin is the "mother" lamasery of the Atentse lamasery. (2) Efforts have been made, with some success, to detach Kuei Hua Ssu, the great Chung Tien lamasery across the Yang-tsze, from the rebel cause on the west of the Yang-tsze. The Sub-Prefect of Chung Tien has the sense to see that if he wants to keep the peace in his district he must keep the Chinese troops out of it. It may not be out of place to observe that, not counting minor disorders, this is the third serious rebellion which has occurred in Yünnan during the three years of Viceroy Ting's tenure of office. First, there was the dangerous sedition at Liu An, near the southern frontier; then there was the widespread outbreak of the tribes about Chen Pien, and along the south-west frontier, and now the Tibetans are up. None of these rebellions would have occurred if the most ordinary efficiency and honesty had been exercised. Viceroy Ting's government is a calamity to his own people and a nuisance to his neighbours, and the Peking authorities would do well to remember that Yünnan is a province with a long frontier along the territories of two civilized Powers, and that these conditions require that it should be administered on principles less thoroughly Chinese. As soon as the Ta Li courier comes in I will submit a telegraphic report.

No. 30.

Despatch from Acting Consul Litton to Sir E. Satow, dated Tengyueh, 15th August, 1905. (*Received in London 18th September*, 1905.)

In continuation of my preceding report of the 12th instant, I regret to have to state that I have now received telegraphic news from Ta Li which leaves no doubt that Mr. Forrest, together with the Venerable Father Dubernard and another missionary, named Bourdonné, were murdered at or near Tse-kou on the 20th-21st July; a telegram from Mr. Wilkinson confirms this. The Taotai here mendaciously asserted that he knew nothing about it until confronted with a copy of the telegram which he had actually received, when he admitted the truth.

I have also a letter from Father Mombéry at Wei Hsi, dated the 25th July, in which he states that the Li Chiang Prefect at Wei Hsi has received neither men nor money from his Government, and this in spite of the fact that the Governor-General had repeatedly been warned by the Prefect of the growing seriousness of the situation.

It is clear that a grave responsibility rests upon the Governor-General Ting and upon the local officials.

My statement that the rebellion of the Yünnan lamas was due to the extortion of the Chinese, and in particular of the Wei Hsi Sub-Prefect, rests on—

(1) Statements received by merchants here from their correspondents at Li Chiang.

(2) Similar statements made to me here by the Taotai last month that the troops at Atentse were looting.

(3) Statements in letters written by Mr. Forrest to me dated in June (*a*) that the march of the troops had become a "mere looting expedition"; (*b*) describing the arrest by the Wei Hsi Sub-Prefect at Atentse of the chief lama of a lamasery near Atentse which had previously refused to join the rebels from Batang. The Sub-Prefect beat the lama until he paid a heavy bribe. It seems that after this these lamas fled to the rebels.

(4) Confirmatory statements by the French fathers, who speak of several innocent native Chiefs near Atentse being forced to fly to escape the Chinese, and of the "treachery of the Sub-Prefect's interpreter."

To illustrate how unexpected the attack was, I may mention that I have to-day received a letter delayed in transmission, dated Tse-kou, 9th July, from the late Father Dubernard, stating that for the time there was comparative quiet, and that Mr. Forrest could continue his work without imprudence at Tse-kou.

I have suggested in my telegram to you of to-day's date that I should proceed to Tu Li, where there are a number of refugees, and where I could probably learn details of what really happened at Atentse, which is of the first importance to know, but it is reported here now that the Chinese force at Atentse is intact. From Tu Li I could submit a report to you, or, if necessary, I could endeavour to approach nearer to the scene of the disorders, for I feel sure that you will, in view of the *primâ facie* evidence of serious negligence, if nothing worse, on the part of the Chinese officials, desire to have the matter inquired into as closely as possible, and that you will consider a mere formal expression of regret on the part of the Yünnan Government as wholly insufficient to meet the case.

Until the matter has been more fully gone into, it would not, in my opinion, be appropriate to put forward any demand for an indemnity. But while there are doubts as to the details of this sad event, there is no doubt whatever as to the character of the Yünnan Government and of the Governor-General. I have therefore ventured to suggest combined action by yourself and the French Minister with a view to securing the removal of Viceroy Ting and the appointment of an official who has more idea of the requirements of civilized administration in a frontier province.

One of the priests, whose name I cannot recognise from the Chinese version, is said to have escaped west into the mountains. Père Genestier, who lives among the Lu Tzu and Lisu on the Upper Salwen at Chromra (in latitude 28° north), will be cut off from communications, and is no doubt in grave danger, but unless the Tibetans make a raid into that distant country it is permissible to hope that he may escape. While, as I have reported, the Li Chiang Prefect is hardly likely to have connived at these murders, it must be remembered that the Tse-kou Mission had a large and growing influence in the country which the Chinese officials at

Yünnan-fu must have regarded with much jealousy, and that they will regard its destruction with satisfaction. It would be a great mistake on the part of the French authorities if they let the matter pass without insisting on the high officials being held responsible.

The appointment of Chang Sung Lin, the provincial Commander-in-Chief ("titai") to take charge of the operations is not likely to improve matters. He is ailing and infirm, and is surrounded by a very undesirable gang of hangers-on.

Further, he is (or was last year) on bad terms with the high authorities at Yünnan-fu, and they have, as likely as not, sent him on this service with a view of getting him into disgrace rather than of restoring order.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. LITTON.

P.S.—After closing this despatch, I received from the Taotai two further telegrams from the Li Chiang-fu at Wei Hsi, which add a good deal to what was previously known.

The Chinese troops, who had proceeded to Yetche on the left bank of the Mekong, 30 miles below Tse-kou, advanced north along the Mekong under Major Chiang, whom I knew well, and who was a brave and capable man. He successfully fought his way to within one and a-half days of Atentse, but he was then caught by the insurgents in a gorge. He and another petty officer were killed by having stones rolled down on them, and the Chinese then retreated back to Yetche.

Fighting is also reported on the road from Chung Tien to Atentse.

What is more important is a statement by a native Christian, who escaped from Tse-kou, to the Prefect of Li Chiang at Wei Hsi. This man states that on the 25th July he met one of the French priests (Chinese name U, which I do not recognise), whose subsequent fate is unknown, in the mountains west of Tse-kou. The priest told him that the lamas had surprised the Mission, and that Mr. Forrest had been cut down and killed by some Tibetans whilst talking to him (the priest) "at the foot of the hills," apparently outside the Mission. The account is not clear, but it seems to point to a surprise when no one was prepared.

The few militia at Tse-kou made, it is said, no resistance, and were all killed, while the lamas captured some forty rifles at Tse-kou.

The aged Father Dubernard was pursued and captured in the hills beyond the Mission, together with a number of native Christians, and they were all massacred.

The Li Chiang Prefect states that he has offered a reward of 4,000 taels for any one who will bring in Père Genestier from the Upper Salwen in safety. Measures were also being taken to raise a levy on the Lu Tzu tribes to resist any raid by the Tibetans from Mekong down the Salwen.

G. L.

A clerk has just brought news from the telegraph office that it was through an error in transmission that Major Chiang was reported killed, and that it was only his corporal, who was, I believe, his younger brother.

G. L.

No. 31.

From Sir E. Satow to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Peking, 19th September, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Official information from the Chinese Government has reached me to the effect that T'ang has been given leave to return home on the ground of ill-health, and his Secretary, Chang Ying-t'ang, has been appointed to go on with the negotiations.

No. 32.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated India Office, 20th September, 1905.

In continuation of my letter of the 15th instant as to the reply to be sent to the representations received from the Tibetan Government concerning the action of the British Government at Gyantse and in the Chumbi Valley, I am directed to invite the attention of the Marquess of Lansdowne to the telegram from the Viceroy of the 13th instant reporting that the Tibetans are thoroughly rebuilding and re-fortifying Gyantse Jong.

Subject to the concurrence of the Marquess of Lansdowne, Mr. Secretary Brodrick would propose to approve the proposal of the Government of India, that a demand for the immediate desistence from contraventions of Article VIII of the Lhasa Convention should be incorporated in the reply to the Tibetan Government referred to above.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) HORACE WALPOLE.

No. 33.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, dated 22nd September, 1905.

I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, calling attention to the telegram from the Government of India in which they suggest the terms of the reply which they propose to send to the representations of the Lhasa authorities with regard to the Anglo-Tibetan Convention of 1904.

In reply I am to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for India, that Lord Lansdowne concurs in the answer which Mr. Brodrick proposes to return to the Government of India on the subject.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) F. A. CAMPBELL.

No. 34.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, dated 25th September, 1905.

I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, calling attention to the telegram from the Viceroy of India of the 13th instant, in which he reports that the Tibetans are rebuilding and re-fortifying Gyantse Jong.

In reply, I am to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for India, that Lord Lansdowne concurs in Mr. Brodrick's proposal to approve the suggestion of the Government of India that a demand for the immediate desistence from contraventions of Article VIII. of the Lhasa Convention should be incorporated in the reply which they intend to return to the representations of the Tibetan Government respecting the action of His Majesty's Government at Gyantse and in the Chumbi Valley.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) F. A. CAMPBELL.

No. 35.

Despatch from Sir C. Hardinge to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated St. Petersburgh, 30th September, 1905. (*Received 3rd October,* 1905.)

I have the honour to report that a telegram from Irkutsk, published in the St. Petersburgh papers of to-day, announces that the Dalai Lama has left Urga for Tibet.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES HARDINGE.

No. 36.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 4th October, **1905.**

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram, despatched from Shigatse on the 26th September, has been received from O'Connor:—"I have just received a message from the Tashi Lama to say that last night a messenger from Lhasa reached him with news that Dalai Lama, having left Urga, is now on his way back to Lhasa under escort of 2,000 Chinese soldiers and high Chinese officials. Date of his probable arrival at Lhasa is not known, but preparations are being made there to receive him. A meeting of the Tibetan National Assembly has been held, and officials have been deputed to meet him. A deputation is also being sent by the Chinese Amban." Please refer to our telegrams of the 6th and 13th September. In view of the present somewhat critical stage in Tibetan politics we regard it as of great importance that no time should be lost in issuing letter, in terms we have proposed, reminding Tibetan authorities of their obligations to the British Government.

No. 37.

From Sir E. Satow to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Peking, 6th October, **1905.**

(Telegraphic.)

On the 28th September I was informed by Prince Ch'ing that the Dalai Lama was supposed to be on his way to Hsi-ning and in the territory of a Mongol Prince, having apparently left Urga about the 15th September. It will not have escaped your Lordship's recollection that I was informed some time ago by Natung that the Dalai Lama would be detained at Hsi-ning when he arrived there.

No. 38.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 6th October, **1905.**

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram dated the 6th September. His Majesty's Government approve of the communication which you propose to address to the Tibetan Government, except that in the circumstances they would deprecate any reference to renewed request for passport for Wilton, as we are not entitled to demand such passports under the terms of the Convention. The intimation proposed in your further telegram of the 13th September with regard to the fortifications of Gyantse is also approved.

No. 39.

Enclosures in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated the 21st September, **1905.** *(Received 9th October,* **1905.**)

Enclosure 1 in No. 39.

Letter from the Ti-Rimpoche to Captain O'Connor, British Trade Agent, Gyantse, dated the 14th day of the 5th month.

(Translation.)

I hope that you are in good health, and that your affairs are prospering. I was much pleased at receiving the photographs you sent me. Here I, too, am in good health, and am occupied in my religious duties. We have recently received a Petition from the Phari Jongpens and the peasants of Upper and Lower Chumbi to the effect than an officer, called Bell Sahib, had said that he is now the master (or high official) of Chumbi, and that neither Chinese, Tibetans, Bhutanese, or Sikkimese have any powers, and that you (the Chumbi people) are not to pay taxes

to them. If you receive pay in accordance with the custom of the British Government for pony or other animal hire, for grass, wool, &c., then you may sell or hire; if not, you should not give. If I hear that you give without receiving the price, then you will be punished. You must pay yearly to the British Government taxes to the value of 2,500 rupees, half in money, and half in coolies for road-making.

You must not pay to the Phari Jongpens the taxes and Customs dues laid down in the old records.

You must make a garden at Gyaling. No one must cut the forest trees round Sher-Sing.

The peasants must carry planks, beams, and pillars (for the Government). A new house is to be built. The roads in Phari village must be kept swept and clean, if not, a fine of 500 rupees will be inflicted.

Merchants proceeding to India shall not pay dues to the Tibetans.

Moreover, the buildings of Phari Jong are being destroyed, and later, on the 5th of the 4th month, a Petition reached us from Phari Jong that Bell Sahib has ordered that the Chumbi people must on no account furnish transport to Chinese, Tibetans, and Bhutanese.

Now, we English and Tibetans here made an agreement that until the subsidy is paid the English Government will retain possession of the Chumbi Valley up to the water-parting as a pledge, and the Sahibs, when they were leaving here (Lhasa) made presents to the monasteries of Sera-Drebung, &c., and announced to the assembled officials that if the Treaty were adhered to it would be well, and sent a letter last year to say that the indemnity was reduced by 50 lakhs, and that the country (Chumbi) would be occupied for three years as you are aware, and when the English army was returning from Lhasa the General Sahib told the Phari Jongpens that they might collect taxes and administer justice, &c., as before, and after that you sent us a letter announcing the reduction of the indemnity, saying that now friendship had begun, and that now it would not be well to break it, and we on our side are doing all we can to preserve friendship, and when the Phari Jongpens were taking small dues on wool, yak tails, ponies, and mules, we gave them orders to stop doing so. On this account the Shape Yutok last year, while at Gyantse, held discussion with the Sahib, and the Sahib said that they should not take dues until the question of the trade marts and trade dues had been properly discussed.

Now, if the Phari and Chumbi peasants are not allowed to furnish free transport, taxes, and free labour, then the friendship between the two countries will be in danger and all Tibetans are grieved at the idea. So we beg you, who have the interests of both parties at heart, to consider the matter very carefully, and to request Bell Sahib not to act thus, and to preserve matters as they were before.

Pray preserve your health.

Pray consider the interests of friendship between the two parties. I enclose a scarf and a piece of silk.

(Seal of the Kashak or Council.)

Enclosure 2 in No. 39.

Letter from Captain O'Connor to the Ti-Rimpoche, dated 25th June, 1905.

I have received your letter, dated the 14th day of the 5th month, and am rejoiced to hear that you are in good health, and that your affairs are prospering. I, too, am well.

As regards the matter mentioned in your letter regarding Chumbi affairs and Phari Jong, I would refer your Holiness to clause 7 of the Treaty, where you will find it laid down that the British Government "shall continue to occupy the Chumbi Valley, &c.,"* and the period of occupation has now been reduced to three years by the clemency of His Excellency the Viceroy. The occupation of Chumbi implies also administration and other rights, and the Indian Government cannot recognize the right of your Holiness's Government to raise any question or to make any objection regarding our proceedings in Chumbi during the three years during which we shall remain in occupation.

I enclose a scarf.

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* Tibetan text of Treaty quoted here in Tibetan version.

No. 40.

Enclosures in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated the 5th October, 1905. (Received 23rd October, 1905.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 40.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 10th August, 1905.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to send copy of a letter received by Captain O'Connor from Lhasa, regarding Chumbi and the telegraph line. As regards the Chumbi Valley, there is no doubt that the Tibetan authorities have no grounds for any complaint, as the terms of the Treaty are quite plain. As regards their statement that General Macdonald told the Phari Jongpens they might collect taxes and administer justice, it may be ignored, as I do not think General Macdonald would ever have committed us by any such statement. Their complaint regarding the telegraph line is quite frivolous, as I examined the position of the telegraph posts along the whole length of the line from Phari, and only a very few are in cultivations, and the whole amount of land occupied could only be a few square yards, and could be compensated for in money—a very small matter—and I would recommend Captain O'Connor's suggestion to allow the Jongpen to assess the damage.

Enclosure 2 in No. 40.

Letter from the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 28th July, 1905.

I have the honour to forward herewith a translation of a letter received to-day from Lhasa, regarding which I have already telegraphed to you. The letter is written in a somewhat peremptory style, which it is impossible to represent exactly in translation.

2. As regards the matter of the telegraph wire referred to in this letter, I would mention that after the Yutok Shape, in an interview with me here, had raised the objection to the posts being planted in the fields, I went into the matter with the assistance of the Jongpen here, and found that the majority of the posts are not planted in fields, and that in the few cases where they are so placed the loss thus caused is infinitesimal, and that, moreover, the peasants themselves have no complaint whatever to make in the matter. I thought it unnecessary, therefore, to ask the Telegraph Department to go to the expense and trouble of moving posts in order to remedy this imaginary grievance. But as the question has been raised afresh, I would suggest that I should ask the Jongpen to inquire into the matter, and to make out a list showing the amount of cultivable land lost to various cultivators between here and Phari owing to the presence of posts in their fields, and that I should then be permitted to recompense the owners on this basis. The amount would be so small as scarcely to be worth considering; but its payment would remove the present chief complaint against the wire, and would be a simpler and cheaper solution of the difficulty than the moving of a number of posts.

Enclosure 3 in No. 40.

Letter from the Lhasa Government to the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, dated 24th July, 1905.

(Translation.)

We trust that you are in good health and that your affairs are prospering. We here are well, and are occupied in our religious duties. We hear that in Chumbi and at Phari, Bell Saheb is creating a number of new precedents, and we wrote to you before requesting that this might not be done, and we have received your reply to our letter, in which you say that, although, in accordance with the seventh clause of the Treaty, the British Government are to continue in occupation of the

Chumbi Valley up to the water-parting until the payment of the indemnity, the Viceroy has been graciously pleased to order that the occupation shall only last for three years, and that we should understand that the term "occupation" implies the exercise of administrative rights, and that therefore for this period of three years the British Government will act according to their own will and pleasure in Chumbi up to the water-parting, and that the Tibetan Government should raise no objection to their doing so, and that the British Government cannot listen to any representations from us on the matter. Regarding this, it is certainly so in the Treaty, which says that, until the indemnity is paid or the trade marts properly opened, whichever is latest, the British Government shall remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley up to the water-parting. But after this, His Excellency the Viceroy remitted 50 lakhs of the indemnity, and said that the payment of 25 lakhs would be sufficient, and that the British would return the Chumbi Valley to us after three years, and that the British would continue in occupation of the Valley for three years as a pledge. Now there is nothing expressly laid down in the Treaty to the effect that the Tibetans are to collect taxes and administer justice (in Chumbi) as heretofore, but last year when the Sahebs were leaving Lhasa they made certain statements to the representatives of Sera and Drepung monasteries; and after that General Macdonald told the two Phari Jongpens that they might collect taxes and administer justice as always before, as we remarked in our last letter to you. Well, if you do not now observe one word of what you promised before, it will be difficult for us afterwards to continue friendly relations. This being so, you will see that Mr. Bell's conduct in starting new departures regarding the land and peasants (of Chumbi) will do serious harm to the friendship of the two parties. So if you will issue instructions regarding these matters which lie between England and Tibet, then no disagreement is likely to arise. So please advise Mr. Bell at once. We received a later letter from you, in which you informed us that Mr. Wilton was about to proceed to Batang in Kam *viâ* Tsetang and Gyamda. Now last year when you were leaving Lhasa Mr. Wilton said that he would proceed *viâ* Gyamda, although, the people of Kam and Kongbu being evil persons, we were unable to answer for their conduct. But as there is no great difference between the roads *viâ* Ko-me and A-te, and as Mr. Wilton said he must certainly go that way, the National Assembly furnished him with a passport. But when he left Lhasa he accompanied the rest back to Gyantse in the Tsang Province. And since then nothing more has been said on the matter; but the matter has apparently been borne in mind, and the conclusion has been arrived at that he (Mr. Wilton) should proceed by Tsetang and Gyamda, provinces of Tibet, to Batang. Now, on the one hand, we warned him last year that we could not be responsible if they (the Kambas, &c.) acted evilly; and besides this, on the other hand, there is nothing in the Treaty to say that foreigners may travel in Tibet as they choose. If you act thus, changing your minds, the other nations will insist upon doing the same. So it will not do for Mr. Wilton to come straight away (or immediately), and we beg you to pass on these warnings to him quickly. Regarding the telegraph wire which has been made between the two countries, there are many travellers, and people good and bad passing to and fro, and it is a matter of great hardship for the peasants to keep a watch upon them. Now cases of cutting and breaking (the wire, &c.), are of very frequent occurrence, and if the telegraph wire is left as at present, the posts which are stuck in the peasants' fields (which afford the peasants their only means of subsistence) cause them great loss; and the work of guarding the line in places which are distant from the villages is very burdensome, and great trouble is caused to the peasants. For these reasons injury will most certainly ensue to the friendship between Britain and Tibet. If it is possible to take down (*lit.*, roll up) the wire, everybody will be glad, and it will be a charitable and good action. So we beg of you to consider the matter carefully and to take down the wire quickly. We have given you this earnest warning regarding all the matters written above, in order that a fresh disturbance may not arise between the two countries, and we beg you to consider it very carefully. Pray guard your health, and work for the good relations between England and Tibet. We enclose a scarf and send you two bricks of tea. Written on the 23rd day of the second 5th month (24th July).

(Seal of the Kashak or Council of Four Shapes.)

No. 41.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 8th November, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Please refer to your telegram of the 6th ultimo stating that the proposed reply to Tibetan Government is approved by His Majesty's Government, including communication as to fortifications at Gyantse. Captain O'Connor, in reply to request for an explanation why re-fortification of Gyantse jong had not been previously reported by him, reports that jong has now been rebuilt upon much the same lines as before we destroyed it, except that the loop-holed walls have not been constructed. He states, however, that in August, 1904, the Tibetan delegates urged jongs were not fortifications in the proper sense of the word; that they were necessary to Tibetan Government as headquarters of district administration, and that they did not obstruct the road in any way; he further states that in consequence of these representations Younghusband decided that term "forts and fortifications" (*vide* Article VIII. of the Convention) did not include "jongs," and he adds that the Tibetan expression for "armaments" were expressly chosen so as to exclude the word "jong," with Younghusband's approval. He is of opinion that reference to rebuilding of Gyantse jong is certain to provoke accusation of breach of faith, and he strongly urges omission of it from our letter to the Tibetan Government. We find it hard to believe that the thorough rebuilding of Gyantse jong in any fashion which would restore its offensive and defensive potentialities can have been contemplated by Younghusband, and we shall be glad if you will ascertain from him, before we proceed further, whether O'Connor is correct in his recollection of the alleged understanding, viz., that Tibetans are at liberty to rebuild the portions of the jong which we destroyed, provided they do not fortify them by means of gun epaulements and loop-holed parapets.

No. 42.

From Sir E. Satow to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Peking, 14*th November,* 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

The Wai-wu Pu communicated to me an Imperial Decree commanding that the indemnity of 1,200,000 taels which was to be paid by Tibet in consequence of the British expedition shall, in view of the poverty of the people, be paid by the Chinese Government, *i.e.*, they will pay it over to us direct for and on behalf of Tibet. The note concludes with a statement that the first instalment will be paid at the due date. I suggest for your Lordship's consideration that I should be instructed to inform the Chinese Government that we cannot receive payment from them.

No. 43.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, dated 15*th November,* 1905.

I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for India, a copy of a telegram* from His Majesty's Minister at Peking, reporting that the Chinese Government have made arrangements to pay direct to His Majesty's Government, on behalf of Tibet, the indemnity stipulated for under Article VI. of the Convention between Great Britain and Tibet of 1904.

Lord Lansdowne feels some difficulty in advising as to the manner in which the offer of the Chinese Government might be dealt with.

It is on the one hand obvious that the indemnity was required of the Tibetans partly as a punitive measure and partly in order that by the annual payment of the necessary instalments they should formally recognize the binding nature of the obligations entered into by them towards the British Government. Should the annual instalments henceforth be paid by the Chinese Government the punitive

* No. 42.

effect of the indemnity will disappear, for it does not seem to Lord Lansdowne at all probable that the Chinese Government will be able or willing to recover from the Tibetan Government the sums paid on this account, and past experience has proved that it is not in the power of China to insist effectively on the fulfilment of the other stipulations of the Convention.

Lord Lansdowne feels no doubt that the proposal has been made by the Chinese Government with the object of re-establishing their theoretical right to supremacy over the Tibetan Government, and probably also with the object of insuring that the non-payment of the instalments at their due date shall not stand in the way of the retirement of the British forces. Irrespectively of these considerations, the refusal of the Chinese Government to adhere to the Tibetan Agreement makes it, Lord Lansdowne thinks, doubly difficult for us to entertain the offer, and upon this ground alone he considers that it should be rejected. For acceptance would be tantamount to admitting the intervention of China in relieving Tibet from this portion of her obligations while avoiding all responsibility for any other portion of the Convention.

Should the attitude of the Chinese Government undergo a change in consequence of our refusal, and should they intimate that they will adhere to the Agreement, the situation would no doubt be altered and might be reconsidered by His Majesty's Government. Having regard, however, to the complete inability shown by China in the past to exercise effectual control over the Tibetan authorities, it seems to Lord Lansdowne that it would be highly inadvisable to agree to any settlement which might be regarded as an admission that responsibility for the behaviour of the Tibetans would for the future rest upon the Chinese Government.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) F. A. CAMPBELL.

No. 44.

From Sir E. Satow to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Peking, 16th November, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

I have the honour to inform your Lordship with reference to my immediately preceding telegram, that I learn that the Hong Kong and Shanghae Bank have been approached by the Board of Revenue to ascertain the terms on which they would be willing to remit two and a-half million rupees to Calcutta on account of the Tibetan indemnity, in three instalments beginning the 1st January, 1906.

No. 45.

From Sir E. Satow to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Peking, 18th November, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Renewal of revolt in Batang. I have the honour to report receipt of the following telegram, under date the 17th November, from the Consular Officer at Chengtu :—
"In consequence of Chao Taotai's severity and breach of faith a serious revolt has again broken out in Batang. His position is critical, and reinforcements are being hurriedly despatched from here in response to an urgent demand for them received from him."

No. 46.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 21st November, 1905.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Campbell's letter of the 15th instant as to the offer made by the Chinese Government to pay direct to His Majesty's Government, on behalf of Tibet, the indemnity stipulated for under Article VI. of the Convention with Tibet of 1904.

The Secretary of State for India in Council is of opinion that a communication should be made to the Chinese Government to the effect that, unless they adhere to

the Convention, we can enter into no negotiation with them on the subject of the indemnity. Should the Chinese Government adhere to the Convention in the form in which it is now presented to them, Mr. Brodrick is of opinion that the annual payments of the indemnity may be accepted from them.

Although the payment of the indemnity by the Chinese Government will in a measure secure the Tibetans from the punitive effect attaching to its payment by themselves, Mr. Brodrick would observe that the moral effect to be produced by exacting the indemnity directly from the Tibetans will probably be far less valuable to the Indian Government than the relief afforded from the necessity of attempting to enforce a direct tribute annually for twenty-five years.

Moreover, in the event of non-observance of any Article of the Treaty, it will, from the very nature of the case, be within the power of the Indian Government to take any steps, whether by the occupation of the Chumbi Valley or otherwise, that may be necessary for the enforcement of their rights directly against the Tibetan Government or through the Chinese authorities, as may be found convenient.

I am to add that these views have not yet been communicated to the Government of India, or their opinion invited, pending a further intimation of Lord Lansdowne's conclusions.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 47.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, dated 24th November, 1905.

I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, containing the views of the Secretary of State for India as to the answer which should be made to the offer of the Chinese Government to pay direct to this country, on behalf of Tibet, the indemnity stipulated for under Article VI. of the Convention with Tibet of 1904.

In Lord Lansdowne's opinion it should be made clear in the communication which it is proposed to address to the Wai-wu Pu that His Majesty's Government cannot entertain their offer unless China adheres to the Convention in the form in which it is now presented, and that, if they accept payment of the Tibetan indemnity from China, they must not be understood to abate anything from their right to enforce the fulfilment of the terms of the Convention by such means as may be found convenient in the event of non-observance of any Article of the Treaty on the part of the Tibetans.

Subject to these considerations, Lord Lansdowne concurs in the terms of the communication which Mr. Brodrick proposes to submit to the Government of India.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) F. A. CAMPBELL.

No. 48.

From Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy, dated 26th November, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

With reference to the offer of the Chinese Government to pay indemnity on behalf of Tibetans, as reported in Sir E. Satow's telegram of the 14th instant, His Majesty's Government are disposed to inform the Chinese Government that unless they signify adhesion to Convention in the form in which it is now presented their offer cannot be entertained, and further that, in the event of offer being accepted by His Majesty's Government, the latter must not be understood to abate anything from their right to enforce, by such means as they may find convenient, fulfilment of terms of Convention should the Tibetans fail to observe any of its articles. Although discharge of indemnity by the Chinese would in a way secure Tibetans from the punitive effect of having to pay it themselves, yet it is probable that the moral effect of exacting payment from Tibet will be of far less value to the Government of India than relief from the necessity of attempting

to enforce annually for twenty-five years a direct tribute. In the event of non-observance by Tibetans of any Article of the Convention, it will be within discretion of His Majesty's Government to take action, either through the Chinese Government or directly against Tibetans, whichever may be found most convenient. I shall be glad to learn your views on the subject.

No. 49.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 28th November, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of the 8th instant as to Gyantse fortifications. Please see your letter of the 6th October, 1904,* to which Younghusband requests reference. He explains that on some subsequent occasion, probably while O'Connor, in conjunction with Tibetan Secretaries, was translating Convention into Tibetan, Tibetans asked that district officials might be allowed to reside in jongs, which were represented as being their official residences. O'Connor was authorised by Younghusband to state that he had no objection to district officials residing in jongs, should they desire to do so, after fortified portions had been destroyed by us. Younghusband adds, however, that he certainly gave no authority or countenance for re-erection of fortifications on the site of Gyantse jong. He points out that the word used in translating Article VIII. of the Convention included all kinds of fortifications, although the particular word "jong" was not used; and he adds that, in any case, the annexure to Convention which declares English text binding settles the point. Apparently the position is that we have a right to object to official residences being built in such a manner as to constitute fortifications, although we cannot take exception to erection of official residences proper. This distinction should be observed in wording any warning regarding fortifications which it may seem necessary to address to Tibetan Government in view of reports received from O'Connor as to the works which Tibetans are undertaking at Gyantse.

No. 50.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 30th November, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of the 26th instant regarding indemnity payable under Tibet Convention. Annual payment by Tibetans in Tibet, even though China should provide the money, would, in the opinion of the Government of India, be preferable from point of view of local political effect, to payment of lump sum by China direct. The course therefore which we are disposed to prefer is that a notification should first be made by us to Tibetans, under Article VI. of the Convention, to the effect that we desire payment at Gyantse of the first instalment; and that His Majesty's Minister at Peking should then inform the Chinese Government that His Majesty's Government cannot recognize right of intervention on their part, as they have not adhered to the Convention. It will then be open to Chinese Government to regularize their position. In the meantime, first instalment of indemnity would fall due for payment by Tibetans at Gyantse on the 1st January, 1906, and failure to pay would constitute a technical breach of the Treaty; but even if Tibetans make default in payment we do not anticipate any trouble, as it would rest with us to take action, if and when convenient, for recovery of arrears. It is worth mentioning that an informal letter from Chang was brought to Dane on the 17th instant by Henderson, Chang's assistant, in which it was stated that Chang had been requested by Chinese Amban at Lhasa to make inquiries as to the name of the official to whom indemnity should be paid, and as to place of payment. Dane suggested that Chang should address to Fraser, as British Commissioner, any inquiry which he wished to make regarding the Tibetan Convention, explaining that he (Dane) had no commission to negotiate with Chang. Henderson replied that the reference was not an official one, but that orders had been sent to Amban to issue a Proclamation, stating that Emperor of China had taken upon himself payment of indemnity, in consideration of the poverty of the people of Tibet arising out of the recent British expedition. Dane added that if Chang desired to address him officially as Foreign Secretary on any subject, full consideration would be given, under the orders of the Viceroy, to his communication.

* *See* Cd. 2370 of 1905, p. 72.

No. 51.

From Sir E. Satow to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Peking, 30th November, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Tibet. The Wai-wu Pu have addressed a semi-official note to me, in which they request that the Indian Government may be informed that the Chinese Government will refuse to recognize any agreement which the Tashi Lama may make, should he, on his visit to India, discuss any business matters.

No. 52.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 1st December, 1905.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Brodrick to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Campbell's letter of the 24th ultimo respecting the offer of the Chinese Government to pay direct to this country, on behalf of Tibet, the indemnity stipulated for under Article VI. of the Convention with Tibet of 1904.

In reply, I am directed to request that you will bring to the notice of the Marquess of Lansdowne the telegrams to and from the Government of India, dated respectively the 26th and the 30th ultimo.

It will be seen that the Government of India would prefer an annual payment by the Tibetans in Tibet, even though with money provided by China; and they are disposed to notify the Tibetans under the above-mentioned Article that they desire payment of the first instalment at Gyantse (presumably on the 1st January next) before any reply is made to the Chinese Government.

Mr. Brodrick proposes, subject to Lord Lansdowne's concurrence, to approve the proposed notification to the Tibetans; and he considers that it may be made at once, irrespective of the action to be taken at Peking.

With regard to the Chinese offer, Mr. Brodrick is of opinion that the answer in the form proposed in the letter under reply may be returned to the Chinese Government. In the event of that Government signing the Adhesion Agreement, Mr. Brodrick does not consider it to be essential that the money should be in all cases paid at Gyantse, though the first instalment might be demanded there.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 53.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 2nd December, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Tibet. Is visit of Tashi Lama anything more than a complimentary one? See the telegram of the 30th ultimo from His Majesty's Minister at Peking.

No. 54.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, dated 4th December, 1905.

I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, stating that the Government of India propose to notify the Tibetans that they desire payment at Gyantse (presumably on the 1st January next) of the first instalment of the indemnity stipulated for under Article VI. of the Convention with Tibet of 1904.

Lord Lansdowne concurs in Mr. Secretary Brodrick's proposal to approve the notification which the Government of India suggest that they should make to the Tibetans on the subject.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) F. A. CAMPBELL.

No. 55.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 4th December, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Arrival has been reported of Tashi Lama at Darjeeling on the 29th instant. Whole population of Gyantse, Chumbi, and Darjeeling turned out to welcome Lama and to receive his blessing, and his journey has partaken of the nature of a triumphal procession. Before proceeding to Calcutta, which he will reach on the 26th instant, Lama will first of all visit Buddhist shrines near Rawal Pindi; he will witness the review there, and will then pay visits to Sanchi (in Bhopal), Benares, and Gaya.

No. 56.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 6th December, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of the 30th ultimo regarding Tibetan Indemnity. Proposed notification to Tibetans, under Article VI. of Convention, that you desire first instalment to be paid on the 1st January at Gyantse, is approved by His Majesty's Government. Instructions have been sent to Sir E. Satow, in reply to his telegram of the 14th November, that a communication in the sense indicated in my telegram of the 26th November should now be addressed by him to the Chinese Government.

No. 57.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 6th December, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Tashi Lama's visit. Please refer to your telegram of the 2nd instant and to Sir E. Satow's telegram of the 30th ultimo. Invitation to Lama was complimentary. Primary object of journey is to enable him to be present in Calcutta during visit of Prince of Wales. Lama is also anxious to see various Buddhist shrines in India; and it has, therefore, been arranged that he shall visit places mentioned in my telegram of the 4th instant as Government of India's guest.

No. 58.

Despatch from Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Spring-Rice, dated 3rd January, 1906.

The Russian Ambassador read to me to-day a Memorandum of what Lord Lansdowne had said to him with regard to the effect and intention of the British Treaty with Tibet. I told him that things still remained in the same position, and that the negotiations with China had related solely to China's adhesion to the Treaty with Tibet to which Lord Lansdowne had referred. We were not making new stipulations with China, but simply asking her to countersign what Tibet had agreed to, and the question had in no way changed since Lord Lansdowne spoke to Count Benckendorff.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 59.

Despatch from Sir E. Satow to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Peking, 15th November, 1905. (*Received 8th January*, 1906.)

I have the honour to transmit copy of Prince Ch'ing's note, mentioned in my telegram of yesterday, in which His Highness communicates an Imperial Decree of the 13th November, announcing that China will pay the indemnity due from Tibet to the Indian Government, and instructing the Resident at Lhasa to make this known publicly.

In view of the unacceptable amendments which are understood to have been proposed by Mr. T'ang Shao-yi to the draft Adhesion Agreement put before him by the Government of India, with the object of securing that the Chinese Government should be the intermediary of all communications between India and Tibet, it seems reasonable to conclude that this declaration of their intention to pay the indemnity is intended to force the hand of the Indian Government, and induce them to accept an arrangement which the Chinese Government could afterwards quote as a precedent in other matters.

I ventured accordingly to suggest that I should be instructed to inform Prince Ch'ing that payment from the Chinese Government would not be accepted.

Copy of this despatch and enclosure has been sent to the Viceroy of India.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Enclosure in No. 59.

Note from Prince Ch'ing to Sir Ernest Satow, dated Peking, 13th November, 1905.

(Translation.)

I have the honour to state that the following Imperial Decree was issued on the 13th November :—

> "In consequence of the British military expedition to Tibet, it was arranged that Tibet should pay an indemnity, in instalments, extending over three years. The present condition of the Tibetan tribes is one of extreme poverty, and the Court, out of deep compassion for their economic difficulties, commands that this indemnity, amounting to over 1,200,000 taels, shall be paid for them by the State. Yu-t'ai is hereby commanded to announce this act of grace publicly."

While notifying that the first instalment will be paid over at the due date, I have the honour to communicate the above Decree for Your Excellency's information.

No. 60.

Enclosures in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 28th December, 1905. (*Received 13th January*, 1906.)

Enclosure in No. 60.

Letter from Mr. C. A. Bell, Assistant Political Officer, Chumbi, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated Chumbi, 17th November, 1905.

As I am shortly leaving Chumbi, it seems desirable to put on record those principles which should in my opinion govern our future administration of the Chumbi Valley. Owing to the intimacy engendered by over a year's residence among these people, they have told me from time to time a good deal of their past history, and their hopes and fears for the future.

2. The importance of keeping the inhabitants of the Chumbi Valley contented is sufficiently obvious, since they constitute that portion of our subjects that is brought most into contact with the Government and the people of the remainder of Tibet. I have seen several instances of the way in which the leading officials and people of Tibet are comparing our system of administration with their own.

3. We do not need to bribe them with presents or other unnatural advantages, for such paid loyalty deceives nobody, certainly not the Tibetans, but we must give them a just and comfortable Government.

4. Our presence here entails certain advantages and certain disadvantages on the people. I will note the disadvantages first:—

(*a*) Their trade monopoly is being gradually undermined. Before our occupation nobody was allowed to pass Yatung for trade without a passport ("lam-yik"), and such passports were, as a rule, given only to the Tromowas, *i.e.*, the inhabitants of the Chumbi Valley proper. The chief reasons for this were that the Tromowas sent large bribes to Lhasa in order to retain this privilege, and that the Tibetan Government wished in any case to keep their subjects on this frontier contented, in order to prevent them from desiring to come under British rule. The privilege was a very valuable one, and has raised the better classes of the Tromowas to a standard of comfort to which they were absolute strangers fifteen years ago.

(*b*) The second matter which causes the people trouble is their fear of the treatment they will receive from the Tibetan Government when restored to its control. Their fear is a very real one, as the people of the Chumbi Valley are serving us with the utmost heartiness and goodwill, and are showing in various ways their wish to remain under our administration. The Tibetan Government, judging by past events, are not likely to forgive such service easily.

5. The advantages which the people gain from our occupation are as follow:—

(*a*) Protection from Bhutanese raiders. The subjects of the Pa-ro Penlop in Western Bhutan have long enjoyed an unenviable reputation for raiding, and the people of the Ha district of Western Bhutan, which adjoins the Chumbi Valley, are usually regarded as the worst offenders of them all. Without going at length into this matter, it is sufficient to say that the only protection of the people rested on an agreement which they made five years ago with the Bhutan Darbar, through the medium of the Tongsa Penlop, a translation of which is annexed. The Agreement did not work very well; the raiding ceased for a short time, but began again.

(*b*) The second advantage is the removal of the customs duties at Phari. On the 7th February, 1905, I reported in detail what duties were being levied, and the steps which I took for their removal. The trade has now been free of all the customs duties for several months. The gain to the merchants is not less than three-quarters of a lakh of rupees annually, and is helping to stimulate the whole trade on this the chief trade route between India and Tibet.

(*c*) The third advantage gained by the people from our occupation is in their Government revenue. They now pay a reasonably light demand in the manner most convenient to them, instead of the onerous taxes of supply and transport ("tau" and "ula") which they formerly had to pay to Chinese and Tibetan officials.

(*d*) The fourth advantage consists in being allowed to manage their own affairs through their own Headmen, with the right of appeal against their Headmen in certain cases to the Assistant Political Agent here. It is a matter of common knowledge that village Headmen are much less prone to take bribes and otherwise oppress their villagers than outside officials like the Yatung Chi-kya, the Phari Jongpens, and the Tromo Ta-shös. The people here, as is the case with all Tibetans, are accustomed to an oligarchal rather than to an autocratic form of rule, as is shown by the great influence of the National Assembly ("Tson-olu Gyandzom") at Lhasa, by the practical independence of many of the States in Kam and other places, and by the village assemblies in Tromo, Phari, and elsewhere in Tibet. And the oligarchy is not a narrow one, since a large number of the people, in their own spheres, take part to some extent in the administration. The power of the village communities is, in fact, far greater than in those parts of India, at any rate (Bengal, Behar, and Orissa), with which I am acquainted. The permission to manage their own affairs subject to control is therefore appreciated by the people.

(*e*) Fifthly, we protect them from harassment by the military and our own underlings.

6. Such are the advantages which our occupation has conferred on the people. We have protected them from the Bhutanese; we have removed the taxes on trade; we have given them a light and conveniently arranged revenue; and we have conferred on them a much better system of administration than that to which they were subjected by the Tibetan Government. That the advantages outweigh the disadvantages can, perhaps, be understood only by those who have resided here, and have had opportunities of seeing the contentment of the people. If further proof were needed it would be found in the fact that a few months ago the people wished to petition our Government to be permanently annexed, but were afraid to do so in case the petition should not be granted, in which case the Tibetan Government would oppress them very greatly when their country is returned to Tibet.

7. The future policy which we should follow in the Chumbi Valley area I conceive to be as follows:—

(*a*) We must maintain unimpaired the advantages specified in paragraph 5 above. They are all valuable assets on our side in reconciling the people to British rule.

(*b*) The breaking down of the trade monopoly of the Tromowas, mentioned in paragraph 4 (*a*) above, is unavoidable. The general interests of the trade demand it. And it should be noted that the monopoly is of recent growth, being due to the Sikkim Expedition of 1888, which first established a large Tibetan trade at Kalimpong. The advent of outside traders does also benefit the poorer classes in the valley by increasing the demand for labour.

(*c*) As regards paragraph 4 (*b*) it would be essential for us, when the Chumbi Valley is returned to the Tibetan Government, to retain power to prevent the Tibetan Government from oppressing these people for their services to us. Unless we do this our good name will suffer greatly. This point, however, does not arise at present.

(*d*) The Am-mo Chu road should be constructed, if funds permit. I have already reported fully on this matter to the Government of Bengal, and need not recapitulate here the arguments.

(*e*) The Chinese Customs Station at Yatung should be abolished, if this can be arranged with Sir Robert Hart. The desirability of this change is, I think, fully understood by Government, so I will merely note the fact here.

(*f*) The Chinese Colonel ("Tungling") and his soldiers, also the Chinese Civil Officer ("Po-pön") and his police ("Yung"), should be removed, if this can be arranged. The desirability of this change also is, I think, fully understood by Government.

(*g*) The Trade Examination Station at Pedong, 12 miles from Kalimpong, on the way to Chumbi, should be abolished. At present every package is opened at Pedong. The traders themselves necessarily live at Kalimpong, where the wool is baled, and all goods are changed from mules to carts and *vice versâ*. The examination is therefore conducted in the presence of the traders' servants, and the traders are subjected to loss from the thefts of their servants, from careless repacking of their goods, and from the harassments attendant on such examinations when conducted by subordinates. The examination cannot prevent the passage of contraband articles, since nothing is easier than to pass by night, to go round through the fields, or to avoid Pedong altogether by taking any of the following routes—namely, Ri-kyi-sum, Ka-gye, and Ling-se; or La-va, Ri-chi La, and Ling-tu; or any of the tracks through Bhutan. The work of the Trade Examination Station, as well as that of the Chinese Customs Office at Yatung, should be transferred to a single office at Chumbi. Chumbi is the headquarters of the Chumbi Valley area, and is 3 miles above the junction of the roads to Kalimpong and Gangtok, as well as of the road down the Am-mo Chu Valley, should this last be made.

Annexure.

Agreement between Bhutan and the Chumbi Valley as to the prevention of Robberies from being committed by the people of the one country on the people of the other.

Now—As in this degenerate time many bad people of Ha, Paro, Chö-ding, Sö-ling under the Bhutanese Government and Tromo and Phari under the Gan-den (Tibetan) Government, are not abiding by the laws of the respective kingdoms, and consequently there are many thieves and robbers at present. and representations having been received that such may not happen again, and Gyak-pön Lo-trö Gye-tsen, a representative of the Phari Jongpen, and representatives from Phari and Tromo, viz., Kar-tsok Tse-ring Ten-dup of Phari, Gya-tso A-puk of Upper Tromo, and Kongdu Gye-po Tse-ring of Lower Tromo, having arrived in Bhutan, the Ruler and Nobles of Bhutan also make this permanent arrangement, so that there may be no ill-feeling, but always good between the kingdoms.

1*st Condition.*—Nobody of Ha, Paro, Chö-ding, and Sö-ling must steal property, ponies, mules, yaks, and even cloth and thread of the people between Ka-la and A-sam in Lower Tromo as before; moreover, they must not break the laws of the land, nor do any oppression. Orders have been issued to the Chiefs of Ha, Chö-ding, and Sö-ling to notify this to the raiyats, and the raiyats of Paro and Tibet must also observe this.

2*nd Condition.*—If any evil-doer, not obeying the above condition, commits any robbery, and if the thief can be caught anywhere, the complainant must prove the case, and the trial must be conducted and the punishment inflicted in the presence of the Representatives from both Governments, and the property stolen must be restored.

3*rd Condition.*—If any robber tries to assault his pursuers, and if the robber be killed by either the Tibetans or Bhutanese, 75 ngü-sang (rupees 166 : 11) must be paid as blood-money. If the Tibetans are to pay it, it will be paid by the Phari Jongpen, through the Rim-pung Tsong-pön (the agent of the Paro Penlop) to the Bhutanese Government, and if the Bhutanese are to pay it, it will be paid through the Rim-pung Tsong-pön to the Phari Jongpen, and not even a word should be said about the killing of such robbers (*i.e.*, no further claim will arise in respect of such killing).

4*th Condition.*—If the owner of the property stolen pursue the thief, and the thief kills either the owner of the property or his friends, the thief, if caught, will be bound and thrown into the river with the dead body of the person thus killed, and if the thief cannot be caught, 300 ngü-sang (rupees 666 : 12) must be paid as blood-money without any protest. Regarding the second condition of paying blood-money if anybody is killed without committing any theft or robbery, Representatives from both Governments will inquire and settle the blood-money.

5*th Condition.*—As the boundaries of Phari, Tromo, and Ha adjoin each other, the Tromowas can travel in Ha as before, and the grazing fees payable to the Pharipas must be paid as before; and if the fees are not paid, no protest can be made if they let their grazing to others.

6*th Condition.*—The land rent of the houses built in Phari must be paid as before, and no evil man shall be allowed to withhold this rent.

7*th Condition.*—If any Bhutanese trader goes to Phari or Tromo, no one must trouble him unnecessarily; and if any Tibetan trader comes into Bhutan, nobody must trouble him unnecessarily. Everybody must help each other.

The above seven conditions have been made for the good of both the Gan-den (*i.e.*, Tibetan) and Bhutanese Governments, and all evil-minded people are forbidden to act as before, but must abide by these conditions for ever. Of the six copies of the Agreement this copy is to be kept by the community of Rinchengong in Lower Tromo.

Sealed by the Ruler and Nobles of Bhutan on a date of the 8th month of the Iron-mouse year (*i.e.*, September, October 1900).

(Seal of Deb Raja.)
(Seal of Tongsa Penlop.)
(Seal of Pa-ro Penlop.)

No. 61.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated **16***th January,* **1906.**

(Telegraphic.)

Telegraphing on the 31st ultimo, Trade Agent at Gyantse reports that Ti Rimpoche has sent him a letter acknowledging receipt of notice requiring payment at Gyantse on the 1st instant of 100,000 rupees, as first instalment of indemnity. Letter goes on to say that revenue of Tibet is not great, but that it had been stated by Amban that question of payment of 25 lakhs indemnity was to be the subject of discussion with China, in which Tang at Calcutta was to act. Thus, as a result of action of China, the Treaty has been broken by the Tibetans, no payment of indemnity having been made. This places us in an advantageous position in any further negotiations that may be undertaken with the Chinese Government. We propose to inform Tibetan Government, in reply to Ti Rimpoche's letter, that we hold them responsible for payment of indemnity under terms of Treaty in the manner already notified. The matter can then stand over until it has been decided whether negotiations with China are to be resumed.

No. 62.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 24th January, 1906.

With reference to Mr. Campbell's letter of the 4th ultimo, on the subject of the payment of the first instalment of the Tibetan indemnity, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to forward, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram from the Viceroy, dated the 16th instant,* reporting the purport of a letter received from the Tibetan Government, from which it appears that they have no present intention of paying the first instalment of the indemnity, on the ground that the matter is under discussion with the Chinese Government.

Subject to Sir E. Grey's concurrence, Mr. Morley is prepared to approve the course of action proposed by the Government of India, viz., to inform the Tibetan Government that His Majesty's Government hold them responsible for the payment of the indemnity under the Treaty. This will not, in Mr. Morley's opinion, preclude His Majesty's Government from eventually accepting payment from China, should an arrangement be arrived at for the adhesion of the Chinese Government to the Tibetan Convention.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 63.

Despatch from Sir E. Satow to the Marquess of Lansdowne, dated Peking, 9th December, 1905. (*Received 27th January,* 1906.)

With reference to my despatch of the 15th ultimo, enclosing copy of a note from His Highness Prince Ch'ing, announcing the intention of the Chinese Government to pay on behalf of Tibet the indemnity arranged to be paid in consequence of the British military expedition, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship herewith copy of a note which I have addressed to His Highness in reply, informing him that the proposed arrangement of payment on behalf of Tibet cannot be entertained unless the Agreement of Adhesion to the Lhasa Convention which their Excellencies T'ang Shao-yi and Chang Yin-tang were invited to sign, is concluded.

I am sending a copy of this note to the Government of India.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Enclosure in No. 63.

Note from Sir E. Satow to Prince Ch'ing, dated 7th December, 1905.

On the 13th ultimo I had the honour to receive a note from Your Highness communicating the text of an Imperial Decree of the same date, in which it was announced that, out of deep compassion for the extreme poverty of the Tibetan tribes, the indemnity arranged to be paid in consequence of the British military expedition should be paid by the Chinese Government on behalf of Tibet.

I communicated the contents of this note to His Majesty's Government in due course, and I am now instructed to inform the Chinese Government that, unless the Agreement of Adhesion to the Lhasa Convention, which their Excellencies T'ang Shao-yi and Chang Yin-tang were invited to sign, is concluded, the arrangement proposed of payment on behalf of Tibet cannot be entertained.

I am further instructed to state that if the Chinese Government conclude the above-mentioned Adhesion Agreement, and if payment by China on behalf of Tibet is accepted, His Majesty's Government will abate nothing of their right to enforce the fulfilment of the terms of the Lhasa Convention by such means as may be found convenient.

I avail, &c.,
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

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* No. 61.

No. 64.

Enclosures in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated the 11*th January*, 1906. (*Received* 27*th January*, 1906.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 64.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Captain W. F. T. O'Connor, British Trade Agent, Gyantse, dated 12*th December*, 1905.

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the revised text of the reply which the Government of India desire should be sent to the Lhasa Government, and to request that a Tibetan translation may be made and sent to Lieutenant Bailey, at Gyantse, without delay.

Annexure.

Revised text of reply to Lhasa Government.

The Government of India have read with much surprise the letter of the Lhasa Government to Captain O'Connor, and are aware of no justification for the unfriendly language which they have adopted. They have no knowledge of the promise which General Macdonald is alleged to have made to the two Phari Jongpens regarding the collection of taxes and the administration of justice in the Chumbi Valley. The intentions of the Government of India were fully and clearly stated in the signed Treaty, and the action taken by them in the Chumbi Valley calls for no explanation or defence, as it is in strict accordance with the terms of the Treaty. Existing telegraph poles cannot be removed, but wherever any injury to cultivators is proved, compensation will be given. The tone of the Tibetan letter seems to the Government of India to reveal a strange forgetfulness of the clemency shown to the Tibetans by the British Government in reducing the indemnity only nine months ago, and to be inconsistent with the mutual friendly relations which have since been maintained. Further, information has recently reached the Government of India to the effect that the Tibetans have contravened the terms of Article VIII. of the Lhasa Convention by rebuilding the Jong at Gyantse in such a way as to afford accommodation for extensive armaments, and so to threaten the course of free communication with the towns of Gyantse and Lhasa.

The Government of India must now call upon the Tibetan Government at once to desist from any further contravention of the terms of the Treaty, and would remind them that early action is expected in discharge of their obligations, notably in respect of those which they have incurred under Articles V. and VIII. of the Treaty.

Enclosure 2 in No. 64.

Letter from Captain O'Connor to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 18*th December*, 1905.

I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the instructions contained in Foreign Department letter dated the 12th December, 1905, I have prepared and forwarded to Lieutenant Bailey, at Gyantse, a Tibetan translation of the letter from the Government of India to the Lhasa Government enclosed in the above-quoted communication.

2. With reference to this communication to Lhasa, I would venture to make a few remarks for the favour of your consideration.

The reference to the matter of the rebuilding of Gyantse Jong in the Government of India's letter to Lhasa, whilst pointing out that the reconstructed Jong is capable of affording accommodation to extensive armaments and of threatening free communication with Lhasa and Gyantse, makes no claim upon the Tibetans, except that they should "desist" from further contravention of the Treaty. But as the rebuilding of the Jong was completed some months ago, and as no labour is now proceeding there, such a claim would have no practical effect, and is too indefinite to induce the Lhasa Government to take any active step, such as pulling down any part of the Jong, which might be considered by us objectionable.

3. I venture, therefore, to direct your attention to the two courses which appear to me to be open for us to adopt in dealing with this matter. The first would be to point out to the Tibetans that certain portions of the Jong (such as the gateway, surrounding walls, and all parapet walls of over, say, 9 inches in height) are clearly designed as defences, and, as such, are clearly contrary to the provisions of Article VIII. of the Lhasa Convention, and must forthwith be pulled down. The residential buildings, offices, granaries, and so on, might be left as they are.

We should, I think, be quite justified in taking this course, and it might be pointed out that after our original occupation of the Jong in April, 1904, General Macdonald, before leaving Gyantse, took the precaution of blowing up the two main gateways, although hostilities were not at that time actually contemplated. The British Trade Agent and British Officer in Command of the escort at Gyantse might be instructed to inspect the Jong buildings and to indicate to the Jongpen what portions they regarded as objectionable. The second course would be to refrain from all mention of the matter at all, which, unless we intend to insist upon the Lhasa Government taking some actual steps such as suggested above, would appear to me better than merely to inform the Tibetans that we desire them to desist from a course of action which is now completed.

4. In addition to the matter of the rebuilding of the Gyantse Jong, I would venture to suggest that, in replying to the letter of the Lhasa Government to me, we might tax the Tibetans with having infringed the terms of the Convention in the following instances:—

(*a*) By levying trade dues at Phari.
(*b*) By the stoppage of free trade *viâ* Khamba Jong.
(*c*) By the stoppage of the letters of the British Trade Agent at Gartok.
(*d*) By their failure to pull down defence walls on the road between Gyantse and Lhasa.

All in the course of the last twelve months. All these matters are well authenticated and are all in clear contravention of the provision of the Treaty.

5. In conclusion, I would venture to call your attention to the advisability of communicating to the Lhasa Government as soon as possible the place where we desire that the indemnity shall be paid upon the 1st January next. This, no doubt, has already been done; but if it should have been omitted, its neglect will give the Tibetan authorities an excuse for a considerable delay in the payment of the indemnity, and will tend to strengthen their belief that we do not intend to insist upon its payment. Such an impression at the present stage of Tibetan politics seems to me to be most undesirable, and an insistance upon this point would prove to the Chinese, as well as to the Tibetans, that we do not propose to allow the Treaty to be reduced to a dead-letter.

No. 65.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 31st January, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of the 16th instant. His Majesty's Government approve reply you propose to make to Tibetan Government. This, however, will not preclude our accepting payment of indemnity eventually from Chinese Government, if agreement with them as to Tibet Convention should be arrived at.

No. 66.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Satow, dated 16th February, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

On the 26th December it was stated that the Dalai Lama was expected at Lhasa in July, and that he was then at Nagchuka, in Tibet. Can you inform us of his whereabouts at present?

No. 67.

From Sir E. Satow to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 17th February, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

In reply to your telegram of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report that, according to statements made to me a few days ago by the Wai-wu Pu, Dalai Lama is still at place where I reported him in my telegram of the 6th October, 1905,* to be.

* *See* No. 37.

No. 68.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 17*th February*, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Trade Agent, Gyantse, has reported receipt on the 4th instant of a letter from Lhasa to the effect that, under orders from Emperor of China, Sechung Shape is being deputed to Calcutta in order to pay first instalment of indemnity. On the 14th, Trade Agent was informed by Shape, who had arrived Gyantse the previous day, that he had orders from Amban to receive amount of indemnity from Chang at Calcutta, and to pay Government of India there; these orders, he said, were based on Chinese telegram forwarded to Gyantse a month before. Trade Agent, in accordance with our instructions, informed Shape that we held Tibetans responsible for payment, and that this should be made at Gyantse, as already notified. In reply, Shape asked that payment might be accepted at Calcutta, saying that his orders were peremptory. Trade Agent believes that if we refuse to accept payment at Calcutta Shape will be ordered to proceed to Calcutta to get money from Chang, and to take it back to Gyantse for payment. Shape is now at Gyantse awaiting receipt of further orders, for which he is understood to have referred to Lhasa.

No. 69.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 18*th February*, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

We would raise no objection to receiving first instalment of indemnity from Shape at Calcutta, provided Chinese Government are prepared to accept Adhesion Convention in form finally settled by His Majesty's Government; indeed, payment by Shape would be preferable to payment direct by Chang. If, however, the Chinese Government refuse to agree to Convention, or if settlement is likely to be delayed, we would not allow payment to be made at Calcutta by Shape, although we would not prevent his coming here to get the money; but he would make his own arrangements, and come as a private individual; and payment would have to be made as already arranged at Gyantse, unless Convention is settled. Chinese Government had been informed, or were aware, that His Majesty's Government had required instalment to be paid at Gyantse; their action, therefore, in directing Shape to pay at Calcutta was not quite correct; and this may be of assistance to Satow in securing assent of China to points which His Majesty's Government have sanctioned.

No. 70.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 18*th February*, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Sechung Shape is reported by Trade Agent to have said that he will leave Gyantse on the 19th. Trade Agent, pending receipt of instructions, will do his best to detain him. It will be convenient if your instructions as to how Shape is to be treated could issue before he can reach Phari, to which point Political Officer, Chumbi, will be directed to proceed, in order to ensure that, while Shape is treated courteously, there is to be no impressment of carriage without payment, as this would be contrary to our agreements with the Chumbi Valley people.

No. 71.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 21*st February*, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

According to a telegram dated the 19th instant from Trade Agent at Gyantse, Shape is expected to arrive at Phari on the 23rd; he intended leaving Gyantse on the 20th.

No. 72.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 22nd February, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegrams of the 17th and 18th instant. As regards payment of indemnity, His Majesty's Government agree that payment may be accepted from Shape at Calcutta, if China accepts Adhesion Convention, and does not thereafter pay direct; at the same time, direct payment by China could not be refused by us after Adhesion Convention had been concluded. If Shape tenders payment at Calcutta without arrangement with China having been effected, you should report the fact and await instructions from His Majesty's Government. His Majesty's Government agree that Shape in his journey to Calcutta should be treated courteously, and that all reasonable facilities, including such as are necessary for his arrangements for receiving money from Chang, should be afforded to him, but that he should not be recognised as having an official mission. In Chumbi Valley, while maintaining principle that villagers must be paid for transport supplied, arrangements should be made so as to prevent Shape being detained on that account.

No. 73.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 17th March, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Payment of indemnity. Following is translation by Henderson, of Chinese Customs, accompanying letter, dated the 15th instant, which we have received from Shape. Letter is dated by Tibetan calendar, and contains no reference to Chinese Government:—"I left Lhasa two months ago, my progress being retarded by heavy snow; I reached Calcutta yesterday. I have come to arrange for the payment of the indemnity. If you will kindly inform me at what place payment is to be tendered, and by whom it will be received, I shall be infinitely obliged to you." In reply, I propose to say that first instalment, due on the 1st January, should be paid to Trade Agent at Gyantse, as Lhasa Government has already been informed under Article VI. of Treaty. I will address you again in the event of Shape, who will be requested to make payment accordingly, urging on receipt of above reply acceptance at Calcutta. Please telegraph whether you agree in the course proposed above.

No. 74.

Despatch from Mr. Spring-Rice to Sir Edward Grey, dated St. Petersburgh, 14th March, 1906. (*Received 19th March,* 1906.)

I have the honour to state that M. Hartwig, Director of the Asiatic Department, informed me to-day that Mr. Dorjieff, who had on previous occasions come to Russia on behalf of the Dalai Lama, had recently arrived at St. Petersburgh, and had requested an audience with the Emperor in order to present a message and gifts with which the Lama had charged him. His Majesty had granted him an audience, and had accepted the gifts, which consisted of an image of Buddha, a very interesting copy of Buddhistical liturgy, and a piece of stuff. The message was to the effect that the Lama had the utmost respect and devotion for the "Great White Tsar," and that he looked to His Majesty for protection from the dangers which threatened his life if he returned to Lhasa, as was his intention and duty. The answer returned to him was of a friendly character, consisting of an expression of His Majesty's thanks for his message and of his interest in his welfare.

M. Hartwig said that he wished that His Majesty's Government should hear exactly what had occurred, as the press would probably make out that the audience had a political character.

I thanked him for his communication, and said that, in the negotiations which were now going on with regard to the Tibetan Treaty, His Majesty's Government was taking every possible precaution that the spirit and the letter of the verbal understanding arrived at in London between the Russian Embassy and the Foreign Office should be scrupulously observed, and that I had no doubt that the Russian Government would be animated by the same desire.

In reply to my inquiry as to where the Dalai Lama now was, M. Hartwig told me that he had had a disagreement with the Incarnation of Urga owing to a difference as to the division of fees, and that he was now staying with one of the Mongolian princes. He added that his emissary had also brought presents for Count Lamsdorff and himself, which had been duly deposited in the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CECIL SPRING-RICE.

No. 75.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 19th March, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

I agree to proposals regarding Tibet indemnity contained in your telegram of the 17th instant.

No. 76.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 26th March, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Visit of Shape to Calcutta. Letter has been presented by Shape in which he says that 1 lakh is amount fixed by Treaty as first instalment, and refers to communication from White in which this amount is mentioned; British Government, however, he explains, subsequently reduced amount, and first instalment is thus 8,33,333 rupees, not 1 lakh as stated by White, since it appears from letter that 25 lakhs remain to be cleared off in three annual instalments; Shape, who requests early answer as he is anxious to return to Tibet, also asks that Trade Agent, Gyantse, should receive authority to accept amount named by him as instalment, and inquires whether cheque on Hong Kong and Shanghae Bank, Calcutta branch, may be accepted by Trade Agent, as Tibetan money is not current outside Tibet. In reply, we propose to explain that, under Treaty and Declaration of the 11th November, 1904, to the language of which we shall refer, instalment of 1 lakh only is due, and that authority has already been given to Trade Agent to accept this sum in manner indicated. We would add that sum is payable in rupees of Indian currency at Gyantse. It has been ascertained that wording of Tibetan translation of Lord Ampthill's Declaration of the 11th November, 1904, forwarded with Fraser's letter of the 15th idem, is to the effect that, " after due payment of three annual instalments of 1 lakh each of said indemnity, occupation of Chumbi Valley shall cease "; Fraser's letter also admits of no doubt; but perhaps misreading of paragraph 2 of this letter is the " letter " which Shape mentions. Suggestion that whole indemnity should be paid in three instalments is a Chinese device having for its object the weakening of our position in Tibet. Treaty obligation is clear. We should prefer, as requested by Tibetans themselves at time of signing Treaty, to receive annual payments of 1 lakh each at Gyantse, both for political effect and because money is required for recurring rent expenditure there. Original reduction of indemnity would be rendered nugatory if payment were made by cheque as proposed by Shape. This would be payment in Calcutta by Chinese, who presumably have not yet adhered, and not at Gyantse by Tibetans. Currency notes are in demand in Tibet for trade purposes, and if His Majesty's Government consider full sum offered must be accepted, we would request Shape to pay at Gyantse in such notes.

No. 77.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Satow, dated 30th March, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Shape proposes that the Tibet indemnity of 25 lakhs should be cleared off in three annual instalments, and has offered to pay one instalment (viz., 8 lakhs 33,333 rupees) to the trade agent at Gyantse by cheque on the Calcutta branch of the Hong Kong and Shanghae Bank. He has communicated with the Government of India in this sense. The Government of India consider it advisable not to depart from the terms of the Treaty, and propose to reply that an instalment of only 1 lakh payable in Indian rupees is due. What is your view of the matter? Do you consider that a refusal to accept payment is likely to decide the Chinese Government to adhere to the Convention, otherwise there does not seem to be anything to be gained by not allowing the indemnity to be paid quickly. The Government of India think that the proffered payment of the whole indemnity in three instalments is a device on the part of the Chinese to weaken our position in Tibet.

No. 78.

From Sir E. Satow to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 31st March, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

My despatch of the 9th December, 1905. I would suggest that, for the present, the reply to the proposal of the Shape, contained in your telegram of yesterday's date, should be delayed, as it would be unwise, in my opinion, to accept any arrangement which alters the terms of the Lhasa Convention until after the signature of the Adhesion Agreement. When, however, signature has been concluded, I see no advantage in refusing the conditions proposed by the Shape.

No. 79.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 4th April, 1906.

In continuation of the correspondence on the subject of the indemnity due from the Tibetans I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to enclose, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram from the Government of India, dated the 26th March,* relating to the manner in which payment is to be made.

It will be observed that the Chinese Government have placed at the disposal of the Tibetans a sum equal to one-third of the whole indemnity, with the apparent intention of paying off the full amount in three years.

Mr. Morley feels much hesitation in accepting the views of the Government of India on this point. While recognizing that certain advantages have been supposed by some to arise from the political point of view in maintaining our hold over the Tibetans for the full period of twenty-five years, he is of opinion that such advantages would be altogether outweighed by our relief from the necessity of enforcing a direct annual tribute for so long a period.

As regards the Shape's proposal to pay by means of a cheque on the Calcutta branch of the Hong Kong and Shanghae Bank, Mr. Morley is not disposed to press the Government of India's objection to this form of payment, should the Shape find any difficulty in providing the requisite sum in currency notes.

Mr. Morley is therefore of opinion that, whatever may be the issue of the pending negotiations at Peking, it will not be possible to refuse the proposals of the Tibetan authorities referred to above. At the same time, he accepts the view stated in Sir E. Satow's telegram of the 31st ultimo, that it would be better to delay any reply to the Shape for the present until the situation with regard to the signature of the Adhesion Agreement develops.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

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* No. 76.

No. 80.

From Mr. Spring-Rice to Sir Edward Grey, dated St. Petersburgh, 9th April, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

In the course of conversation with Count Lamsdorff to-day I alluded to the subject of the telegram recently sent by the Emperor to the Dalai Lama of Tibet. His Excellency informed me that the policy of his Government with regard to that country was the same as that of His Majesty's Government, namely, that of non-intervention. They wished the Dalai Lama to return as soon as possible to Lhasa, as they considered his continued presence in Mongolia undesirable, but he has fears for the safety of his person on his return, and had asked for a promise of protection. The telegram had been sent in place of this promise, and was designed to reassure, not only the Dalai Lama himself, but also the Emperor's Buddhist subjects, with regard to whom the Russian Government would find themselves in a very embarrassing position should any mishap befall the Lama. The intention of the Russian Government, His Excellency informed me, in order to avoid all misunderstanding, is to keep us fully informed.

No. 81.

From Sir E. Satow to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 27th April, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

I have the honour to report that the signature of the Tibetan Adhesion Agreement took place this afternoon.

No. 82.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 27th April, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Satow reports Adhesion Agreement has been signed to-day. Government of India are being furnished with copy. Instructions that exchange of ratifications should take place three months after signature in London have been sent to Satow.

No. 83.

From Sir E. Satow to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 28th April, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Tibetan indemnity. Please refer to the telegram from the Secretary of State for India to the Indian Government of the 31st January, also to your telegram of the 30th March, and my reply of the next day. China's offer to pay off the indemnity in three annual instalments was again referred to by Mr. T'ang yesterday after the signature of the Adhesion Convention. I told him that the proposal might, I thought, be accepted by His Majesty's Government, but that no instructions had been sent to me on the point. T'ang accordingly requested me to communicate above offer to you.

No. 84.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, dated 30th April, 1906.

I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to transmit herewith copy of a telegram from His Majesty's Minister at Peking, dated the 28th April,* submitting, at the request of the Chinese Commissioner T'ang, the proposal that China should pay off the indemnity in three annual instalments.

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* No. 83.

Sir E. Grey proposes, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, to instruct Sir E. Satow that he may inform the Chinese Government that His Majesty's Government will have no objection to the payment of the indemnity in three instalments, and that instructions will be sent to the Government of India to accept the payment of the first of the three instalments from the Sechung Shape.

In the event of Mr. Morley concurring in the above reply, I am to suggest that the Government of India may be informed accordingly.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) F. A. CAMPBELL.

No. 85.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 3rd May, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram, 27th ultimo, and yours of 26th March. His Majesty's Government see no objection to acceptance of cheque on Hong Kong and Shanghae Bank, now that Adhesion Agreement has been signed, and if Shape has not returned to Calcutta and prefers to pay cheque into hands of Gyantse Agent, we agree to adoption of this course. Instructions have been sent to His Majesty's Minister at Peking to inform Chinese Government that payment of indemnity in three instalments is not objected to by His Majesty's Government, and that first instalment will be accepted from Sechung Shape.

No. 86.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 3rd May, 1906.

(Extract.)

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Campbell's letter of the 30th April, respecting the payment of the Tibetan indemnity. In reply, I am to say that Mr. Morley concurs in Sir E. Grey's proposed instruction to His Majesty's Minister at Peking, that he should inform the Chinese Government that His Majesty's Government have no objection to the payment of the indemnity in three instalments; and that the Government of India will be instructed to receive the first instalment from the Sechung Shape. I am also to enclose, for Sir E. Grey's information a telegram* which Mr. Morley has sent to the Government of India on the subject. It appears that the Sechung Shape has left Calcutta. Mr. Morley, therefore, has instructed the Government of India that, if the Shape should prefer to hand a cheque for the amount of the first instalment to the Government of India's Agent at Gyantse, that course may be adopted.

No. 87.

From Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Carnegie, dated 4th May, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Please refer to Sir E. Satow's telegram of the 28th ultimo relative to the payment of the Tibetan indemnity. You should inform the Chinese Government that His Majesty's Government agree to accept the offer to pay the whole of the indemnity in three instalments, and that the first instalment will be accepted from the Shape either by cheque, handed to the British Commercial Agent at Gyantse, or by cheque to the Government of India, drawn on the Hong Kong and Shanghae Bank.

* No. 85.

No. 88.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 23rd May, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Please let me know, with reference to my telegram dated the 3rd instant, how matters stand with regard to the indemnity.

No. 89.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 26th May, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram dated the 23rd instant. Decision to make payment of indemnity to the amount of 8,33,333 rupees has been notified by Shape. Unless you have any contrary instructions, of which we might be informed by telegraph, payment will be made to the Accountant-General, Bengal, at Calcutta on Monday or Tuesday by the Shape, who arrives there on Sunday.

No. 90.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 29th May, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

With reference to your telegram dated the 26th May, proposal regarding payment of indemnity has my approval.

No. 91.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 29th May, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Tibet indemnity. Sechung Shape has paid first instalment.

No. 92.

Letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, dated 17th May, 1906. (Received 2nd June, 1906.)

We have the honour to forward, for the information of His Majesty's Government, copies of papers regarding the proposal to erect boundary pillars on the Sikkim-Tibet frontier in the neighbourhood of Giagong.

2. Under Article I. of the Lhasa Agreement of 1904, the Tibetans are required to erect pillars on the boundary in question. We consider it advisable, therefore, to remind the Tibetans of their obligations in the matter of the boundary, and to offer facilities for their fulfilment before the period of three years fixed for the evacuation of the Chumbi Valley expires, so that it may not be necessary merely on this account to retain possession of the valley under the terms of the subsidiary declaration of the 11th November, 1904, after the indemnity has been paid up, unless for some unforeseen reason this is otherwise desirable.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) MINTO.
KITCHENER.
A. T. ARUNDEL.
DENZIL IBBETSON.
H. ERLE RICHARDS.
E. N. BAKER.
C. H. SCOTT.
C. L. TUPPER.

Enclosure 1 in No. 92.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 31st December, 1904.

I have the honour to inquire whether boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet will be erected during this year. If so, I would suggest that they be erected only along the northern boundary, viz., above Giagong.

Enclosure 2 in No. 92.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 1st May, 1905.

I am directed to reply to your letter, dated the 31st December, 1904, inquiring whether boundary pillars are to be erected between Sikkim and Tibet during the year, and suggesting that pillars be erected only above Giagong.

2. As you are aware, the need for boundary pillars in the neighbourhood of Giagong has, in the past, been closely associated with the question of grazing rights which were claimed by the Tibetans, and it is thought that in consequence of the friendly relations with the Tibetans which have been brought about by the conclusion of the recent Convention an amicable settlement of the disputed questions might be arranged. Before passing orders, the Government of India would be glad to have your views on the following points, viz. :—

The scale on which the demarcation should be carried out, *i.e.*, what would be the minimum number of pillars required to show the Tibetans how the frontier runs, and what should be the strength of the demarcating party.

The length of time which it would probably take to effect a settlement.

The degree of urgency which may or may not exist for dealing at once with either the Giagong frontier or the grazing question.

The question of the advisability of postponing demarcation for another year.

It occurs to the Government of India that Captain O'Connor may be able to advise usefully as to the probable attitude of the Lhasa authorities, and I am to request that, if you see no objection, his views on the subject may be ascertained and reported for the information of the Government of India.

Enclosure 3 in No. 92.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 5th July, 1905.

In reply to your letter of the 1st May, 1905, I have the honour to report :—

1. The question of grazing rights at or near Giagong, now that the boundary has been finally settled, can easily be arranged amicably between the people of the Lachen Valley and the Tibetans. I would interfere very little, if at all, with the old customs, and would allow the Tibetans to bring in their yaks to graze at certain times of the year, provided they allow the Sikkim people to do the same in Tibet, as was formerly done.

2. The number of pillars required would be only ten—one on the Naku La, one on the Sebu La, and eight along the remaining northern boundary from near the Sebu La to Kangchung La. They would be situated approximately as shown on the accompanying map.* There is no necessity for any pillars along the western portion, as it is an inaccessible ridge.

3. The time required to erect the pillars would be two to three weeks, as I would send up all the necessary materials beforehand to Giagong.

4. There appears to me no urgency. I would go up this year and talk over the question of grazing rights, and think the erection of pillars might be postponed till next year, and in this way I would keep up more constant interview with the local officials.

5. This letter has been delayed owing to my having to send to Captain O'Connor regarding the attitude of the Lhasa authorities. I have now received his reply. Captain O'Connor is of opinion that " the Lhasa Government will raise no objection

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* Not printed.

to the proposed demarcation, as the erection of pillars on this frontier, as defined in the Convention of 1890, is clearly legislated for in Clause I. of the Treaty signed at Lhasa in September last. The co-operation of the Lhasa Government in the determination of the actual boundary line and the erection of pillars thereon might, in my opinion, be invited, and Tibetan officials might be requested to meet you at a time and place convenient to yourself."

Enclosure 4 in No. 92.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 26th July, 1905.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th July, 1905, in which you propose that you should visit the Sikkim-Tibet boundary in the neighbourhood of Giagong this year with a view to a preliminary discussion on the spot of the questions connected with it.

2. I am to say that your proposal is approved. It is assumed that due notice of your intended visit will be given to the Lhasa authorities in order that arrangements may be made for the deputation of Tibetan officials of suitable rank to meet you.

Enclosure 5 in No. 92.

Extract from the Diary of the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, for the week ending the 3rd September, 1905.

August 28, 1905.—The Jongpen came up in the morning to say that he had received a letter from Lhasa containing a message to me with reference to the letter which I had despatched to the Ti-Rimpoche, by Mr. White's instructions, requesting the Lhasa Government to depute officials to meet Mr. White at or near Khamba Jong on the 17th August for the purpose of erecting boundary pillars upon the Sikkim-Tibet frontier, and of discussing questions of grazing rights. The Lhasa Government, in reply to this, said that my letter (which I handed to the Jongpen on the 1st August) had reached them only on the 6th August, and that it was quite impossible for them to select, fit out, and despatch officials from Lhasa in time to reach Khamba Jong by the date named, and they hoped this would be understood, and not considered unreasonable.

Enclosure 6 in No. 92.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 19th March, 1906.

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with my letter, dated the 26th July, 1905, regarding your proposal that you should visit the Sikkim-Tibet boundary in the neighbourhood of Giagong with a view to the preliminary discussion on the spot of the questions connected with it.

2. From Captain O'Connor's diary for the 28th August, 1905, it appears that the Lhasa Government were unable to depute officials to meet you last year, and I am to enquire how the matter stands at present.

Enclosure 7 in No. 92.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 26th March, 1906.

With reference to your letter, dated the 19th March, 1906, regarding my proposal to visit the Sikkim-Tibet boundary in the neighbourhood of Giagong with a view to a preliminary discussion on the spot of the questions connected with it, I have the honour to report that it was too late last year to take up the matter especially as the Lhasa authorities were unable to depute officials of proper standing to meet me at such short notice as I was able to give them, but I propose on my

return from my rains tour in June or July, of which mention was made in my letter to you, to take up this matter, and will now communicate with the Lhasa authorities to arrange for the deputation of officials, of suitable rank to meet me on the frontier.

No. 93.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 14th June, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Your despatch of the 17th May. I should be glad to be informed whether absence of boundary pillars or question of grazing rights has recently given rise to any practical difficulties; also whether communications mentioned in letter, dated the 26th March last, from Mr. White on the subject of the boundary pillars have been made, and, if so, in what terms, to the Lhasa authorities?

No. 94.

Convention between Great Britain and China, dated 27th April, 1906. (Received in London, 18th June, 1906.)

(Ratifications exchanged at London, 23rd July, 1906.)

Whereas His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of China are sincerely desirous to maintain and perpetuate the relations of friendship and good understanding which now exist between their respective Empires;

And whereas the refusal of Tibet to recognize the validity of or to carry into full effect the provisions of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of the 17th March, 1890, and Regulations of the 5th December, 1893, placed the British Government under the necessity of taking steps to secure their rights and interests under the said Convention and Regulations;

And whereas a Convention of ten Articles was signed at Lhasa on the 7th September, 1904, on behalf of Great Britain and Tibet, and was ratified by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on behalf of Great Britain on the 11th November, 1904, a Declaration on behalf of Great Britain modifying its terms under certain conditions being appended thereto;

His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of China have resolved to conclude a Convention on this subject, and have for this purpose named Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland: Sir Ernest Mason Satow, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order St. Michael and St. George, His said Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China; and His Majesty the Emperor of China; His Excellency Tong Shao-yi, His said Majesty's High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, and a Vice-President of the Board of Foreign Affairs;

who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and finding them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Convention in six Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The Convention concluded on the 7th September, 1904, by Great Britain and Tibet,* the texts of which in English and Chinese are attached to the present Convention as an annex, is hereby confirmed, subject to the modification stated in the Declaration appended thereto, and both of the High Contracting Parties engage to take at all times such steps as may be necessary to secure the due fulfilment of the terms specified therein.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of Great Britain engages not to annex Tibetan territory or to interfere in the administration of Tibet. The Government of China also undertakes not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet.

* *See* No. 1.

ARTICLE III.

The concessions which are mentioned in Article IX. (*d*) of the Convention concluded on the 7th September, 1904, by Great Britain and Tibet are denied to any State or to the subject of any State other than China, but it has been arranged with China that at the trade marts specified in Article II. of the aforesaid Convention Great Britain shall be entitled to lay down telegraph lines connecting with India.

ARTICLE IV.

The provisions of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 and Regulations of 1893 shall, subject to the terms of this present Convention and annex thereto, remain in full force.

ARTICLE V.

The English and Chinese texts of the present Convention have been carefully compared and found to correspond, but in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them the English text shall be authoritative.

ARTICLE VI.

This Convention shall be ratified by the Sovereigns of both countries, and ratifications shall be exchanged at London within three months after the date of signature by the Plenipotentiaries of both Powers.

In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Convention, four copies in English and four in Chinese.

Done at Peking this 27th day of April, 1906, being the 4th day of the 4th month of the 32nd year of the reign of Kuang Hsü.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.
(Seal.)
(Signed) TONG SHOA-YI.
(L.S.)

Annexure 1 to No. 94.

Note from Tong Shoa-yi to Sir E. Satow, dated April 27, 1906.

Your Excellency,

With reference to the Convention relating to Tibet which was signed to-day by your Excellency and myself on behalf of our respective Governments, I have the honour to declare formally that the Government of China undertakes not to employ any one not a Chinese subject and not of Chinese nationality in any capacity whatsoever in Tibet.

I avail, &c.,
(Signed) TONG SHOA-YI.

Annexure 2 to No. 94.

Note from Sir E. Satow to Tong Shoa-yi, dated April 27, 1906.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of this day's date, in which you declare formally, with reference to the Convention relating to Tibet which was signed to-day by your Excellency and myself on behalf of our respective Governments, that the Government of China undertakes not to employ any one not a Chinese subject and not of Chinese nationality in any capacity whatsoever in Tibet.

I avail, &c.,
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Annexure 3 to No. 94.

Letter from Sir E. Satow to Tong Shoa-yi, dated April 27, 1906.

As regards the undertaking given by the Chinese Government in your note of to-day not to employ any one not a Chinese subject or of Chinese nationality in any capacity in Tibet, I am authorized to state that no objection will be raised by His Majesty's Government to the employment by China of foreigners for a period of twelve months from to-day, being the date of signature of our Convention, in order to give time for the organization of the Customs in Tibet, but after the 27th April, 1907, the undertaking in your note will, of course, come into force and be faithfully carried out.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 95.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd June, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Request for interview with Foreign Secretary, in order to discuss his mission to Tibet trade marts, has been made by the late Chinese Commissioner, Mr. Chang. If Chang raises subjects of trade routes, trade regulations and customs, and has authority to do so, should they be discussed? Meeting between him and Foreign Secretary has been arranged by latter for 23rd June. On 15th instant we learned by telegram from Chargé d'Affaires, Peking, that Wai-wu-pu informed him that Chang, who is in Simla with Henderson, proposed, after proceeding to Gartok, to return thence to India, and to go into Tibet, in order to arrange opening of trade marts there, *viâ* Darjeeling. Due facilities, which we propose to accord, were requested by Wai-wu-pu for journey *viâ* Darjeeling. We understand that Gartok visit will probably not take place, as Henderson is ill. Even if Chinese officials ever went to Gartok at all in the past, Simla route has never been used, and in any case it is, in our opinion, open to some doubt whether encouragement to enter Tibet by that way should be given to such officials. Provided that no difficulties to journey of inspection by Assistant Commissioner of Kulu are made, we would, if question is raised, permit Chang's visit as a special case.

No. 96.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 22nd June, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram dated the 22nd June. As he is now at Simla, I do not think that Chang's proceeding thence to Gartok, if he wishes it, should be objected to. I concur as to facilities for his journey from Darjeeling. Your view that no encouragement should be given to regard his case as precedent, and that it should be treated as exceptional has, however, my strong concurrence. Permission to proceed *viâ* the Shipki should not be given to Chang, if Assistant Commissioner's journey is obstructed by Tibetans. If Chang raises question of trade, I should be glad to be informed at once of his observations. There is no objection to discussing such questions with him if he raises them, but there should be no committal on our part.

No. 97.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 27th June, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram dated the 14th instant. We do not press for construction of boundary pillars if you do not think future trouble may arise from their non-erection, and if you do not desire Article I. of Lhasa Convention to be fulfilled. Political officer reports that no inconvenience regarding frontier or rights of grazing has been felt, and that no communication to Lhasa Government has yet been made by him.

No. 98.

Despatch from Mr. Carnegie to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 16th May, 1906.
(*Received 2nd July*, 1906.)

With reference to your telegram of the 4th instant on the subject of the Tibetan indemnity, I have the honour to report that I informed Mr. T'ang Shao-yi, in a semi-official note dated the 7th instant, of your concurrence with his proposal that payment should be made in three annual instalments, and of the manner in which you suggested the first payment might be made.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LANCELOT D. CARNEGIE.

No. 99.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 5th July, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Mission of Chang to Tibet for the purpose of making trade arrangements. My telegram of the 22nd ultimo. As it is probable that Tibetan Government, should they think it to their interest to do so, will hereafter repudiate Agreement, unless duly authorised Tibetan representative is made a party to any arrangement regarding matters covered by the Lhasa Convention which may be arrived at, care must be taken in any formal discussion to secure the presence of Tibetan representative, and in any preliminary discussions with Chang these considerations must be borne in mind.

No. 100.

Despatch from the Right Honourable John Morley, Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, dated 13th July, 1906.

I have considered the letter of Your Excellency's Government of the 17th May last, relating to the erection of boundary pillars on the Sikkim-Tibet frontier in the neighbourhood of Giaogong, together with your telegram of the 27th June furnishing certain information asked for in my telegram of the 14th June.

2. Past experience shows that it has not been found necessary for the protection of the Sikkim-Tibet frontier to mark by pillars the boundary laid down in Article I. of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890, which follows a clearly-defined natural watershed. Three pillars were, it is true, erected on the Chumbi border in 1895, but they were shortly after pulled down, and it was not thought expedient to re-erect them. In 1902, on the occasion of Mr. White's survey of the northern frontier consequent upon Tibetan infringements, the orders originally given to that officer to erect pillars were withdrawn before they had been acted upon.

3. The action of your predecessor's Government in these matters seems to me to have been judicious, and you now inform me that no practical inconvenience has been caused by the absence of pillars.

4. I am, therefore, of opinion that so long as the Tibetans observe Clause I. of the Lhasa Convention of 1904 by refraining from infringements of the frontier, it is neither necessary nor expedient to raise the question of erecting pillars. Your Excellency is aware that the object of His Majesty's Government in their policy towards Tibet is to avoid all unnecessary causes of controversy with the Lhasa Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN MORLEY.

No. 101.

Enclosure in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated the 28th June, 1906. (*Received 16th July*, 1906.)

Enclosure in No. 101.

Memorandum of a Conversation between Mr. Chang and Sir L. Dane, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, held at the Foreign Office, Simla, on 25th June, 1906.

(Extract.)

Mr. Chang, accompanied by Mr. Henderson of the Chinese Customs Service and by a Chinese interpreter, called on the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department on the 25th June, 1906. After some conversation of a conventional character, Mr. Chang announced that he had been appointed a High Commissioner and had received instructions to

proceed to Gartok and subsequently to Lhasa to examine into trade conditions. He requested that facilities might be afforded to him in making the journey. Sir Louis Dane mentioned that a telegram had been received from His Majesty's Legation at Peking regarding Mr. Chang's intended movements, and that the facilities therein asked for were in respect of his journey to Lhasa *viâ* the Chumbi Valley. He added that personally he was glad to hear of his projected visit to Gartok, as Mr. Chang had expressed his desire for mutual co-operation in the development of trade; but that it would be necessary to submit the proposal for the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy before he could arrange for special facilities. It was pointed out that the roads leading from India to Gartok had hitherto been used practically exclusively by native Indian traders; that the passage of a high Chinese official by one of these hill paths across the frontier would be an innovation; and that it would be undesirable that it should form a precedent. Inquiry was then made about the route leading to Gartok *viâ* Shipki. Mr. Chang was told that for 165 miles from Simla there was a fair track; that for a further distance of about 25 miles nearly up to the British frontier there was nothing beyond a rugged and difficult path; and that from that to the frontier and on to Gartok it was understood that there was no road of any description. The conversation then turned to Gartok and the character of the mart. Sir Louis Dane explained that the place itself was of insignificant size and importance; that ordinarily there were only some twenty habitations at Gar Gunsa, the winter quarters; and that at Gar Yarsa, the summer station, there was only one house, but this number was increased only for a short period in each year on the occasion of the annual fair, which was understood to be the last of a series held at various points in this part of Tibet, including Gyanema, Taklakot, and other places. The actual trade transactions were believed ordinarily to be greater at the other fairs, but that held at Gartok acquired a certain importance as being the last; and the place was, moreover, the official seat of the Garpons, the principal representatives of Tibetan authority in this part. A further reason why the Government of India had a special interest in this part of Tibet was that the Lake Manasarowar was regarded as peculiarly sacred by many millions of Hindus in India. On hearing of the difficulties of the journey and of the insignificance of Gartok, Mr. Chang indicated that he felt some doubt as to the need for his visiting the place, and that he was disposed to think that it might suffice if he were to report to his Government an account of the place on the authority of the statements made by Sir Louis Dane. He inquired whether information could be furnished to him, and Sir Louis Dane offered to send him copies of Reports on the place. It was suggested that if Mr. Chang would indicate the points on which he was specially desirous of being informed, an attempt might be made to furnish him with further details. Mr. Chang made one or two remarks which, though not quite clear, appeared to show that what he was anxious to avoid was the possibility of any failure to carry out the Treaty obligation of opening the mart. It was explained that the mart had already been opened by Captain Rawling on the occasion of that officer's visit to the place on return from Lhasa. Mr. Chang inquired whether all was well, or whether difficulties had arisen, and declared his desire to take all possible measures to improve trade. Sir Louis Dane replied that small difficulties had arisen, and that if any matter should require settlement he was sure that Mr. Chang would assist. He suggested that probably the most effective means of furthering trade would be the improvement of the road to Shipki. Mr. Chang asked if it would be desirable to have a resident Chinese official at Gartok. Sir Louis replied that the total volume of trade was at present small, and this was distributed over several routes, so that customs arrangements would be very difficult. So far no necessity for a resident Chinese official for trade purposes had been apparent. Some local dues were collected by the Tibetans, and the subject was under inquiry. On the whole, it would probably be best to leave things as they were, at any rate until trade had further developed, as the Government of India were not anxious to create an impression that Western Tibet had been generally thrown open for exploitation. Reference was then made to a map of India and the adjacent portions of Tibet, and Sir Louis Dane pointed out to Mr. Chang the various principal routes leading from India to Gartok. The conversation then turned to the subject of Mr. Chang's stay in Simla. Mr. Henderson explained that Mr. Chang was awaiting the arrival in Calcutta of a Chinese staff who were to accompany him to Lhasa; and Mr. Chang said that if he did not go to Gartok he intended to stay in the neighbourhood of Simla pending

their arrival, which would probably be about a month hence. He said that now that the negotiations had been concluded, he, as representing the Chinese Government, was anxious to promote trade between the countries by all means in his power, and he several times inquired if Sir Louis Dane could suggest any arrangement with this object. Sir Louis said that the wishes of his Government were similar to those expressed by Mr. Chang, and that he would think over the question, and might have some suggestions to make before Mr. Chang left. Sir Louis Dane expressed the hope that he would have further opportunities of meeting Mr. Chang during his stay. The interview then terminated.

No. 102.

From Mr. Carnegie to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 21st July, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

I have the honour to state that I was yesterday informed by the Wai-wu Pu that the Dalai Lama was now wandering about, and it was hoped that some temple where he could settle down might eventually be found.

No. 103.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 2nd October, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Mission of Mr. Chang to Tibet on behalf of Chinese Government. We have been informed by Lieutenant Campbell, Assistant Political Officer, Chumbi, under date the 26th September, that on arrival in the valley, Mr. Chang and his party behaved in an overbearing manner, endeavouring to procure supplies without payment and intimidating local Tibetans. Soon after the arrival of the Chinese party at Pipitang, Lieutenant Campbell called on Mr. Chang in uniform to tender services, but Mr. Chang refused to receive him in a suitable manner; whilst at Yatung, Mr. Henderson broke open and occupied the house in which he formerly lived. On the 26th September, Mr. Chang telegraphed to Government of India, making complaints as to the incivility of the local officer and the want of facilities. A reassuring reply in suitable terms was returned at once, and instructions were sent to Lieutenant Campbell to do his best to re-establish friendly relations with Chinese party, while continuing to see that payment was made for transport and supplies, and that proper respect was shown to British officers. The Acting Political Officer, Sikkim, Mr. Bell, who arrived on the 27th September at Chumbi, communicated with Mr. Chang and explained to him the situation, with the result that the latter has now declared his willingness to obtain supplies for Mission through the medium of the Political Officer. Mr. Bell's view of the incident, after fully examining facts, is that Mr. Chang's object, after arriving in the Chumbi Valley district, was to assert Chinese authority and ignore British occupation, but that finding that such a course was not allowed he shifted his ground and lodged a complaint of discourtesy. We may explain that Lieutenant Campbell was selected for the Chumbi appointment on account of his knowledge of Chinese and the high opinion entertained of him by Sir E. Satow, and that he was specially summoned to Simla in July last to make Mr. Chang's acquaintance. So far as we can judge from the facts before us Lieutenant Campbell does not appear to have committed any breach of etiquette. Our information indicates that the regrettable incident is now closed, and Mr. Bell hopes, when Mr. Chang's health is restored, to be able without delay to resume those cordial relations with the Chinese in Tibet, and with Mr. Chang in particular, which we are anxious to maintain.

No. 104.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 19th October, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Please refer to Mr. Carnegie's telegram of the 21st July. For the present the Dalai Lama will remain in Kansu Province; he is now in the neighbourhood of Kanchow.

No. 105.

Enclosures in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 18th October, 1906. (Received 3rd November, 1906.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 105.

Memorandum by Mr. C. A. Bell, Officiating Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 9th October, 1906.

1. Copy of Lieutenant Campbell's Report is submitted herewith to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

2. I do not think that I need add much to Lieutenant Campbell's Report. I have already dealt with the case as it presents itself to me.

3. When I first arrived in the Chumbi Valley on the 27th ultimo, I told the Headmen, without mentioning Mr. Chang personally, that I hoped they were serving Lieutenant Campbell as loyally as they had served me when I was Assistant Political Officer here, and warned them that we should always expect implicit obedience from them. Since I have been here I have found them perfectly loyal, and no doubt Lieutenant Campbell's firmness at the beginning of this incident had also a good effect in this direction. There is no doubt but that Mr. Chang and his satellites have endeavoured to destroy our authority in the Chumbi Valley, but in this they have failed. Mr. Henderson informed me two days ago that the reason why Mr. Chang has prolonged his stay in the valley is that he has hoped to receive orders from the Chinese Foreign Office (Wai-wu Pu), authorizing him to exercise jurisdiction in the Chumbi Valley. There can, therefore, be no doubt as to Mr. Chang's intentions; there can be no doubt but that he has failed in them.

4. Having so failed, it may naturally be inferred that Mr. Chang was chagrined by his failure. The events connected with Lieutenant Campbell's call appear to show that the discourtesy was shown to Lieutenant Campbell, and not by him. Not only have we Lieutenant Campbell's account of the call itself, but also of his subsequent meeting with Mr. Henderson, and of the latter's apologetic attitude in reference to the matter. As regards the temporary detention of the Tibetan soldiers by the military guard, it appears that the detention was only for the purposes of inquiry. The action of the Chinese Yung in abusing the guard in the execution of their duty was indefensible. On Lieutenant Campbell asking me what to do in this matter, I advised him not to have the man re-arrested, as the matter was not of importance, and I desired to avoid any appearance of discourtesy to Mr. Chang. In the matter, therefore, both of Lieutenant Campbell's call, and of the temporary detention of the Tibetan soldiers, it is clear that discourtesy was shown by the Chinese, rather than shown to them. On the whole circumstances of the case, I do not think that Lieutenant Campbell can be held to blame.

5. With regard to Mr. Chang's complaint that he was not aware of the rules in force in the Chumbi Valley by which supplies are obtained through the Assistant Political Officer, I find that the Depon—who was helping with Mr. Chang's transport before his arrival, and who met Mr. Chang before he entered the Chumbi Valley—was categorically informed by Lieutenant Bailey, then in collateral charge of the Chumbi Valley, that he must obtain the necessary transport and supplies through the Political Clerk at Chumbi.

6. In conclusion, I would remark that the relations between Mr. Chang and myself have been perfectly friendly throughout. While taking care to prevent any infringement of our rights in the Chumbi Valley, and any disrespect to our officers, I have been careful to avoid any action which would be interpreted as discourtesy to him. I have reason to believe that his staff are urging him to adopt a more sensible attitude towards us, and I see no reason why there should be any further friction between his side and ours.

Enclosure 2 in No. 105.

Report by Lieutenant W. L. Campbell on the Arrival and Reception of Mr. Chang in the Chumbi Valley, dated 8th October, 1906.

1. Before proceeding to describe the circumstances which led to Mr. Chang thinking that he had been treated with discourtesy in the Chumbi Valley, it may be as well to notice briefly what steps were taken to prepare for Mr. Chang's arrival.

2. Some weeks before Mr. Chang's arrival Mr. Sung, the late Popon of Pipitang, asked me where I proposed to "chieh" (receive or welcome) Mr. Chang. The question was asked in an off-hand manner, and I replied in a similar tone that we had no custom equivalent to the Chinese "ying chieh," and preferred not to be met on the road when arriving tired and dusty from a journey, rather preferring to receive our callers afterwards; and that, therefore, I proposed to call on Mr. Chang as soon as he arrived, in accordance with Western notions. At that time it was not known where Mr. Chang would live while in the Chumbi Valley. The Chinese Popon thought that Rinchengong would be selected, and proposed to hire a house, but this idea was afterwards dropped, as no house was hired. I telegraphed to Mr. Henderson on the 30th August, asking where Mr. Chang would stay, and telling Mr. Henderson that the dâk bungalow was ready, but I never received any reply on this point. Meanwhile, I went to Gangtok for a few days. On my return I learned, about the 12th September, that elaborate preparations were being made at Pipitang for Mr. Chang's visit. The larger Yamen was repaired and refurnished, the servants were provided with new clothes, and new hangings of red satin were put on the furniture in the reception hall. I had an opportunity of inspecting these preparations on Thursday, the 20th September, but the Popon never hinted that I should help in any way. I offered him some red candles to match his red satin table-covers, which pleased him very much. While drinking tea in Mr. Chang's bedroom I asked the Popon whether he was going to Yatung to receive Mr. Chang, and whether Mr. Chang would be halting there. He replied that he was so busy with preparations in the Yamen that he would hardly be able to go to Yatung, and that he would receive Mr. Chang on arrival at Pipitang (*i.e.*, Mr. Chang would not stop at Yatung). On the following day, Friday, I went to Yatung to see Miss Taylor, and found the Chinese Tungling (Colonel) installed in a temple in the Chinese village. A Chinese dinner party had been arranged by the military officer at Yatung, and I received a very pressing invitation to join them after leaving Miss Taylor. As the Chinese were so anxious that I should join them I stayed, although the hour was late, and it was almost dark before dinner was over. We sat down six, and the proceedings were most cordial. The Tungling said that he was going a little way up the hill to meet Mr. Chang, and that the latter was expected to go on to Pipitang. While we were at dinner, Mr. Chang's advance messenger passed through Yatung on his way to Pipitang. I have mentioned these insignificant details of local doings immediately preceding Mr. Chang's arrival only to show that the relations between myself and the local Chinese officials were, and, I believe, are, most cordial.

3. *Transport.*—Mr. Henderson asked by telegraph that transport might be sent to Rhenock, and, under instructions from the Political Officer in Sikkim, this was done. Two hundred baggage animals were sent from Chumbi to meet Mr. Henderson's party on the 19th September.

4. On the evening of Saturday, the 22nd September, I learned that Mr. Chang had arrived at Yatung, and halted there. On Sunday morning I enquired whether Mr. Chang had moved up to Pipitang as I wished to call as soon as possible after his arrival, but I was told that he had not left Yatung. Mr. Henderson sent up to the Chumbi Commissariat for bread on the Saturday evening, but did not send me any message.

5. On Monday morning I thought that either Mr. Henderson or the Chinese might possibly send me word of their projected movements. I was very unwilling to put in an appearance at Yatung, as after what I had heard of Mr. Chang's Mission "to open the trade marts," I did not want to visit Yatung while he remained there, as I feared that he might make capital out of my presence and perhaps report to Peking that he had formally opened the Yatung mart to trade in the presence of a British official. Also, I did not think that it was necessary to call on Mr. Chang before he arrived at his proper destination, Pipitang, unless, of course, he remained at Yatung for some time. His two days' halt at Yatung could only be explained by believing that he considered it his business to do something there, and I was

naturally anxious to avoid assisting in any Chinese official proceedings at Yatung while the Chumbi Valley remains under British control.

6. As no news was received from Yatung, and as the Tibetans said that Mr. Chang would reach Pipitang on that day, I left Chumbi about 1 o'clock on Monday, the 24th September, to call at Pipitang, hoping that by that time Mr. Chang would have arrived, as Chinese travellers usually make an early start. I sent one mounted peon on ahead to find out whether Mr. Chang had reached Pipitang. He galloped on ahead, and the rest of the party, consisting of my clerk, two other peons, and a policeman, followed slowly. About one mile above Pipitang I met the peon returning. He reported that Mr. Chang had not arrived, but that the Chinese were ready to receive him outside the Yamen. Mr. Chang, he said, was timed to leave Yatung at 1 o'clock. On hearing this, I told the peon to wait where he was until he heard the Chinese bombs discharged at the Yamen on Mr. Chang's arrival, and then report to me at Old Chumbi village, where I proposed to wait. About half-past two the peon reported to me at Old Chumbi village that he had heard the bombs discharged, and so I started once more for Pipitang. About 500 yards from the Yamen I sent the same peon on ahead with my Chinese visiting card, and followed slowly; thus giving the Chinese some five minutes' warning. I may add that some of them must have known that I was somewhere near, as my peon had been there about half past one, or more than an hour before. When I reached the outskirts of Pipitang the peon met me and said that Mr. Chang invited me to enter. I rode up to the Yamen gate, but as there were none of the usual signs of reception I looked round for the peon again. The first interior door was shut, and a number of Chinese were loafing in the outermost court, which is always open. I halted without dismounting. Some of the Chinese motioned to the little door to one side of the principal entrance, by which servants and others were passing and repassing, and said "Ch'ing," which means "Please (come in)." I affected not to notice this. After a few moments a Chinese military official, with three gold bands on his sleeve (who was with Mr. Chang in Simla, and appeared to be a sort of major-domo), came out with my card in his hand and invited me to enter, motioning to the small side door. I did not look at it, but at the large centre door, and said, with a smile, "How can I enter when the door is shut?" He looked somewhat confused, and after a moment he remarked that if I wanted to call I should call in plain clothes. I did not at first understand this unexpected remark, as the words "pien yi," used for "plain clothes," may mean many things according to the tonic inflection. I turned to my clerk, and a Chinaman repeated the remark to him in Tibetan, when he said to me in English: "They say that if you want to call you should come in plain clothes another day, and not wear uniform except on business." The military official then said to me in Chinese: "Have you got any official business?" I replied, "Yes, I have come to pay an official call." He then made some vague remark about the interpreter being out, and I said that I would talk myself. We were talking Chinese at the time. He then retired into the interior of the Yamen once more, and I remained impassive on my pony. About this point the new Popon passed with a servant bearing a tray of sweets. He bowed and smiled, and we exchanged greetings. There was no talking except a little murmured conversation amongst the Chinese soldiers and followers who were standing about. My own followers were dismounted and outside the porch, where they could not have heard or seen very much. After a short interval, the military official returned with an old servant of Mr. Sung, the late Popon. This man said, quite politely, that Mr. Chang was "not at home" ("tang chia"), and added that he was not very well and lying down. I merely acknowledged the message, and, turning my pony, I rode off at a walk, followed by my own people. Nothing more occurred. It is noteworthy that I was invited to enter three times: first, by a message given to my own peon; second, by the soldiers and others near the little side door; and, third, by the military official. It was only when the Chinese saw that I expected that the middle door should be opened as usual that Mr. Chang changed his mind and sent out to say that he was "not at home." The whole proceedings at Pipitang were perfectly quiet. I have had sufficient experience of Chinese ways not to show any surprise, and assumed as wooden a manner as possible in accordance with Chinese ideas of official etiquette in public. I never mentioned the little door or acknowledged its existence by as much as a gesture. I simply waited outside and came away immediately I was informed that Mr. Chang would not see me. So much for my visit to Pipitang.

7. About 400 yards from the village I enquired casually from my clerk whether he had made arrangements for certain transport required by the commissariat on the next day. He replied in the negative, but added that he had noticed

the village Headmen at Pipitang, and that he would go back and see them about it. He turned back, and I rode up to my house. I was working in my office when the clerk returned some three hours after I had left the Yamen. He told me that as he was coming along the road with the Headmen he met some coolies carrying grass towards Pipitang, and that the Headmen had admitted that this grass had been diverted from the commissariat to supply the Chinese. He had therefore brought the Headmen up to the office. I questioned the Headmen, who said that the Chinese Popon's interpreter at Pipitang had ordered them to supply grass. I reminded them that they could not take any orders direct from any one except myself. They replied that they were well aware of the orders, but that the Chinese were also officials, and powerful officials, and that they could not obey the orders and disobey the Chinese unless I provided police to act as a stiffener. Three of my five police were away on duty, and the remaining two were employed guarding a prisoner. I accordingly interviewed the Officer Commanding the Chumbi garrison, who promised me a military guard. This satisfied the Headmen. They were rather frightened that I might punish them for what they had done, and confessed that they had also supplied fourteen pairs of Tibetan cushions and a number of curtains on loan on the direct requisition of the Chinese.

8. On Tuesday morning I rode down to Phema, saw the guard installed, and left two peons to act as interpreters. All was quiet. I then continued on my way to Yatung, as the Headmen had reported that the largest of the Tibetan houses at Yatung, which are at present treated as British property, had been broken open by some of Mr. Chang's people, and occupied without the payment of rent. The Headmen are entrusted with the collection of the rents of these houses. I had taken the precaution of posting a notice on the door of the empty house only a few days before, at the same time securing the door from the inside. The other houses were occupied at the time by Miss Taylor and the servants of the custom-house. Arriving at Yatung, I found that the notice had been defaced and the door lightly secured with a chain and nail from the outside. I prised up the nail and examined the interior of the house, which showed abundant traces of recent occupation. Miss Taylor informed me that Mr. Chang's chair coolies had lived in the house, and that much of his baggage had been stored there. I then called on Mr. Henderson, and, after a few minutes' general conversation, I mentioned casually that the other house appeared to have been broken open. He at once said, "I did that"; and added that the Customs people had always used the house since the Mission. I made a kind of formal protest, saying that the houses had formerly been Tibetan property, which he did not deny, and were at present British property, which he did not agree to. So I said that I was not able to discuss the matter, and we talked of other things. Mr. Henderson asked me whether I had seen Mr. Chang and the others; so I said that I had gone down to call, but had not been admitted by the centre door. I did not want to mention this to him, but as he asked, I told him the bare fact, speaking quite unofficially. He was most apologetic, and said that he would see Mr. Chang that very afternoon, and that he hoped that I would not mind a temporary mistake, or words to that effect. He was quite confident that a mistake had occurred. Mr. Henderson asked me to stay to lunch, and I was there for about three hours. He appeared rather weary of the Chinese, and disappointed at Mr. Chang's impossible ideas. He mentioned that numerous complaints of our doings had been forwarded to him through Lhasa, but that Mr. Chang had proposed to investigate these complaints during his stay in Chumbi. Mr. Henderson had told him that he could not do it during our occupation, but I made a mental note, and I have some reason to believe that Mr. Chang did listen to some complaints at Pipitang during the first days of his stay, as the Headmen appeared to be there constantly, and I myself stopped one of them who was riding furiously through the cantonments one evening, and who, I had been informed only half-an-hour before, was ill in a distant village. I believe now that any kind of enquiry at Pipitang was given up after Wednesday, the 26th September, when the Headmen felt that they had our moral support and appeared to have more or less abandoned Pipitang. Mr. Henderson next told me that Mr. Chang had proposed to him to arrange for the immediate withdrawal of the Chumbi garrison. This, Mr. Henderson told him, was quite out of the question. Mr. Chang also wished to bring about the removal of the British Trade Agent from Gyantse. Mr. Henderson told him that the British had spent two or three millions sterling on the Tibet Mission, and that the posting of a Trade Agent at Gyantse was one of the results, and his removal most improbable. On the whole, Mr. Henderson seemed very annoyed with the Chinese, and I think that he had even then begun to find

that Mr. Chang of Calcutta and Simla and the Mr. Chang of Tibet were two different people. After lunch I rode back to Chumbi, past Phema and Pipitang, and remarked nothing unusual.

9. On Wednesday morning Mr. Henderson came up to say that the Chinese had complained that supplies had been cut off because I had not been admitted to the Yamen. I told him that they were under a misapprehension, and explained the local arrangements to him, adding that the Chinese had only to let me know their requirements, to indent on me, in other words, to be supplied at once. Mr. Henderson understood at once, and appeared quite satisfied that the Chinese were mistaken as to the facts. The Chinese complaint was all the more incomprehensible as the local Chinese officials are well aware that they must not give orders to or attempt to obtain any jurisdiction over the Headmen during our occupation. This point was also impressed on the Depon who came down from Lhasa to make arrangements for Mr. Chang. It is interesting to note that this same Depon has since admitted on two separate occasions that he did give orders to the Headmen direct, so that he is probably largely responsible for the Chinese misunderstanding or neglecting our administrative arrangements. Mr. Henderson was sorry that the Yamen door had not been opened, but he said that Mr. Chang had told him that the opening of the centre door was a very high honour reserved for Generals and *perhaps* the Political Officer in Sikkim. I did not discuss the technical side of the question, but mentioned that I had been properly received by three Chinese Viceroys (or Provincial Governors). Mr. Henderson went off perfectly satisfied that he would be able to smooth the ruffled Chinese.

10. I thought nothing more of the matter until about 4 o'clock, when I saw Mr. Henderson looking very worried standing near the telegraph office. He told me that when he returned to Pipitang after seeing me he found the Chinese in a state of great excitement. He had told them what I had said, but they had retorted that I was playing a double game, and that while I was talking to him at Shasima my people were arresting Chinese and Tibetan soldiers outside Pipitang. As we were speaking, a report came in from the Phema guard. It appeared that some men carrying wood had been temporarily detained while enquiries were made, and that a Chinese Yung, or militiaman had rushed out, and using violent language, prepared to assault the sepoys and the peons. He said: "If you want to arrest ('sim') anybody, arrest me," and, as he was about to commit an assault, he was detained, but released the same evening at the instance of Mr. Henderson who spoke to the havildar in charge of the guard. The men who were carrying wood are said to have been Tibetan soldiers, but as they wore no distinctive uniform or badge of any sort they were not recognized as such. In any case, they were only temporarily detained, and certainly not beaten, as has been alleged by the Chinese, or otherwise maltreated. To return, Mr. Henderson left after sending a telegram, and I asked the Officer Commanding the Chumbi garrison to send a British officer to Phema to prevent any further misunderstanding. In the meantime, a Bhutanese rowdy appeared at Phema, and, after attempting to stab a man, he gave a woman a serious cut on the head. The Bhutanese was confined by the guard, and the woman's head was sewed up by the Hospital Assistant who was sent down that evening.

11. On Thursday morning I rode down past Pipitang and Phema and met Mr. C. A. Bell, Political Officer in Sikkim, not far from Kag-gyu monastery. I told him what had occurred. At this point my Report naturally ends.

No. 106.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 24th November, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Kindly repeat the following telegram to the Government of India:—"Tibet. Please see the Convention signed at Lhasa on the 7th September, 1904, and the Declaration attached thereto. An understanding with His Majesty's Government concerning the date of the 'effective opening' of the trade marts is desired by the Chinese Government, who have apparently been under the impression that it should be reckoned from the date of the Convention. If, however, that is not the case, they are anxious that the date should now be definitely arranged."

No. 107.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, dated 26th November, 1906.

I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to transmit to you herewith, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India, a copy of a telegram* which has been received from His Majesty's Minister at Peking on the subject of the opening of the Trade Marts in Tibet.

I am to request that Sir E. Grey may be furnished with Mr. Morley's observations upon this telegram, and that he may be informed what, in the opinion of the Secretary of State in Council, constitutes an "effective opening" of the Trade Marts, and whether the Marts are now considered to be effectively open.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ERIC BARRINGTON.

No. 108.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 29th November, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Do you see any objection to informing Chinese Government that the 1st January, 1905, is date from which effective opening of Tibetan marts under Lhasa Convention is to be reckoned? His Majesty's Minister, Peking, telegraphs that they are anxious to come to an understanding on this point. Date presumably should be that named above.

No. 109.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 5th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Yesterday I was assured by the Wai-wu Pu that they have no intention of permitting the Dalai Lama to return yet to Tibet. He is still at Hsi Ning.

No. 110.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 6th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram, dated the 29th ultimo. I see no objection to Chinese Government being informed that date, as to which I agree, from which trade marts shall be reckoned as having been effectively opened under term of Lhasa Convention, may be held to be the 1st January, 1905.

No. 111.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 7th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

With reference to the inquiry contained in your telegram of the 24th November respecting trade marts in Tibet, the Government of India hold that the date from which the effective opening of trade marts in accordance with the provisions of the Lhasa Convention should be reckoned is the 1st January, 1905. You may inform the Chinese Government of this.

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* No. 106.

No. 112.

Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 13th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Please refer to your telegram of the 4th May last.* I have been asked in what way the Chinese Government should carry out their desire to pay the second instalment by telegraphic transfer from Shanghae. It is due on the first day next year.

No. 113.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 16th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Threat to stop supply of provisions by Tibetans to trade agent at Gyantse, unless they are paid for at rates to be fixed by himself, has been made by Mr. Gow, a Chinese official, posted by Mr. Chang at Gyantse, according to his own account, as Sub-Prefect, with title of Chinese Commissioner, in charge of Chinese trade and Diplomatic Agency. Right is claimed by him that in all transactions between Tibetans and British officers, he should act as intermediary. Reference to Peking for necessary authority has apparently been made before enforcement of threat. Direct communication with Tibetan authorities is secured to British officers under Article V. of the 1904 Convention. British subjects are further at liberty to buy native commodities from whomsoever they choose without any vexatious restrictions under Article 2 of the 1893 Trade Regulations, which applies at present to trade marts. We would therefore recommend that instructions should be sent to British Minister at Peking that, if point arises, he should object on these grounds to any Chinese officer interfering in ordinary trade dealings, and should strongly insist on right of British officers and subjects to purchase provisions from local Tibetans direct.

No. 114.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 16th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

I should be glad to receive your views by telegraph as to a desire expressed by the Chinese Government to pay instalment of Tibetan indemnity, due 1st January, 1907, by telegraphic transfer from Shanghae, and inquiry they have made as to how they should do this. There will presumably be no objection on the part of Government of India to Chinese Government making the payment in the manner that may be most convenient to themselves.

No. 115.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 31st October, 1906.
(Received 17th December, 1906.)

I have the honour to state that the information regarding the Dalai Lama's movements which was given in my telegram of the 19th October,† was obtained from His Excellency T'ong Shoa-Yi privately; but in consequence of reports in the Chinese press, a specimen of which is enclosed herewith, I thought it useful to make an official inquiry at the Wai-wu Pu. At an interview on the afternoon of the 19th instant, the Grand Secretary, Na T'ung, said that the Dalai Lama was then at a place three marches distant from Kanchou, and within the jurisdiction of the Imperial Commissioner at Hsi Ning. His Excellency was not aware of the intentions of the Chinese Government, which had not been announced, but he thought that the Dalai Lama would remain for the present in the jurisdiction of the Hsi Ning Commissioner, and would not be allowed to return to Tibet.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

* *See* No. 87.

† *See* No. 104.

Enclosure in No. 115.

Extract from the "Shun T'ien Shih Pao," of 25th October, 1906.

(Translation.)

The Dalai Lama.—While the Dalai Lama was at Uliassutai and Sain Noin, it was reported that he was accompanied by a large number of Russian Buddhists. He started for Tibet in the first decade of the 7th month (towards the end of September), and has now reached Hsi Ning. The Governor-General of Shen Kan Provinces and the Imperial Commissioner at Hsi Ning have reported to the Throne that on his arrival in Kansu the Dalai Lama was accompanied by a number of Princes of Outer Mongolia, and a guard from Uliassutai city, but no Russian Buddhists. Owing to the stream of visitors from Ching Hai and Mongolia, who have come to pay their respects, the Dalai Lama will make a few days' stay in Kansu before proceeding to Tibet.

No. 116.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 21st December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Effective opening of trade marts. I have the honour to inform you that the Chinese Government accept the date mentioned in your telegram of the 7th instant.

No. 117.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 21st December, 1906.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to enclose, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram from the Government of India relative to the proceedings of a Chinese official who has been posted at Gyantse by Mr. Chang.*

Mr. Morley agrees with the Government of India that these proceedings are contrary to the provisions of the Lhasa Convention of 1904, as accepted by the Chinese Government in the Convention of 1906.

He would therefore recommend, for Sir E. Grey's favourable consideration, that His Majesty's Minister at Peking should be instructed to call the attention of the Chinese Government at once, if he thinks it expedient, to the facts reported by the Government of India, and, if the case arises, to insist upon the right secured by the Convention of 1906 to British subjects and to British officials at the trade marts.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) HORACE WALPOLE.

No. 118.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Tibet indemnity: Your telegram of 16th instant. Instalment is payable by Tibetan Government, under Article VI. of the 1904 Convention, at such place as, after due notice, may from time to time be indicated by British Government, whether in the British districts of Jalpaiguri or Darjiling, or in Tibet. Permission was accorded to Sechung Shape, by whom instalment due on 1st January, 1905, was paid, to make payment at Calcutta, as he happened to be there at the time. Proposal for direct payment by China of second instalment by telegraphic transfer,

* No. 113.

without intervention of Tibetans, is now understood to have been made by Chinese. We would recommend that deviation from procedure laid down in Convention should not be permitted, as it appears to us that proposal is further indication of Chinese desire to exclude Tibetans from relations with us. As to this, I would invite reference to my telegram of the 16th instant. We might perhaps reply to Chinese Government that, as was done on last occasion, instalment may be remitted to Calcutta by telegraphic transfer, and that a Tibetan official should then hand to the Gyantse Trade Agent a cheque for the amount in question. This could easily be arranged by Mr. Chang.

No. 119.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Dalai Lama stated to be on his way back to Lhasa in a telegram which, according to report of Assistant Political Officer, Chumbi, Mr. Chang received while at Gyantse from the Chinese Government. Person who returned recently from Lhasa reported that he had been informed by Ti Rimpoche of letters to Shapes and Ti Rimpoche from Dalai Lama, stating that orders to return as soon as possible to Lhasa had been received by Lama from Emperor of China.

No. 120.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 24th December, 1906.

With reference to Sir J. Jordan's telegram of the 13th instant, as to the wish of the Chinese Government to pay, by telegraphic transfer from Shanghae, the instalment of the Tibetan indemnity due on the 1st January next, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to enclose, to be laid before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of telegraphic correspondence with the Viceroy on the subject.*

Mr. Morley does not agree with the Government of India that the formality of payment by a Representative of the Tibetan Government should be maintained. This view would seem to be a departure from the policy of His Majesty's Government. Though the point is comparatively immaterial, Mr. Morley thinks we should assent to the wish of the Chinese Government. This would not prejudice us should further pretensions be made by China.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) HORACE WALPOLE.

No. 121.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 24th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

With reference to your telegram of the 13th instant, reporting the desire of the Chinese Government to pay the instalment of the Tibetan indemnity, due on the 1st January, by telegraphic transfer, you may inform the Chinese Government that His Majesty's Government consent to the proposal. The instalment may be remitted by telegraphic transfer to Calcutta.

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* Nos. 114 and 118.

No. 122.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 27th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Opening of trade marts in Tibet. Please see my telegram dated the 6th instant. Trade mart at Gyantse was announced to have been formally opened on 14th ultimo by Mr. Chang during his visit to that place. Mr. Chang's desire to interpose Chinese action in all matters between Tibetans and our officers at trade marts (to which attention was drawn in my telegram of 16th instant) is further illustrated by this action, which he took in spite of warning from Mr. Henderson that continued occupation of Chumbi Valley for three years from the date on which the mart was opened might be claimed by British Government under Article VII. of the Lhasa Convention and the Declaration attached thereto. So far as China is concerned, Mr. Chang's action apparently entitles us, under Convention, to remain in Chumbi Valley until 14th November, 1909, and should China give further trouble as regards Tibetan frontier or trade regulations or our direct dealings with Tibetans, this fact may be useful.

No. 123.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 27th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram dated the 22nd December. It would be in accordance with present policy of His Majesty's Government to acquiesce in wish of Chinese Government as to Tibet indemnity. Instructions have therefore been sent to Sir J. Jordan to inform Chinese Government that payment of instalment by telegraphic transfer is agreed to by His Majesty's Government. I request that arrangements may accordingly be made. His Majesty's Government consider formality of payment through Representative of Tibetan Government is comparatively immaterial point and that, if China were to make further pretensions, we should not be prejudiced by concession.

No. 124.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 28th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Proceedings at Gyantse of Chinese official referred to in telegram of the 16th December from Viceroy of India. Unless you see objection to such a course, you are authorized at once to call the attention of the Chinese Government to the facts which are reported by the Government of India. You should insist, if the case arises, upon the rights secured to British subjects and to British officials at the trade marts by the Convention of 1906. It must be within the knowledge of the Chinese Government that we have waived a point in giving our consent to the payment of the indemnity direct instead of through Tibet, and unless they in their turn give proof of their desire for an amicable settlement by instructing their Agents in Tibet to adopt reasonable behaviour, the whole question of our dealings with Tibet will be affected.

No. 125.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 28th December, 1906.

With reference to the date of the opening of the trade marts in Tibet, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to enclose, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram from the Government of India relative to action taken at Gyantse by Mr. Chang in the matter.*

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* No. 122.

In this connection I am to refer to the telegram to His Majesty's Minister at Peking of the 28th instant, and to suggest, for Sir E. Grey's consideration, that Sir J. Jordan should be instructed to call the attention of the Chinese Government to the embarrassments which may result from the course which Mr. Chang is pursuing.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) HORACE WALPOLE.

No. 126.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 29th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Please see telegram addressed on the 22nd instant to Secretary of State for India by Government of India. I again received assurance from Wai-wu Pu yesterday that there is no intention on part of Chinese Government of allowing Dalai Lama to return to Tibet. The Board added that in case Chinese Government decided to grant such permission, they would inform me beforehand.

No. 127.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 29th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram dated the 16th instant. Authority has been given to His Majesty's Minister to bring facts reported at once to notice of Chinese Government, and, if occasion arises, to insist on rights which 1906 Convention secured to British subjects and officials at trade marts. It was further pointed out in the instructions to Sir J. Jordan that by consenting to indemnity being paid by China direct, His Majesty's Government have waived a point, and that whole question of our dealings with Tibet will be affected if Chinese do not in their turn, by instructing their agents in Tibet to behave reasonably, give proof of a desire for amicable settlement.

No. 128.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 31st December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Date of opening of trade marts in Tibet. See telegram from Government of India of the 27th instant. You should call the attention of the Chinese Government to the action of Chang in altering the date on which the trade marts are to be opened. His Majesty's Government are prepared to adhere to the date of the 1st January, 1905, as the correct one, but if it is altered as declared by Chang, we should be entitled to a prolongation of our occupation of the Chumbi Valley. You should further point out to the Chinese Government that embarrassments, as inconvenient to others as they are to us, may result from the independent action which is being pursued by Chang.

No. 129.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 5th January, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

All knowledge of Chang's action referred to in your telegram of the 31st December, 1906, was denied yesterday by the Board of Foreign Affairs, who said that, in view of the telegrams which he had sent urging them to negotiate the settlement of the date of opening of the trade mart, they could scarcely believe the report. But they undertook to ask him for an explanation by telegraph, and to call upon him to rectify any announcement of the kind which he might have made. In what form did Chang make his announcement? If I could be furnished with particulars it would be useful.

No. 130.

Enclosures in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 20th December, 1906. (Received 5th January, 1907.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 130.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 11th October, 1906.

I have the honour to forward, with a translation, a letter received from the Chinese Assistant Resident in Tibet addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, intimating his arrival in Lhasa and assumption of office.

The letter was forwarded by Mr. V. C. Henderson, the Chinese Commissioner of Customs at Yatung, to the Assistant Political Officer at Chumbi, a copy of whose letter is appended.

Annexure 1.

Letter from the Assistant Political Officer, Chumbi, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 9th October, 1906.

I have the honour to inclose a letter, in Chinese, which I have received from Mr. V. C. Henderson, Chinese Commissioner of Customs at Yatung. Mr. Henderson asks me to express his regret at the delay in forwarding the letter, which reached him at Sedongchen about twenty days ago.

2. The letter is addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy. I have attached a translation.

Annexure 2.

Letter from Lien Yu to the Viceroy of India, dated 14th September, 1906.

A despatch. (Seal.)

(Translation.)

Lien, Imperial Chinese Assistant Resident in Tibet and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Banner Forces, ventures to report in this despatch that he has received an Imperial commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Banner Forces so that he may hold the appointment of Assistant Resident in Tibet, and that he arrived at his post on the 22nd day of the 7th month of the 32nd year of Kuang-Hsü (10th September, 1906), and accordingly reports this fact for the information of his Excellency with the prayer that his Excellency will be pleased to make note of this matter.

Enclosure 2 in No. 130.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir J. Jordan, dated 15th November, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

A letter has been addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy by Assistant Amban reporting his arrival at Lhasa. Please say if the Viceroy should reply direct, or would it be more appropriate if a reply was sent through me or Political Officer, Sikkim.

Enclosure 3 in No. 130.

From Sir J. Jordan to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Peking, 18th November, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

With reference to your telegram of the 15th November, I think that reply should be sent through you to Tibetan authorities.

Enclosure 4 in No. 130.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Lien Yu, dated 13th December, 1906.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received Your Excellency's letter dated the 14th September, 1906, announcing that you have received an Imperial commission as

Lieutenant-Colonel in the Banner Forces, so that you may hold the appointment of Assistant Resident in Tibet, and that you assumed charge of your duties on the 10th September, 1906.

I am directed by His Excellency to congratulate Your Excellency on your appointment.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) L. W. DANE,
Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

Enclosure 5 in No. 130.

Letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 13th December, 1906.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th October, 1906, forwarding a letter to the address of His Excellency the Viceroy from his Excellency Lien Yu, announcing his appointment as Assistant Resident in Tibet, and his assumption of charge of his duties on the 10th September, 1906.

2. I am to forward, for transmission to His Excellency Lien Yu, a letter from Sir Louis Dane, Secretary to Government of India in the Foreign Department, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

Enclosure 6 in No. 130.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 13th December, 1906.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to report the following information from Lhasa:—*Increase in the Tibetan Regular Army.*—The Ti Rompoche told my informant that the new Assistant Amban had told him (Ti Rompoche) and the Shapes that there were too many Tibetan monks and too few Tibetan soldiers, and that more Tibetan soldiers should be enlisted. The Ti Rompoche replied that Tibet could not afford to pay for such soldiers, to which the Assistant Amban replied that he could apply to the Chinese Government to pay them. (It should be mentioned that the Tibetan regular troops are at present paid by the Chinese Government.) *New Consignment of Modern Rifles into Tibet.*—Several traders in Lhasa state that the new Assistant Amban has brought a large number of modern rifles with him. *Mr. Chang.*—The Ti Rompoche and the Shapes told my informant that the Ambans had told them that Mr. Chang had now completed his negotiations with the Viceroy, who had told him that the 25 lakhs could be paid in three yearly instalments, after which all Indian troops would be withdrawn from Chumbi and Gyantse, and whatever else in the Convention remained for settlement would then be disposed of. *Dalai Lama.*—The Ti Rompoche told my informant that he and the Shapes had recently received a letter from the Dalai Lama, in which the latter said that he had heard from the Emperor of China. The Emperor wrote that he had made a Convention with the British, and that he (the Dalai Lama) should return to Lhasa as soon as possible. The Dalai Lama consequently proposed to start on his return to Lhasa as soon as the winter ends. The Dalai Lama's Simpön Chempo (*i.e.*, superintendent of his private servants and in charge of his apartments), who is in Lhasa, has also received a letter from the Dalai Lama. *The Ti Rompoche and Mr. Chang.*—The Tibetans are waiting anxiously to see what Mr. Chang will do at Lhasa. It is given out by the Chinese that he will settle all outstanding questions; but the Ti Rompoche, who has not much faith in Chinese veracity, told my informant that if Mr. Chang should not succeed in this, he (Ti Rompoche) would not be averse from discussing matters with a British official, but that he dared not say so to the Shapes or to the National Assembly (Tson-du Gyan-dzom). *Gyantse Rumour.*—At Gyantse there was a widespread report that the Indian troops at Gyantse will leave Gyantse on the 11th Tibetan month of this year (December-January). My informant did not hear this at Lhasa.

No. 131.

Enclosures in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated the 27th December, 1906. (Received 12th January, 1907.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 131.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 19th November, 1906.

I have the honour to submit herewith Lieutenant Campbell's Report on the points brought to notice by Mr. Chang.

2. I have nothing to add to the remarks contained in my telegrams and my Memorandum dated the 9th October, 1906.*

Enclosure 2 in No. 131.

Report on a Letter, dated Pipitang, 30th September, 1906, from Chang Yin-tang to the Government of India.

NOTE.—The points brought to notice by Mr. Chang are quoted in brackets in the order in which they occur in his letter.

1. ["On the 24th instant I moved down to the yamên of the Chinese official who is stationed at Pipitang, and very shortly after my arrival there Mr. Campbell was announced as a visitor."]

Please refer to paragraph 6 of my earlier Report, dated the 8th October, 1906.† I have carefully questioned the peon about the message which he brought back to me from the yamên to the outskirts of Pipitang. He states that he entered the yamên as usual, he being the messenger who always goes on ahead to present my card when I call on the Chinese officials. When he reached the steps outside the room where visitors are received (described as the drawing-room in Mr. Chang's letter), he found that the purdah was lowered over the door. Two Chinese were standing outside, one a steward or major-domo in the Popon's household. This man, who speaks Tibetan, asked the peon his businees. The latter presented my Chinese card and said that I wished to pay my respects to Mr. Chang, making use of a polite Tibetan phrase. The steward gave the card to the other Chinese, and said something to him in Chinese. This man then went inside and, returning, said something in Chinese to the steward, who said to the peon, "Peb shu," which may be translated, "Please ask (him) to come," thus signifying that Mr. Chang was ready to receive me. The peon therefore left the yamên and came back to meet me. From this it appears that Mr. Chang had himself some five minutes' notice of my intended call, and was quite ready to receive me. If Mr. Chang regarded my visit as too sudden, he might have told my messenger that he was unable to receive me, and I would not have entered the village of Pipitang, but turned back when the peon came out to meet me.

2. ["Before my having sent word to him to be admitted, Mr. Campbell demanded that the centre doors of the gateway leading into the drawing-room should be thrown open for him to enter by."]

As explained above in paragraph 1, I did not so much as enter the village until I had received Mr. Chang's invitation, as I wished to avoid any chance of being kept waiting while the usual preparations were being made. I did not demand that the centre doors should be opened. I can only suppose that Mr. Chang was misinformed by some of his followers who saw me waiting outside the door.

3. ["I was also aware that Mr. Bell, Mr. Campbell's superior officer, was expected to arrive at Chumbi on the next day. The throwing open of the centre gateway of a yamên to a visitor is in China the highest honour that can be shown to a guest of the highest rank; and I was reserving this honour for Mr. Bell in order to receive him with greater formality than that with which I received his Assistant Political Officer."]

I do not know how Mr. Chang was aware that Mr. Bell was expected on the following day (the 25th September). Mr. Henderson was not aware that Mr. Bell was on his way from Gangtok until I told him at Yatung on the 25th September, the day on which Mr. Chang expected Mr. Bell to arrive.

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* *See* Enclosure 1 in No. 105.

† *See* Enclosure 2 in No. 105.

4. I have read Mr. Chang's description of the importance attaching to the opening of the centre door in China with some surprise, and I may permit myself to quote my personal experience after nearly two years' residence in China, during which time I had opportunities of meeting Chinese of the highest rank. I have entered very many yamêns in Peking, and in the course of a journey across the Chinese Empire, and I may say that, as far as I remember, I have never entered a Chinese yamên by the side door, excepting, I think, the Wai-wu Pu or Foreign Office, which ranks above all other yamêns since 1900. This, of course, does not apply to the "chi chen," or anniversaries of the deaths of Emperors and Empresses, when the centre door is not opened for the official himself. The day on which I called on Mr. Chang was not one of these days. The following day was, and Mr. Henderson told me that the Chinese had excused themselves from opening the door to him that day, and asked me if it was correct. I consulted the Chinese calendar, and reassured him. As far as I know, the centre door is opened for practically all Europeans by most Chinese officials nowadays. I think I am correct in saying that many officials pay the compliment to missionaries, who do not, as a rule, receive much consideration from the Chinese. On the whole, Mr. Chang's description of the door ceremony seems to be applicable to Chinese only or to the treatment of Europeans in the days before the Boxer outbreak. I cannot believe that there are many Europeans who would enter a yamên by the side door nowadays. Personally, I should always feel that the official who wished me to do so wished to show me discourtesy.

5. With regard to Mr. Chang's intentions in the matter of the door, Mr. Henderson assured me on the 26th September that Mr. Chang would "perhaps" open the door to the Political Officer in Sikkim. The "perhaps" was afterwards dropped, but before he left Phari, Mr. Henderson told me that when Mr. Bell wished to have an informal interview with Mr. Chang in the yamên, after Mr. Bell and Mr. Chang had met in a Tibetan house and at the staging bungalow, it was only by exerting his influence that Mr. Henderson persuaded Mr. Chang to open the centre door to Mr. Bell. The point is interesting in view of Mr. Chang's written statement and his official assurances to Mr. Bell, conveyed by Mr. Henderson, to the effect that he was always prepared to open the door to Mr. Bell.

6. ["Mr. Campbell, as I have stated, demanded as a right the highest honours with which a guest can be received, and made a scene outside the yamên and behaved altogether in a strange and unseemly manner."]

I did not demand anything from Mr. Chang, either as a right or otherwise, nor did I make a scene outside the yamên at Pipitang. I have described what occurred in some detail in paragraph 6 of my earlier Report dated the 8th October, 1906, and I can only suppose that some distorted tale was carried to Mr. Chang by his servants who saw me outside the yamên. I am surprised to learn that Mr. Chang should think me capable of so far losing my own self-respect as to behave in a strange and unseemly manner outside his yamên.

7. ["I may mention that Mr. Campbell omitted the customary courtesy of announcing his intention to pay me a visit and asking if I could receive him, which is invariably done in official intercourse with Chinese officials."]

I have paid many official calls in China, and my usual custom has been to send a servant on a few minutes ahead with my card to intimate that I wished to pay a call and to inquire whether it was convenient for the official to receive me. This I did in Mr. Chang's case, and from the message which was given to my peon Mr. Chang would appear to have been perfectly satisfied with my procedure in the first instance (*vide* paragraph 1 of this letter). Further, I hoped that Mr. Chang would appreciate that I had gone out of my way to call on him immediately after his arrival at Pipitang as a compliment, and in order to see that he had all that he required. I do not understand why he should accuse me of omitting to give him notice of my intended call when I had taken every precaution to prevent my visit coming as a surprise.

8. ["As my servants reported that Mr. Campbell was behaving in this manner, I sent out word to him that I was at present engaged and could not see him. Mr. Campbell attempted once more and then departed in a temper, and immediately sent for all the Headmen of the Tons (*sic*) villages; and, under penalties, prohibited them from selling me or my Mission any supplies."]

Mr. Chang now admits that his action was based on the reports carried to him by his servants. The message which was finally delivered to me as coming

from Mr. Chang was to the effect that he was "tang chia," or "not at home," also not very well and lying down. Nothing was said about Mr. Chang being engaged. I left as soon as the message was delivered, and neither then nor yet before or after did I attempt to force my way into Mr. Chang's presence. I did not send for the Tromo Headmen, and still less did I prohibit them from selling to Mr. Chang or his Mission under penalties or otherwise. What occurred on the evening of the 24th September has already been reported in paragraph 7 of my earlier Report dated the 8th October, 1906.

9. ["There was nothing discourteous or disrespectful to either Mr. Campbell or his rank in the reception which was offered to him by me, and I consider that his subsequent conduct was due to loss of temper and to his inexperience of international courtesy and diplomatic usage."]

The statement made in this paragraph is somewhat contradictory in view of what has gone before. So far Mr. Chang has said that as I arrived unannounced at the gate of his yamên and behaved in a strange and unseemly manner he declined to see me. Now he talks of having offered me a reception (the nature of which he does not describe), and thus he now practically admits that he had invited me to enter in some way and was therefore aware of my visit. With regard to the reception which actually was offered to me, I can only repeat once more that I did not consider that I would be justified in entering the yamên in my official capacity and in uniform by an entrance and in a manner which I should have considered unsuitable even had I presented myself at the door in a private capacity as an acquaintance who desired to pay Mr. Chang a private call.

10. ["On the 25th my yamên was surrounded by thirty soldiers, who prevented all supplies being brought to me for sale; five of my yamên runners were arrested for picking up wood, which was not allowed to be brought to me; all these men were beaten, and one was seriously injured. My horses and ponies in the meantime were entirely without fodder."]

The guard which was placed at Phema on the request of the village Headman was never increased or decreased. There were six sepoys under a havildar. Furthermore, they were stationed at Phema, a quarter of a mile from the yamên and round the corner of a hill, where they could not so much as see Pipitang. The thirty soldiers who are supposed to have surrounded Mr. Chang's yamên existed only in the imagination of his followers. The number has decreased since Mr. Henderson was instructed to say that forty soldiers were present. It is curious that Mr. Chang should adhere to the statement that his yamên was surrounded by soldiers, and only corroborates the belief that, throughout, he was deceived by his own underlings. With regard to the alleged beating of five yamên runners, the five men who were temporarily detained are believed to have been Tibetan soldiers (*vide* paragraph 10 of my earlier Report dated the 8th October, 1906). In any case these men were only temporarily detained, and were not beaten or otherwise maltreated. If the wood which they were carrying did not reach Mr. Chang it must have been the fault of his own people. Mr. Chang complains that his horses and ponies were entirely without fodder. He remained in the Chumbi Valley for five weeks, and never asked for any supplies to be sent to Pipitang. The Tibetan Depon told me that the Chinese and Tibetan soldiers cut grass for the animals. Mr. Chang probably purchased grain in the open market. I know that he afterwards pressed the Headmen to take his orders direct, and I have been assured that the Headmen of the Upper Valley did furnish him with supplies.

11. ["On the 26th I desired Mr. Henderson to go to see Mr. Campbell and obtain from him the reason for his extraordinary behaviour."]

When Mr. Henderson came to see me on the 26th September, he never so much as hinted that he had been desired "to obtain from me the reason for my extraordinary behaviour." He came, he said, because the Chinese had complained that supplies had been cut off because I had not been admitted to the yamên (*vide* paragraph 9 of my earlier Report dated the 8th October, 1906). Mr. Henderson never attempted to demand any explanation of anything from me. Our whole interview was most cordial.

12. ["Mr. Campbell said he had ordered the Headmen not to supply me with anything, as the order in the Chumbi Valley was that Chinese officials should indent on him for all they require. If this is the case, do you not think that Mr. Campbell should have explained it to me or to Mr. Henderson,

who was also ignorant of this innovation; and that, if he was irritated at not being received with honours which I was reserving for his superior officer, it would have been more dignified on his part to have discussed the matter with me by writing, instead of retaliating by subjecting me to petty affronts and annoyances? While Mr. Campbell was assuring Mr. Henderson that he was doing his best to make my stay here pleasant, and that he would furnish all supplies necessary, another of my followers was arrested by his soldiers and was not released till Mr. Henderson returned. I was therefore forced to telegraph to you the state of affairs that was existing."]

I am afraid that the account of Mr. Henderson's call has been mangled in translation to Mr. Chang. I never told Mr. Henderson that I had ordered the Headmen not to supply Mr. Chang with anything, and I must deny this statement. As for Mr. Henderson's alleged ignorance of what Mr. Chang calls an innovation, Mr. Henderson had been in the Chumbi Valley before and was well aware of the local arrangements, and had further obtained transport animals according to the rules. It was unlikely that Mr. Chang would personally give orders to the Headmen, and his subordinates, the Chinese Popon and the Tibetan Depon, were well aware that they were not allowed to exercise any jurisdiction in the Chumbi Valley or give orders to the Headmen direct. Further, as Mr. Chang refused to receive me, I had no opportunity of talking to him. It is something to learn that Mr. Chang had himself been told that I was doing my best to make his stay in Chumbi pleasant and that I would furnish all supplies necessary. The follower whose arrest is described as occurring while I was talking to Mr. Henderson is apparently the "Yung" whose doings are described in paragraph 10 of my earlier Report dated the 8th October, 1906. As regards his release, the havildar who was in charge of the guard states that he was ordered by Mr. Henderson to release the man. I reported Mr. Henderson's assumption of authority to Mr. Bell verbally, and he decided not to press the case against the "Yung" in view of the peculiar nature of the relations with Mr. Chang at the time. Mr. Chang's letter would seem to suggest that the man was released on my order conveyed through Mr. Henderson on his return to Phema, but the man's release was due to the havildar's ignorance of Mr. Henderson's position. Mr. Henderson is known as the Commissioner, and this name appears to have impressed the havildar.

13. ["The Chinese soldiers who were sent by His Excellency the Chinese Resident in Lhasa to meet me were turned out of the quarters they had taken up at Rinchengong and put to much inconvenience. They were prepared to pay for their accommodation and everything they received. The only reason alleged by Mr. Campbell to Mr. Bell in the presence of Mr. Henderson for their expulsion was "they had no cooking-pots with them." At the interview which Mr. Henderson had with Mr. Bell on the 27th, Mr. Campbell stated he had not been asked by you to arrange for my supplies."]

["In your kind telegram in reply to mine he is reported to have stated that he came to visit me "in accordance with orders to furnish you with all reasonable facilities." Mr. Campbell has behaved to me with a high-handedness and disrespect which I feel sure you will deplore."]

The Chinese soldiers who were sent from Lhasa to meet Mr. Chang were living in Rinchengong when I returned to Chumbi from Simla. A copy of letter, dated Gangtok, the 13th August, 1906, from the Political Officer in Sikkim to my address is attached to this Report. The Chinese soldiers were asked to leave Rinchengong and moved to Pipitang. The late Popon, Mr. Sung, admitted to me that there was plenty of room for the Chinese soldiers in the Chinese villages, and there is therefore no reason to believe that they were put to any inconvenience. The people who suffered most were the unfortunate inhabitants of Rinchengong, who number ninety-one, and who had been forced to find accommodation for some seventy Tibetans and Chinese. If I mentioned the want of cooking-pots before Mr. Henderson it was because it appeared to me to be a strong indication of the intention of the Chinese soldiers to demand both food and lodging from the people of the Chumbi Valley. The soldiers gave a few "tengas" to the people of Rinchengong, but the balance of the rent due for the time they spent at Rinchengong was paid to me by the new Popon when I asked for it. The soldiers do not appear to have made much attempt to pay for their lodging direct. Mr. Chang states that I stated that I had not been directed

to arrange for his supplies. I think he means to say that I stated that I had received no intimation that he required any definite quantity of anything such as grass or wood. This was the case. Mr. Henderson asked for transport to be supplied, and this was done. I telegraphed to him to ask where Mr. Chang would live while in Chumbi (*vide* paragraph 2 of my earlier Report dated the 8th October, 1906*). If Mr. Henderson had replied and had asked for wood, grass, or other supplies to be prepared, this would naturally have been done at once. None of the Chinese suggested that any assistance of this kind was required. Mr. Chang admits in an earlier sentence that I had told Mr. Henderson that I would furnish all supplies necessary.

14. In conclusion, I may mention that the present and the late Popon have both assured me of their surprise at Mr. Chang's attitude. The present Popon declared that he "could not reconcile himself to such behaviour." The late Popon remarked that Mr. Chang's staff made too much of him, and led him to take an exaggerated view of his own importance. Both officials added that they had done their best to smooth him down. Nothing was farther from my intention than to behave to Mr. Chang with high-handedness or disrespect.

(Signed) W. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Political Officer, Chumbi.

Enclosure 3 in No. 131.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Assistant Political Officer, Chumbi, dated 13th August, 1906.

I have the honour to enquire if it is not possible now to arrange for the housing of the Chinese soldiers in one of the Chinese villages at Yatung, Pipitang, or Chuten Karpo.

Enclosure 4 in No. 131.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 21st November, 1906.

I have the honour to report the following bazaar rumours at present in Gyantse concerning Mr. Chang's Mission. Though they are only bazaar rumours, they indicate the readiness of the Chinese to spread such rumours and the readiness of the Tibetans to listen to them:—

(*a*) Mr. Chang is going to eject the Europeans and the Indian troops from Gyantse. Only Indian traders will be allowed to go to Gyantse.

(*b*) Lieutenant Campbell did not get on well with Mr. Chang in the Chumbi Valley, and therefore the latter has represented matters to both the Indian and Chinese Governments, and is going to have Lieutenant Campbell dismissed.

(*c*) If the Indian Government does not heed what Mr. Chang says, Chinese troops will be sent to expel us by force from Tibet. Chinese troops were not sent to oppose us during the time of the Tibet Mission, because there was not time to send them.

2. Mr. Chang has told Mr. Henderson not to go to Shigatse, because he (Mr. Chang) intends to object to British officials and other Europeans travelling in Tibet except between the trade marts and India. Mr. Henderson has, however, informed me two or three times that he will go later on. Both the Tashi Lama and the latter's Chief Minister (Gyapying Chempo) were expecting him at Shigatse, and his decision not to go there was taken only a few days before his intended departure.

Enclosure 5 in No. 131.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 27th December, 1906.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 19th November, 1906, forwarding Lieutenant Campbell's Report on the complaints made by Mr. Chang with regard to the inconveniences suffered by him during the early period of his stay in the Chumbi Valley.

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* *See* Enclosure 2 in No. 105.

2. In reply, I am to say that, after careful consideration of the matter, the Government of India are unable to see any grounds for supposing that Lieutenant Campbell behaved with high-handedness or disrespect in his dealings with Mr. Chang. I am to request that Lieutenant Campbell may be informed accordingly. No communication on the subject need, however, be made to Mr. Chang or any other Chinese official.

No. 132.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 13th January, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Please refer to your telegram of the 28th December, 1906. The text of Chang's telegraphic reply has been communicated to me by the Wai-wu Pu. According to his statement, he received complaints from the Tibetans, on his way to Gyantse, that Indian sowars there and at Chumbi were paying short for supplies and demanding transport in an irregular manner. Bell, with whom he discussed the matter, agreed to prohibit strictly such malpractices. The occurrence of difficulties owing to difference of language had been anticipated, and both parties had agreed that such difficulties as might arise should be settled then and there with the Chinese Trade Agent, and that the British authorities should be notified from time to time as to the price of supplies. No obstacle had been placed in the way of direct dealings between the British authorities and the people of Tibet. In conclusion, Chang states that his subordinate at Gyantse has been instructed to report and settle amicably with the British authorities all questions that may arise.

No. 133.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 13th January, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Please refer to your telegram of the 31st December, 1906, and my telegram of the 5th instant. The Chinese Government have communicated to me the text of Chang's telegraphic reply. He denies having ever made any announcement that the opening of the trade marts dated from the 14th November, 1906, and asserts that he sent a written notification to the Indian Government that the date in question was the 1st January, 1905.

No. 134.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 19th January, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Trade Agent, Gyantse, telegraphed as follows on the 11th January :—" I have been informed officially by Jongpens that, according to orders left here by Chang, Gow is to be the medium through which all dealings between British and Tibetans are to be conducted. They are compelled, therefore, even in the most trivial cases, to consult Gow and receive his instructions before they can comply with any request of mine, and they accordingly regret that they will not be able to continue, as hitherto, to settle all local matters direct with me."

No. 135.

Enclosures in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 3rd January, 1907. (Received 19th January, 1907.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 135.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 13th December, 1906.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to report the following information from Lhasa :—The Ti Rimpoche and the Shapes told my informant that the Chinese were in constant fear lest the British and Tibetans should become good friends, which might result in the

Tibetans getting rid of the Chinese authority, since in that case they would have no further need to rely on it. (The fact that China subsidizes the Tibetan regular troops and the three leading monasteries—Sera, Drepung, and Ganden—no doubt helps to uphold the authority of China with the Central Government at Lhasa.)

Enclosure 2 in No. 135.

From Lieutenant Bailey, Officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 4th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Gow has written telling me that unless I pay for supplies at a rate fixed by him he will order the Jongpens to stop all supplies coming in to me. I have told the Jongpens that I will pay for supplies on receipt at the rate previously paid, and that Captain O'Connor on his arrival will, if necessary, fix a new rate which will be retrospective.

Enclosure 3 in No. 135.

From the Officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 5th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Gow told me privately that his title is "Chinese Commissioner in charge of the Chinese Trade and Diplomatic Agency"; his appointment is Sub-Prefect. He received his appointment from Chang, who is a Plenipotentiary. Chang wired to Wai-wu Pu about 20th November to inform British Minister at Peking of Gow's appointment. Our getting supplies through Gow will not, in my opinion, prevent friction.

Enclosure 4 in No. 135.

From the Officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 5th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Only alternative possible if Gow orders Jongpens to stop supplies and they obey him are: First, to take by force and pay Tibetans above usual rates. Second, to pay Gow's rate under protest, with the understanding that if eventually found too high amount will be readjusted. I recommend former course unless it is probable that all our dealings will in future be through Gow. Clause V. of Lhasa Convention admits right of British Trade Agent to deal direct with Tibetan authorities through Tibetan Agent. Have no official information of Gow's position, and do not know who is his immediate superior. Please also refer to my telegram of to-day's date. I wrote to Gow on 4th December saying that until I am officially notified of his position I cannot recognize him as an intermediary between me and the Tibetan officials, and also that for same reason I could not discuss whether I had broken the treaty or not. I hope this meets with your approval. Gow's letter, referred to in my telegram dated 4th December, was very strongly worded. He accuses me of breaking the treaty by compulsory vaccination. He says he cannot recognize me until he has been officially notified by the Chinese Government of my position. He refers to the British Trade Agency in such terms as "high-handedness," "robbers." He accuses me of breaking my promise in regard to payment of supplies, and says he will order Jongpens to stop all supplies from coming in. Vaccination is not compulsory. Have a written promise from the Jongpens that they will send in supplies. I have not replied to Mr. Gow's letter.

Enclosure 5 in No. 135.

From the Officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 6th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram dated 5th December. Supplies are coming into Gyantse, and Gow has again agreed to allow old arrangements to continue until orders are received. He asks me as a personal favour to stop vaccinating altogether until orders are received, and I have agreed to stop this for the present.

Enclosure 6 in No. 135.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 6th December, 1906.

I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of the Government of India a letter received from the British Trade Agent at Gyantse regarding the alleged extortion of supplies from peasants by employés of the Gyantse Trade Agency.

2. I have informed Lieutenant Bailey that I approve of the action taken by him.

Annexure 1.

Letter from the Officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 24th November, 1906.

I have the honour to inclose an extract from a letter received from Mr. Gow, and also a copy of a letter sent by me to him.

2. Mr. Gow came over to see me on the 21st instant. He informed me of three specific instances in which men in our employ had exacted supplies from peasants giving insufficient payment or (in one case) none at all. I told him that I would make inquiries into these cases as soon as possible. He also told me that to prevent trouble in the bazaar he proposed to station Chinese police there.

I have arranged to have a non-commissioned officer of the escort sent to the bazaar every day on police duty and have had every one here informed that this man is to be implicitly obeyed.

3. Mr. Gow again came to see me on the 23rd. We investigated the cases above referred to, but I was dissatisfied with the evidence given by the Tibetans and I understand that the witnesses were all taken before the Jongpen and told what to say.

4. Complaints are coming in from the Jongpens to Mr. Gow that we are extorting supplies on insufficient payment. One respectable man has told Shabdung Lama that the Jongpens have ordered the peasants to bring them petitions against us. This man will not repeat this before the Jongpens for fear of punishment. This agrees with what is reported by Lieutenant Campbell in the Chumbi Valley.

The Jongpens are also said to have ordered peasants not to supply us with anything, but denied to me that they had given any such orders.

They have given to Mr. Gow a rate which, they say, we should pay for supplies. The rates we are already paying are the market rates (with the exception of the price we are paying for barley, which is, I find, rather too little).

It would seem that the Jongpens are trying to get Mr. Gow to fix an exorbitant rate for everything though actual proof of this is impossible.

The meetings with Mr. Gow were very friendly.

Annexure 2.

Letter from Mr. Gow to the Officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, dated 21st November, 1906.

(Extract.)

I think the best way I can suggest whenever you require a great quantity of such supplies as barley, grass, &c., to send for the Cheongpons two or three days beforehand and give them sufficient leave to collect them for you and stop your man called Tsai-yin-nee-ma so as to stop further troubles. Herewith I enclose you a market price list.

Annexure 3.

Letter from the Officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to Mr. Gow, dated 22nd November, 1906.

I have made inquiries regarding the matters about which you spoke to me yesterday.

2. The mule-driver against whom a complaint has been made by the men of Kala is now away carrying the post. On his return, I will inquire into the case.

3. With regard to the case of the head groom, Tsering-Nyima tells me that he went to the three villages you named, and asked for supplies. He denies that he threatened the villagers in any way. As these villages are all close to Gyantse, it would, I think, be more satisfactory if the villagers came in in person, so that the accusers and accused might be confronted. The head groom says that the villagers promised to send the grass and grain asked for by the 20th November, and he has letters to this effect from the headmen of all three villages.

4. Regarding the case in which supplies were stopped from going to you, Dawa Gyeng-dze denies the charge. It would facilitate my inquiries if you would also kindly order those men to be sent into me. I am extremely sorry if you have been put to any personal inconvenience over this matter.

5. To avoid any trouble between the sepoys and the Tibetans in the bazaar, a non-commissioned officer is now being daily stationed there as a policeman between 8 a.m. and 12 noon. If any of the people connected with the British Trade Agency are found causing trouble of any kind in the bazaar, this non-commissioned officer (who wears a distinctive dress) will take charge of them. I am afraid

that if the Chinese police whom you are posting in the bazaar attempt to arrest any of our people, there may be trouble which I know we are both most anxious to avoid. There will, I think, be no danger of this if the non-commissioned officer arrests such defaulters and sends them immediately into me.

6. I entirely approve of the suggestion in your letter that I should inform the Jongpens of our requirements, in order that they may give the necessary orders. This will most certainly stop any future trouble. This was, in fact, what I myself asked the Jongpen to do last August, when he said that the amount we required was more than could be supplied by Gyantse Jong alone, and he would have to refer the matter to the Lhasa authorities, so that other Jongs might be ordered to furnish part of the supplies required.

I saw the two Jongpens this afternoon and told them the daily amount of each article required by us, and at the same time asked them to send in fifteen days' supplies.

7. I am afraid that the rates in the market price list you have so kindly sent me may be rather higher than Tibetans usually pay among themselves. I would suggest that before a market rate is finally fixed, we should have a consultation with the Jongpens, and some traders, and then fix a rate for each article. I may add that I would wish to fix a rate slightly above the market price.

If this were done, and the Jongpens then gave orders to the villagers to supply what was wanted, there could be no possible cause for such troubles as may have occurred in the past.

With regard to the fifteen days' supplies which the Jongpens have been asked to send in, I told them that I would pay for these at the old rates on receipt of the supplies, and that after we had fixed on a market rate any difference between the amount actually paid and the market rate as fixed by us would be adjusted retrospectively from to-day. They were both pleased with the arrangement.

I propose leaving here on the 24th instant and returning on the 29th instant, and so would be very glad if you will please have the villagers sent in to me to-morrow in order to enable me to investigate these cases before I go.

I am sending you herewith an electric bell and two batteries, some Reuter's telegrams and a goose, which I hope you will accept with my compliments.

Enclosure 7 in No. 135.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, 8th December, 1906.

With reference to the telegrams received from the Officiating British Trade Agent at Gyantse, which have been repeated to you by Lieutenant Bailey, I have the honour to report as follows on the points raised :—

1. *Punishment by Mr. Gow of Chumbi Valley Inhabitants at Gyantse.*—The Officiating British Trade Agent reports to me that Mr. Gow fined an inhabitant of the Chumbi Valley 2 rupees for making a disturbance in the bazaar at Gyantse, and asks whether Chumbi Valley men in Gyantse are to be considered as amenable to our jurisdiction only. I do not think that we can object to this action on the part of Mr. Gow, since such jurisdiction is usually territorial and not personal. If jurisdiction were personal, the Chinese might claim to try Chinamen in the Chumbi Valley, Sikkim, and British India. We should, however, insist on the right to exercise jurisdiction over our sepoys and other servants, public and private, at Gyantse, as I was careful not to exercise jurisdiction over Mr. Chang's servants in the Chumbi Valley.

2. *Mr. Gow's Rank.*—I would request to be informed whether Mr. Gow's appointment at Gyantse has been notified in the "Peking Gazette," or whatever paper in China corresponds to the "Gazette of India," and, if so, what is his rank, his official designation, and the name and designation of his immediate official superior. It may be advisable for me to correspond with the latter if Mr. Gow's present attitude continues.

3. *Purchase of Supplies through Mr. Gow.*—Lieutenant Bailey is of opinion that the purchase of supplies through Mr. Gow will not prevent friction. The whole of the Lhasa Convention presupposes our right to deal direct with the Tibetans. In the event of our supplies being stopped, I think we should pay for them at Mr. Gow's rates under protest, pending the result of a joint inquiry by Lieutenant Bailey and the Jongpens as to the fairness of the rates paid by us at present. I have already telegraphed to Lieutenant Bailey to hold such an inquiry with the Jongpens and to report the result. If it should be found that Mr. Gow's rates are too high, the difference should be refunded to us. A reference to Mr. Gow's letter of the 21st November, 1906 (*vide* enclosure to my letter, dated the 6th December, 1906), will show that he has agreed for the time being to our obtaining our supplies direct from the Jongpens.

4. *Alleged Breach of Treaty by the British Trade Agent.*—Mr. Gow accuses Lieutenant Bailey of committing a breach of the treaty by introducing compulsory vaccination, which he says is an interference with the internal administration of the

country. Mr. Gow has evidently been misinformed, as vaccination, not being compulsory, is in no way an interference with the administration of Tibet. The Jongpens and other leading Tibetans welcomed its introduction, and there is nothing to show that they have changed their minds about it.

5. I abstain from commenting on the language contained in Mr. Gow's letter, as referred to in the British Trade Agent's telegram, dated the 5th December, 1906), until I receive from the British Trade Agent the letter which he is sending me on the subject.

6. I have just received a telegram from Lieutenant Bailey, saying that Mr. Gow's attitude has become more reasonable.

Enclosure 8 in No. 135.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 28th November, 1906.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to submit herewith notes on a conversation, which I have held with Mr. Chang in Gyantse.

Annexure.

Extract from Notes on a Conversation between Mr. Chang, Chinese Imperial High Commissioner, and Mr. Bell, Political Officer, Sikkim, at Gyantse, on November 12, 1906.

Oppression of Local people by British Trade Agent's servants.—I assured Mr. Chang that we would do all in our power to punish offenders, and invited the co-operation of his officials in bringing such cases to our notice. I used to hear since the agency was opened in 1904 that such cases were occurring, and immediately on arrival at Gyantse, warned Lieutenant Bailey to use all his endeavours to detect such cases and punish the offenders, since they bring disgrace upon our good name. Lieutenant Bailey had already dismissed, though for a different offence, the head of the transport corps, a notorious offender in this respect. Most of the offenders in the British Trade Agent's employ are Tibetans, not Indians or Nepalese.

Extortion of money and supplies in name of the British Trade Agent.—Mr. Chang said that there had been cases of extorting money in the name of the British Trade Agent. Mr. Bell said that the British Trade Agent would always welcome information leading to the conviction of such offenders, in order that he might punish them with the utmost rigour. If the culprit was not under our jurisdiction, he hoped that he would be similarly dealt with. Mr. Chang said that he had a pile of petitions referring to that sort of thing, and that when all other matters were settled, he would inquire into them and punish the people over whom he had power.

Enclosure 9 in No. 135.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 8th December, 1906.

I have the honour to report that the policy which Mr. V. C. Henderson, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, at present attached to Mr. Chang's staff, is endeavouring to induce Mr. Chang to adopt with regard to Tibetan affairs is as follows :—

2. China to take advantage of the fresh opportunity offered to her by the Anglo-Chinese Adhesion Agreement to assert Chinese authority in Tibet. Ten thousand of the better Chinese troops to be stationed in Tibet. In the Chumbi Valley some of these soldiers and some police, about one hundred in all, to be posted. A better class of Chinese officials to be stationed in Tibet. (Mr. Chang's party, when in the Chumbi Valley, were surprised to find that neither the Chinese Tungling nor the Chinese Po-pon, the two head Chinese officials in the Chumbi Valley, knew the whereabouts of Bhutan, though the Bhutan frontier is distant only a few miles from their residences.) The Tibetans, from the Ti-Rimpoche downwards, to be kept in the background as far as possible. [In this connection it may be mentioned that Mr. Henderson, saying that Lieutenant Bailey, British Trade Agent at Gyantse, had told him that the Ti-Rimpoche had refused to sell any land for the Agency site at Gyantse, told me that when Mr. Chang reached Lhasa he would reprimand the Ti-Rimpoche for interfering with what concerned the Government of China alone. Mr. Gow's demand to Lieutenant Bailey that all the British supplies should be obtained through him (Mr. Gow) alone is also no doubt a part of the same policy. This latter subject has been separately reported on—*vide* my letter dated the 8th December, 1906.]

3. Mr. Henderson is sanguine of his ability to prevail on Mr. Chang to follow the above policy as long as he is with him, but thinks that in time the traditional Chinese policy of *laissez-faire* will assert itself, and that in the end the relations between China and Tibet will revert to the conditions existing previous to the recent Tibet Mission.

4. Such is the policy, and such are Mr. Henderson's expectations in regard to it. In the meanwhile, we should, I think, be careful, so far as serious disadvantage seems unlikely to accrue, to attain direct dealings with the Tibetans. The Tibetan Government are afraid of Mr. Chang, and so long as the latter remains in Tibet, the Chinese grip is likely to be fairly firm. But after he has left we may expect it to be loosened.

Enclosure 10 in No. 135.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 13th December, 1906.

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter received from the British Trade Agent at Gyantse, and to supplement my previous report on this subject with the following remarks :—

2. I should perhaps, have stated in that report that I had telegraphed to Lieutenant Bailey to abstain from exercising jurisdiction over Chumbi Valley men when the latter are on the Gyantse side of the Tang La—for the present, at any rate.

3. *Purchase of Supplies through Mr. Gow.*—The inquiry referred to will be held by Captain O'Connor on his arrival at Gyantse. When I wrote my despatch dated the 8th December, 1906, I was not aware that Lieutenant Bailey had been ordered to come to Gangtok and make over charge here to Captain O'Connor, no intimation of these orders having been communicated to me. I would take this opportunity of reiterating my opinion, in agreement with Lieutenant Bailey, that we should continue to deal direct with the Tibetans in this matter of obtaining supplies. The money we pay for supplies would not, in all probability, reach the peasants who actually send the supplies if it had first of all to pass through the hands of so many officials. In order that Mr. Gow may have no excuse for ordering the Jongpens to cut off our supplies, it will be best to allow him to be present at the inquiry held by the British Trade Agent and the Jongpens. On this point I am asking Captain O'Connor to give me his opinion on his arrival here on the 15th instant, and if he agrees with me we shall act accordingly.

4. *Alleged Breach of Treaty by British Trade Agent.*—In his diary for the week ending the 1st December, 1906, received yesterday, the British Trade Agent states that the Tibetans are now refusing to be vaccinated, in consequence of the Chinese attitude. In these circumstances vaccination should be discontinued until the Tibetans again desire it. We should be careful to avoid, especially at present, anything that can be construed as a breach of the Convention. Lieutenant Bailey has already discontinued it pending the receipt of Government's orders on the point.

5. I enclose also a copy of a letter received by me from Mr. Gow on the 10th instant. I am not replying to Mr. Gow direct, as in dealing with Chinese officials it is necessary to observe distinctions of rank somewhat carefully.

Annexure 1.

Letter from the officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 5th December, 1906.

I have the honour to report the following for your information :—

Mr. Gow wrote to me on the 21st November, 1906, saying that I should send for the Jongpens when I wanted supplies. Without referring to Mr. Gow, I sent for the Jongpens on the 22nd November and told them what supplies I required, and wired to you on the 23rd that Mr. Gow had agreed to my dealing direct with the Tibetan officials until orders were received from the Government of India. I left here on the 24th November, and, before I left, the Jongpens, in an interview on the 22nd November, promised to send in 15 days' supplies. During my absence Mr. Gow wrote to Mr. Pierpoint (the Head Clerk), saying that the fifteen days' supplies were in his house, and asking Mr. Pierpoint to see them weighed there and take charge of them. This Mr. Pierpoint refused to do until my return. I returned on the 27th, and found that Mr. Pierpoint had asked the Jongpens to see him that day ; the Jongpens sent a verbal message to say they would arrive, but did not do so, and I received a letter from Mr. Gow. As I was not expected back here till the 29th November, Mr. Gow's letter was evidently intended for the Head Clerk. On receiving this letter I wrote a reply, and in the interview the same day I told Mr. Gow that I had wired to Government, saying that he had agreed that supplies should be obtained direct from Tibetans until I

had received orders to the contrary from the Government of India, and that I was surprised at his letter. He agreed, but said he had understood that they were to be weighed before him. I told him that he must have misunderstood me. He agreed to send supplies over, but wished to send Chinamen to see them weighed. I refused to agree to this, and said that, until orders were received, dealings must be direct with Tibetans. He at length agreed to this, but, next morning, when supplies came, a Chinese "chuprassi" in uniform was with them. I turned this man out of our buildings, and wrote to Mr. Gow and received his apology.

I sent for the Jongpens on the 30th November and 1st December, and on both occasions they came. As I did not refer to Mr. Gow on either of these occasions, I considered that Mr. Gow had again acquiesced in my dealing direct with Tibetan officials until I received orders to the contrary.

On the evening of the 3rd December I received a letter from Mr. Gow and sent a reply, of which a copy is inclosed.

Regarding the question of the mules for the vaccinators, referred to in Mr. Gow's letter, the matter stands as follows :—

My Tibetan clerk (Shabdung Lama) wrote to the Jongpens asking for the transport, and received a written order (translation inclosed), sealed by the Jongpens, to the effect that three mules were to be supplied. On hearing this, Mr. Gow sent direct to the man who had been ordered to supply the mules, and also to the Jongpens, countermanding the order, and at the same time wrote to me. The Jongpens, however, on the 4th December, sent the ponies, saying that they had given the order and must adhere to their word. I, however, returned the ponies, as other arrangements had been made and the vaccinators had left.

With regard to the above, I have the honour to draw your attention to the following points :—

Mr. Gow, on the 21st November, admitted my right to deal direct with the Tibetan officials. This admission was confirmed by the Jongpens coming to see me on the 22nd November, on which occasion I told them what supplies were required. On the 27th November Mr. Gow denied my right to deal direct with the Tibetans, and in an interview on the same day he again admitted my right to do so. This admission was confirmed by his apology, and by the fact that on the 30th November, the 1st and 3rd December, the Jongpens came to see me about supplies without any reference being made by me to Mr. Gow. On the 3rd December Mr. Gow again denied my right to deal direct with the Tibetans.

From the above it will be seen how difficult the position of the British Trade Agent will be here if all our transactions with Tibetan officials have to be done through a man like Mr. Gow ; and I have the honour to respectfully state it as my opinion that the only satisfactory solution of the matter will be for the Government of India to give orders that no Chinese official is to be recognized in any way as an intermediary between British and Tibetan officials.

Annexure 2.

From the officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 23rd November, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Palhese not arrived yet. Gow has agreed to the old arrangement about supplies being continued until orders received from Government.

Annexure 3.

Letter from Mr. Gow to the officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, dated 27th November, 1906.

I beg to inform you that your Agency has no right to summon any of the Tibetan officials, it is only to station here to look after the interests of British traders and must act everything under Treaty obligations, if your Agency has anything to say I am the only man to be indented.

Annexure 4.

Letter from the officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to Mr. Gow, dated 27th November, 1906.

On my return this morning I received your official letter of to-day's date.

If you would do me the favour of paying me a visit here this afternoon for the purpose of a friendly talk between us it would, I feel sure, remove any possible cause of misunderstanding.

Annexure 5.

Letter from the officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to Mr. Gow, dated 28th November, 1906.

I understood from our friendly talk yesterday that the supplies would be brought over by one of the Jongpen's men and not by one of your own men. However, I was surprised to see a Chinese servant with the supplies, and ordered him to go. He was extremely impertinent and refused to go when ordered. I hope the necessity of my turning the man out will not interfere in our friendly relations. As you yesterday assured me that you would not send one of your people I suppose the man did not come under your orders.

Annexure 6.

Letter from Mr. Gow to the officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, dated 28th November, 1906.

Thanks for your kind letter, which had come to hand when I was on the point of writing to you to apologise for the appointment of my man to escort your supplies without my knowledge and consent; it was done by my native clerk at the request of the Jongpen's men. I have had both of them punished for their extraordinary acts, and sincerely regret and apologise for this unintentional misunderstanding.

Annexure 7.

Letter from Mr. Gow to the officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, dated 3rd December, 1906.

I am very sorry writing to protest that you have done something that is quite broken the Treaty obligations. You are well aware that the British Trade Agency is to be stationed at Gyantse only to look after the interests of the British traders and not to allow to do anything interfering with the local administration. I have already notified you that you have no right to communicate direct with the Jongpen except your temporary supplies. According to report which has just reached me stating that you ordered three mules as transport for your compulsory vaccination mission between Gyantse and Kala. I was quite surprised to learn this that you should have done things which is absolutely encroach the power of the local Administration.

Now, I have already given orders to stop such transport, and am ready to wire our Government to protest this case to your Minister at Peking.

I should be greatly obliged by a reply of explanation about the said case.

Annexure 8.

Letter from the officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to Mr. Gow, dated 4th December, 1906.

I was extremely surprised to receive your letter late yesterday evening. I thought that you quite understood that until I had received orders from the Government of India regarding you, I was unable to recognize you as an intermediary between myself and the Tibetan officials, and I understood you to say in a friendly conversation the other day that you entirely acquiesced in this arrangement, and the fact that the Jongpens have since then several times come over here to see me confirmed me in the belief. However, as you now again object to my dealing direct with the Jongpens and have even gone so far as to countermand written order of the Jongpens to people under them to supply me with transport, I will wire about this matter and also forward all the correspondence to India, and add that, in my opinion, you are acting somewhat unreasonably in this matter by not allowing sufficient time to elapse for me to receive definite orders from the Government of India before I deal with the Tibetans through you. I am leaving orders behind that the Tibetan officials are to be dealt with direct should the necessity occur during the absence of the British Trade Agent. Though I cannot discuss this matter with you owing to my not having been officially notified of your powers, I feel obliged to deny that I have broken the Treaty in any way, and would deem it a favour if you would be more explicit and tell me which clause of the Treaty I have broken.

Annexure 9.

Translation of Jongpens' Order.

I give order to all Headmen and villagers from here to Kala, these three men are being sent by the Doctor Sahib to Kala to vaccinate. They want three horses on payment, and are going and returning once according to the custom of the country; give three (?) horses on payment, and let them stop in your villages. They have been ordered not to give trouble. When they return I want this letter back.

Annexure 10.

Letter from Mr. Gow to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 4th December, 1906.

I am extremely sorry that I should have written to inform you that the troubles caused by your Trade Agency at Gyantse, for getting supplies by exaction. I got more than twenty petitions accusing those natives of your agency who have hitherto got supplies for the agency by forcible rates.

Either those exacting rates fixed by the agency, or was fixed by the natives of the agency, it is something disgraced the reputation of a civilised country, and give the Tibetans cause to anti-foreign.

In order to stop this nuisance, I suggested to Mr. Bailey better let the supplies through me while I was informing him that the native named Tsering Nyima had threatened three villagers in this vicinity to confiscate their stores on account of their not being able to afford the supplies as the defaulter demanded, Mr. Bailey told me that he had referred the matter to you, and would let me know when he had received answer to that effect. Meanwhile, I again suggested better stop the notorious Tsering Nyima of your agency to go out to get supplies let the Jongpens get the supplies for the agency temporarily on condition that the agency should pay its supplies according to the respective prices prevailable among the Tibetans.

I received a letter from Mr. Bailey on the 22nd ultimo saying "with regard to the fifteen days' supplies which the Jongpens have been asked to send in, I told them that I would pay for these at the old rates on receipt of the supplies, and that after we had (between Mr. Bailey and I) fixed on a market rate, any difference between the amount actually paid and the market rate as fixed by us, would be adjusted retrospectively from to-day."

After this letter having been received besides, I obtained the market price list from the Tibetans. I also asked the Nepalese trade agent and two Nepalese merchants to give me a list of the recent market rates. I handed both of these lists to Mr. Bailey on the 28th ultimo.

The rates of the fifteen days' supplies had been paid, but the Jongpens complained that except the price of lambs and grains were slightly increased, but the rest remained the same.

It seemed not right to buy supplies by force or exaction, herewith I take the liberty to inclose you a price list which has been presented to me by the Tibetans. Unless you will instruct your agency to pay its supplies according to the market price, I shall stop the Jongpens to get another one month's supplies for your agency at the exacting rates.

On the 3rd instant Mr. Bailey appointed a medical mission to give compulsory vaccination to the natives as far as Kala; this was a breach of the Treaty obligation, and encroached the power of the internal administration.

According to the Convention signed by China and Britain on the 27th April, 1906, at Peking, Article II, the British Government engages not to annex Tibetan territory or to interfere in the internal administration, and China also undertakes not to permit any foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration.

Compulsory vaccination is quite clear as one of the internal administrations, therefore the British Trade Agent shall not be permitted to interfere with, although I stopped the transport for the compulsory vaccination mission, and protested the violation of the Treaty obligation to Mr. Bailey, on the contrary he complained my action was somewhat unreasonable so I am very sorry that I was obliged to report the case to his Excellency Chang and our Government.

(Signed) A. H. GOW,
Chinese Commissioner.

Enclosure 11 in No. 135.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 14th December, 1906.

In continuation of my letter dated the 13th December, 1906, in the matter of Mr. Gow's proceedings at Gyantse, I have the honour to submit herewith the copy of a letter received from Lieutenant Bailey, with its enclosure.

2. I would suggest that, if Government considers it advisable, a representation should be made in the proper quarter against the terms "high-handedness" and "robbers," and the general tenour of the language employed by Mr. Gow in his letter to Lieutenant Bailey.

3. The correspondence between Lieutenant Bailey and Mr. Gow will, I think, show that, even if it be decided that the British Trade Agent is to recognize the Chinese as intermediaries between himself and the Tibetans, Mr. Gow is not the type of official that the British Trade Agent should have to deal with. Not only has he written in unwarrantable terms to Lieutenant Bailey—who has shown uniform courtesy towards him—but, as shown by Lieutenant Bailey in his letter dated the 5th December (enclosure to my letter dated the 13th December, 1906), Mr. Gow has broken his promise not to interfere with our dealing direct with the Tibetans until a decision on this question is arrived at by the Government of India.

Annexure 1.

Letter from the Officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 14th December, 1906.

In continuation of my letter dated the 5th December, 1906, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter received from Mr. Gow in reply to my letter written to him on the 4th December, 1906.

2. The letter was received after I had left Gyantse, and has not been answered. The head clerk has, however, told Mr. Gow verbally that the vaccination is not compulsory, and that my promise—which Mr. Gow asserts has been broken—still holds good, but I have not yet had an opportunity of fixing fresh rates.

3. The tone of Mr. Gow's letter will, I venture to think, be an additional reason for insisting on our dealing direct with the Tibetan officials (as is indeed laid down in Clause V. of the Lhasa Convention), and thus avoiding the necessity of having any official dealings with a man like Mr. Gow.

Annexure 2.

Letter from Mr. Gow to the Officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, dated 4th December, 1906.

Your letter of to-day's date has just come to hand. I am extremely sorry that you should think it was acting unreasonably in stopping your unreasonable compulsory vaccination mission's transport.

As regards to compulsory vaccination, it is our internal administration. According to the Convention signed by China and Great Britain on the 27th April, 1906, at Peking, Article II., "The

Government of Great Britain engages not to annex Tibetan territory or to interfere with the administration of Tibet. The Chinese Government also undertakes not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration." I hope this will be explicit for you to understand that you have broken the Treaty obligation by appointing your doctor to give a compulsory vaccination to the natives as far as Kala. Compulsory vaccination is quite clear that is one of the internal administration and has nothing to do with the British Trade Agent, so he shall not be allowed to take such trouble.

With regard to your not recognizing my appointment as Chinese Commissioner at Gyantse, the same as I cannot acknowledge the appointment of the British Trade Agency until I have been notified by our Government; if we go back to the Yatung Trade Regulations, Articles I. and II., the residence of the officer who was sent by the Government of India to watch the condition of the British trade at the mart shall provided by our Government, no doubt you understood all about this.

Since I am appointed by my Government as Commissioner to administrate Gyantse, I can assure you that I have my own right and power to do anything to protect the natives, and to stop those high handedness, robbers, and exacting rates for paying supplies from your agency.

It is quite unreasonable for you to break your promise in your letter, dated 22nd ultimo, saying "with regard to the fifteen days' supplies which the Jongpens have been asked to send in. I told them I would pay for them at the old rates on receipt of the supplies, and that after we had fixed on a market rate any difference between the amount actually paid and the market rate as fixed by us would be adjusted retrospectively from to-day."

Did you pay for that fifteen days' supplies by the market rate as I handed to you on the 28th ultimo? If so, why the Jongpens made complaint against you, saying except lambs, and grains which have been increased a little to the old rates and the rest remained the same.

I must assure you that unless your Agency pays its supplies according to the market rate I shall stop the Jongpens to send in the another one month supplies at an exacting price.

It is absolutely wrong for civilized people to buy things by force and exaction as there are twenty-four petitions presented before his Excellency Chang against your Agency for exaction, which have been handed down to me for inspection.

I am sorry that I obliged wire the particulars to my Government to have all the cases to be dealt with your Government.

Enclosure 12 in No. 135.

From the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 22nd December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Henderson tells me Chang has been appointed as Junior Amban, Yutai returning China. It is said that Chang objects to appointment, and that he wishes to refuse it.

Enclosure 13 in No. 135.

From the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 28th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

The appointment of Chang as Assistant Amban has been cancelled. For some months longer he remains in Tibet on special mission as before.

No. 136.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 24th January, 1907.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to acknowledge receipt of Sir F. Campbell's letter forwarding a copy of a telegram from Sir J. Jordan* giving the purport of Mr. Chang's answer to the complaints of the Government of India.

In reply, I am to enclose, for Sir E. Grey's information, a copy of papers† received by last mail, which contain reports of conversations between Mr. Chang and Mr. Bell at Gyantse; and also copies of correspondence relative to the proceedings of Mr. Gow at Gyantse after Mr. Chang's departure.

It appears from a perusal of these papers that the main points dealt with by Mr. Bell in his conversations with Mr. Chang were complaints made by Mr. Chang of oppression of the Tibetans by the British Trade Agent's servants, and of the extortion of money and supplies in the name of the British Trade Agent. In

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* *See* No. 132. † No. 135.

both cases Mr. Bell expressed his intention to punish any such cases that came to his knowledge, and invited the co-operation of the Chinese officials with this object. Nothing appears to have been said at this time about the method of purchasing supplies for the *bonâ fide* use of the Trade Agent.

On the 21st November Mr. Gow, who is styled the Chinese Trade and Diplomatic Agent, asked Lieutenant Bailey, the Acting British Trade Agent, to get all supplies in future through him; and was informed that no change could be made without reference to superior authority. To this Mr. Gow agreed; but he subsequently raised the question of the sufficiency of the rates paid by the British Agency, and threatened to stop supplies unless paid for at the rates fixed by himself, though the British Agent had not accepted them as correct, and had expressed his willingness to adjust the prices paid after the market rate had been definitely settled. It does not appear that any agreement was ever arrived at either between Mr. Bell and Mr. Chang, or between Lieutenant Bailey and Mr. Gow, that all questions relating to supplies should be settled with the Chinese Agent as they arose; or that the price of supplies notified by the Chinese Agent should be accepted as final. It will be seen that Mr. Bell has ordered an enquiry into the rate question.

I am to add that the complaint of the Government of India is evidently based upon Mr. Gow's letter to Lieutenant Bailey of the 4th December, 1906.

A copy of a further telegram received from the Viceroy, dated the 19th instant, is enclosed,* showing the position of affairs on the 11th January.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 137.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 27th January, 1907.
(Telegraphic.)

Report from Political Officer states that he was informed by Mr. Gow, at Gyantse, on the 14th November, 1906, in presence of Messrs. Henderson, Bailey, and Chang, that trade mart had been opened by Chang. Apparently no opening ceremony was performed and no further particulars were given. Opening of mart was not notified in writing. Report from Lieutenant Bailey states that he was informed on separate occasions, both by Mr. Gow and Mr. Henderson, that trade mart was formally opened on the 14th November by Chang. As regards telegram addressed to Foreign Office on the 13th instant by His Majesty's Minister at Peking, no letter from Chang notifying in writing to Government of India that trade mart had been opened with effect from the 1st January, 1905, can be traced. Address and date of communication in question could perhaps be ascertained by Sir J. Jordan. Chang's declaration opening mart on the 14th November was designed for our consumption only, as part of policy of displaying Chinese authority in Tibet as the only effective authority there. No local ceremony seems to have taken place at Gyantse in connection with Chang's opening of the mart.

No. 138.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 30th January, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Behaviour of Chinese official at Gyantse: Your telegram of the 13th instant. It does not appear that any agreement has been concluded between the British and Chinese Agents at Gyantse, or between Mr. Chang and Mr. Bell, that all questions which refer to supplies should be settled as they arose by Mr. Gow, or that the price of supplies notified by him should be accepted as final. The orders to the Jongpens, mentioned in the Viceroy's telegram of the 19th instant, should be revoked by Chang, or if the Jongpens are misrepresenting the facts, Chang should openly repudiate them.

* No. 134.

No. 139.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 30th January, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Opening of trade marts in Tibet: Viceroy of India's telegram of the 27th instant, and your telegrams of the 5th and 13th instant. Unless the Chinese reopen the matter, it is unnecessary to pursue it further, as it has been agreed that the 1st January, 1905, is to be recognized as the date of the opening of the trade marts.

No. 140.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 1st February, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram dated the 27th January. Tibet. Instructions have been sent to Sir J. Jordan that, unless Chinese re-open matter, question of opening of trade marts need not be further pursued, recognition of the 1st January, 1905, as date having been agreed upon.

No. 141.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 3rd February, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram from Trade Agent, Gyantse, states that, according to report from Lhasa, which he considers absolutely trustworthy, Amban Yu Tai, the Amban concerned in the negotiations of the 1904 Convention, was dismissed office and imprisoned in fetters on the 12th ultimo; imprisonment of his Secretary also reported. Renewal of hostilities is constantly urged by Teling Depon, our former adversary at Khamba Jong who is now most influential person in Lhasa; former Shigatse and Chumbi "popons" and two other Chinese degraded. Desire to sweep away all Chinese officials connected with improvement of our relations with Tibetans seems to have inspired Chang's action. It is shown by further telegram from Captain O'Connor received yesterday that similar action is being taken against Tibetan officials concerned with recent negotiations. Chinese have degraded and dismissed General Tang and Yu Tok Shape, and threaten to inflict similar penalty on Sechung Shape. Captain O'Connor has not been called upon by Lhasa Delegate, who has been at Gyantse since the 28th ultimo. Letter has been addressed to Secretary in Foreign Department by Chang inquiring names and rank of British Trade Agents at marts, with a view to reciprocal exchange of official communications between British and Chinese officers, and stating that he has appointed Chinese officers as diplomatic and commercial representatives at trade marts to settle diplomatic affairs, and look after interests of traders at respective marts. This is, in our opinion, a possible step toward conversion of these marts into Treaty ports, whereby objects of our policy in Tibet would be entirely defeated, as well as an attempt to evade provision of Article V. of Lhasa Convention, under which the Tibetan Government is to appoint Tibetan agents at marts. Indubitable proof of Chang's determination to upset *status quo* and destroy position secured to us by Mission is, we consider, afforded by these incidents when taken in conjunction with facts already reported as to his persistent refusal to permit direct communication at trade marts between British and Tibetans. As Mr. Henderson stated recently to Captain O'Connor, Chang evidently takes the view that virtual recognition of Chinese sovereignty over Tibet was involved in signature of Adhesion Agreement, and that "Chinese authorities in Tibet" should consequently be the interpretation placed on phrase "Tibetan Government," wherever latter occurs in Lhasa Convention. In order that Chinese Government may be convinced of nature of our claims, and that situation in Tibet may be restored, we would urge that action is urgently required. Following suggestions are submitted:—
(1) That His Majesty's Government should make such representations to Chinese Government as they may think suitable, conveying at same time warning that, in the

event of Chang maintaining his present attitude, whole question of our dealings with Tibet will be affected. (2) That, as instalment of indemnity has not yet been paid, payment to Trade Agent through Tibetan official at Gyantse should be required, and arrangements recently conceded by His Majesty's Government for payment direct by Chinese should be cancelled. Our right of dealing direct with Tibetans, which we are still of opinion is likely to be weakened if Chinese interference in so important a point under the Convention is permitted, would be illustrated by adoption of this course. (3) That Chang should be informed of names of British officials at Gartok and Gyantse trade marts, in reply to his letter to Secretary in Foreign Department; he would also be informed, when occupation of Chumbi Valley terminates, of the appointment of a Trade Agent in Chumbi. An intimation would be made at same time that our right to direct communication between British and Tibetans at trade marts is not prejudiced by appointment of Chinese officials there, and that we do not regard the latter as taking the place of Tibetan agents, who are being appointed under Article V. of the 1904 Convention. Question of precedence to be claimed for our Trade Agent *vis-à-vis* the Chinese is being considered separately. (4) That copy of Chinese Adhesion Agreement should be formally communicated by us to the Lhasa Government, an intimation being conveyed that Tibetans are bound to obey terms of Lhasa Convention, which under Articles 1 and 4 of the 1906 Agreement remains in full force. Request for appointment of agents at trade marts under Article V. of Lhasa Convention might be made simultaneously to Tibetan Government as practical demonstration of the above.

No. 142.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 4th February, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Please see your telegram of the 30th ultimo. I communicated the contents of the Viceroy of India's telegram of the 19th January to Tang Shao-yi on the 21st ultimo. He promised to make inquiries by telegraph. Text of Chang's reply has now been communicated to me. In it he denies having forbidden the Jongpens dealing direct with the British Agent. He states that he had informed the Indian Foreign Department, by letter, of the appointment of five Tibetan officials at the three trade marts, and makes use of this fact as proof that he has put no interdiction on direct relations between British and Tibetan officials in trade matters. After speaking on the 1st February at the Wai-wu Pu in the sense of your telegram above referred to, I sent them a Memorandum to the same effect on the following day.

No. 143.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 6th February, 1907.

(Extract.)

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to invite the attention of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the telegram from the Viceroy of the 3rd instant, regarding the action which is being taken in Tibet by the local Chinese authorities. Mr. Morley concurs with the Government of India as to the necessity of insuring the maintenance of the privileges secured to Great Britain by the Lhasa Convention of 1904 and the Peking Convention of 1906. But the principle has been recognized that, provided nothing is done either by the Tibetan or Chinese authorities to impair those privileges, the British Government are precluded by the terms of the Conventions from interfering, even if they had the desire to do so, with Chinese action in Tibet. Mr. Morley would therefore propose, for Sir E. Grey's consideration, that His Majesty's Minister at Peking should be instructed to make representations to the Chinese Government in the sense of the recommendations (1), (2), and (3) contained in the Viceroy's telegram. But he considers that the Government of India's reply to Mr. Chang's letter should be postponed till an answer has been received from the Chinese Government to Sir J. Jordan's representations, and the exact status of the officers appointed at the trade marts by Mr. Chang has been ascertained. These officers, who are described as Chinese in the Viceroy's telegram, appear from Sir J. Jordan's telegram of the 4th instant to have been described

by Mr. Chang to the Chinese Government as Tibetans. Mr. Morley would also postpone as unnecessary, in the circumstances so far reported, any consideration of action to be taken on recommendation No. 4 in the Viceroy's telegram. An exceedingly difficult position will be created if it should be found necessary for us to call on the Tibetan Government to fulfil the obligations of the Convention in opposition to the Chinese Government and to the Amban at Lhasa. In conclusion, I am to say that Mr. Morley trusts that the Chinese Government will recognize that, while we have no desire to interfere in any way in Tibetan affairs, we are bound to take such action as may be necessary to ensure fulfilment of the provisions of the Conventions, and that it is essential to the interests of both Governments that Chinese local officers in Tibet should understand that it is their duty to give effect to those provisions in a friendly spirit and to avoid occasions of friction with British officers.

No. 144.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, 9th February, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

With reference to the telegram dated the 3rd instant despatched to His Majesty's Government, and repeated to you by the Viceroy of India, it is our desire that these matters should, if possible, be put right, not by separate action in Tibet, but through the medium of the Chinese Government. Report of Chang's action should therefore be brought by you to the attention of the Chinese Government, and it should be pointed out to them that recognition by China of 1904 Convention is not consistent with punishment of officials for being concerned in negotiation of that Convention. No payment of instalment of indemnity having yet been made, His Majesty's Government are compelled to suspend for the present arrangements for its direct payment by China, and, as the actual terms of the Convention provide, must require payment to Trade Agent by Tibetan official at Gyantse. The object of His Majesty's Government in entering into the Adhesion Agreement of 1906 was to prevent China being prejudiced by the maintenance of the Lhasa Convention. Accordingly, in the expectation that China would use her influence to secure due observance of the Convention between Tibet and Great Britain, they accorded frank recognition to China's position in regard to Tibet. The action of Mr. Chang renders it necessary to have a clear understanding that our expectations will be fulfilled. You should also enquire what is the exact status of the officers whom Mr. Chang has appointed at the trade marts, and should represent that Chinese officials cannot be regarded by us as taking the place of Tibetan Agents who were to be appointed there. Interference by Chinese officers with the freedom of the dealings between Tibetan Agent and British Trade Agent at Gyantse cannot be permitted by His Majesty's Government. The Convention would entitle His Majesty's Government to address a request direct to the Tibetan Government, but, pending the reply of the Chinese Government, they are not doing so, as they would prefer to see all these matters satisfactorily adjusted in accord with China.

No. 145.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 14th February, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram dated 4th instant, from His Majesty's Minister at Peking to Foreign Office, in which statement by Chang was quoted to the effect that appointment of five Tibetans at three trade marts had been notified to us in writing. Please refer to my telegram dated the 3rd instant. Appointment of eight officers at trade marts as Chinese Commercial and Diplomatic Representatives was notified in Chang's letter of 17th ultimo to Secretary in Foreign Department. We have consulted British Trade Agent at Gyantse, who reports that all officials named by Chang are Chinese, and none Tibetans. Under Article V. of Lhasa Convention Tibetan Agents are to be appointed by Tibetan Government, and we do not in any case consider that requirements of this Article would be satisfied by nomination of Tibetan officials by Chang as Chinese Commercial and Diplomatic Agents.

No. 146.

Enclosures in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated the 31*st January*, 1907. (*Received* 16*th February*, 1907.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 146.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Gangtok, 28*th November*, 1906.

With reference to correspondence about the Gyantse Trade Agency buildings, I have the honour to submit herewith the notes* on two conversations which I have held with Mr. Chang in Gyantse on this and other subjects. The main points are as follows:—

2. I made it clear to Mr. Chang that, so far as I was concerned, the discussions were quite informal, and that I had no power to bind Government in any way. Mr. Chang informed me that he had powers to settle all the questions discussed. Therefore, if the Government of India accepts the provisions agreed on by Mr. Chang and myself, these can be put into force subject to the reservation noted in paragraph 7 (*a*) below.

3. Mr. Chang agrees to give (on the site proposed by the British Trade Agent) sufficient land for the Agency building, which includes quarters for the escort, the servants, &c., in addition to land for a polo ground, tennis courts, garden, &c., and space for a dâk bungalow and two or three other bungalows, which may hereafter be found necessary. The total area of the land is between 30 and 40 acres, and it would not be safe to take less than this in view of possible future requirements. A good deal of the area is uncultivable land, and this should be taken into consideration when the purchase-money or the rent is fixed. The land where the Agency building stands lies high, is close to the river, and just 1 mile from the Jong. It is 600 yards farther from the Jong than the present building, which was damaged hardly at all during several weeks of bombardment from the Jong. If the building were made farther from the Jong, it would be inconveniently far from Gyantse town. On the whole, it is, I think, the most suitable site, and it is the site approved by General Macdonald and Colonel Younghusband. A rough plan of the site is submitted and marked (A),* and a sketch map of the surrounding land is submitted and marked (B)*; for both of these I am indebted to the courtesy of Lieutenant Auchinleck, Officer Commanding the Escort. An accurate plan of the whole land of the trade mart will follow; I have deputed my surveyor from Gangtok to do this.

4. *Chinese Portion of the Trade Mart.*—This will run from the Agency site towards the Jong, and will include the residence of a Chinese official whom Mr. Chang intends to appoint to look after the mart and the non-British portion of the bazaar.

5. *Site for British and Indian Traders.*—This is to be the portion of the bazaar nearest Gyantse town, and therefore should be the most valuable portion of the bazaar. It is to have an area of 30,000 square yards, which, even after allowing for good broad roads, is ample for all requirements. It is probable that Gyantse will never be a very large trade mart for Indian traders, since it is off the direct route both to Lhasa and to Shigatse. Phari is more important than Gyantse from the Indian trader's point of view. It is further agreed that no tolls, cesses, or imposts shall be levied in excess of any that may be fixed in accordance with the amendments to be made in the present Trade Regulations. This provision is an advance on the existing (Yatung) Trade Regulations.

6. *British Trade Agent's Control.*—I stated during the discussion, and no objection was taken to my statement, that it would be necessary for the British Trade Agent to have full control over both the Agency site and the site for British and Indian traders.

7. *Matters remaining for Settlement.*—The following matters will remain for settlement if the above points are accepted by the Government of India:—

(*a*) Firstly (and this should be settled at the earliest opportunity and independently of the other points remaining for settlement as enumerated below), we should obtain Tibetan concurrence to the Agreement both as regards the trade mart, including the Agency site and the bungalows. I understand that Government desired me to take advantage of Mr. Chang's Mission to obtain a site for the Agency buildings, and I have

* Not printed.

therefore done so in conjunction with other matters which Mr. Chang was unwilling to consider independently of it. But I understand also that we do not recognize that China possesses sovereignty over Tibet, but suzerainty only. This being so, the Government of Tibet should be made a party to the present Agreement, since this concerns internal affairs, and the Agreement should be signed, not only by representative Chinese authority, but also on behalf of Tibet by the Ti-Rimpoche, by the Council (Ka-sha), by the three monasteries of Se-ra, Dre-pung, and Gan-den, and by the National Assembly (Tson-du Gyan-dzom). Mr. Chang will, perhaps, be able to obtain these signatures while he is at Lhasa. It will be remembered that the Tibetans, when dealing with us direct, refused to let us have any site whatever for the Agency buildings, whereas the Chinese are willing to give us this and a great deal more.

(*b*) The terms of the lease or sale-deed of the land. This should, as stated above in paragraph 6, give complete control of the land to the British Trade Agent. We should erect our own shops, lay out our own roads, and police our two sites. If it should be found necessary in future for any reason to withdraw the present military escort from Gyantse, we can replace them by soldiers of the military police type. These can be termed police, and among their duties will be the maintenance of order in our two sites. Mr. Henderson tells me that the Chinese intend to send 100 of Viceroy Yuan-shikai's soldiers, the best soldiers in China, to police the Chinese portion of the trade mart. We can therefore retain at least 100 sepoys or military police, and should retain 200 or 300, if possible, to police our portions of the site. In the event of any further disturbance we shall then be sufficiently prepared.

(*c*) The rent or sale price of the land. I have made it clear that we will not pay an arbitrary rate, and that the rate must be in some proportion to the market rate. I would suggest that we pay 25 per cent. over the market rate. As the land is chiefly for building purposes, it will be well worth this to us. If we take the land on lease and not on purchase, the lease should be a permanent one, and should stipulate for a fixed rent. We should not allow the rent to be raised in future years.

(*d*) It should be stipulated that the present Gyantse bazaar must be effectively closed, no buying or selling at all being done there, and that no other bazaar in or near Gyantse should be allowed to be opened or to remain open. These provisions are important, as, if they are disregarded, the prosperity of the mart will be seriously affected.

(*e*) It would also be as well to make it clear that Indian traders will be free to rent houses in Gyantse town in the same way that Nepalese (Newar) traders have done up to date, should they prefer to do so and be able to arrange this. It is unlikely that Tibetans will be willing to let houses to them—at present, at any rate—but the privilege, already accorded by the Yatung Trade Regulations, should remain.

8. *Bungalows from the Tang-La to Gyantse.*—These will be sold to the Chinese at cost price, and the latter undertake to keep two rooms in each bungalow reserved for the accommodation of European travellers, and, if these rooms should not be kept clean, to consider favourably any request of ours to appoint our own chaukidars for these rooms. The Chinese undertake to improve the bungalows, which they consider insufficiently comfortable at present, and to manage them on the lines of the inspection bungalows in the Darjeeling district. Permanent passes will be given to anybody for whom the Political Officer in Sikkim, the Assistant Political Officer at Chumbi, or the British Trade Agent at Gyantse requires them. In this connection we should probably sell the bungalows to Tibet in order to avoid the appearance of seeming to recognize Chinese sovereignty. If Tibet makes them over to China and China pays for them we cannot prevent this. Whichever retains them, we have made sufficient provision for the comfort of our officers and of travellers. We cannot well retain them ourselves without Tibet's permission, since we have no right to the land on which they stand.

9. *Removal of Trade Mart from Yatung to Phema.*—The Yatung trade mart to be removed to Phema. This will be altogether advantageous to us. The demerits of Yatung are too well known to Government to require description; Phema, on the other hand, has of all the places in the Chumbi Valley the best situation for a trade

mart. It is situated at the junction of the Natu-La, Jeylap-La, and Phari-Chumbi roads, has plenty of flat ground, and is already a thriving village. It is, moreover, only $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles by a good and level road from Chumbi, the headquarters of the Assistant Political Officer and two companies of native infantry.

10. The above are the points agreed upon between Mr. Chang and myself. We obtain the Agency site that we desire with the grounds round it ample for all requirements. We receive sufficient land for our Indian traders in the most favourable position for trading. We control our own sites in every way, so that they will be practically British territory. The Yatung trade mart will be removed to a very good site in the Chumbi Valley. In return for these advantages we sell the dâk bungalows from the Tang-La to Gyantse, but under conditions that should insure their improvement and subsequent maintenance in quite sufficient comfort for the occupation of Europeans.

11. Before concluding my report on the subject-matter of the Agreement, I should state that I understand on the best possible authority that Mr. Chang entered on the discussion in a somewhat obstinate spirit and was disinclined to make concessions, since the misunderstanding with Lieutenant Campbell in the Chumbi Valley still rankles with him. The tone of the discussions was, of course, altogether friendly throughout. At the conclusion of the second and last one Lieutenant Bailey and I stopped to lunch with Mr. Chang. After lunch the latter thanked me for the friendly tone in which the discussions had been carried on, and assured me of the sincerity of his desire to promote the interests of the Gyantse trade mart as far as lies in his power.

12. *Gartok Trade Mart.*—A few matters unconnected with the Agreement were also discussed. As regards the Gartok trade mart I do not think that Government should give any such formal assurance as is asked for, in view of the recent affair of Shadi Lal and the taxes levied on the roads to Gartok in contravention of the Lhasa Convention. It is possible that the cold climate and the remoteness of Gartok may deter the Chinese from sending a responsible Chinese official to reside there permanently, even though we do not give them the assurance asked for.

13. *Oppression of Local People by British Trade Agent's Servants.*—I assured Mr. Chang that we would do all in our power to punish offenders and invited the co-operation of his officials in bringing such cases to our notice. I used to hear, since the Agency was opened in 1904, that such cases were occurring, and immediately on arrival at Gyantse warned Lieutenant Bailey to use all his endeavours to detect such cases and punish the offenders, since they bring disgrace upon our good name. Lieutenant Bailey had already dismissed, though for a different offence, the head of the transport corps, a notorious offender in this respect. Most of the offenders in the British Trade Agent's employ are Tibetans, not Indians or Nepalese.

Conclusion.—The end of the last discussion turned on points raised by Mr. Chang as regards rent and roads. With Mr. Henderson's assistance I closed the conversation at this point, as Mr. Chang showed signs of becoming intractable, and there was a danger that he might upset the whole Agreement on some minor point, a course of action to which he is, I believe, somewhat addicted.

Enclosure 2 in No. 146.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 21st January, 1907.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th November, 1906, regarding the conversations held by you with Mr. Chang at Gyantse on the subject of the Trade Agency buildings and other matters.

2. In reply I am to say that your proposals as to the site of the British Trade Agency at Gyantse appear to the Government of India to be generally suitable, but before any orders are passed in the matter, they desire that Captain O'Connor's opinion on the subject should be procured and furnished to them.

Captain O'Connor should also be instructed to ascertain from the local Tibetan and Chinese officials the terms on which the site proposed for the buildings could be acquired or leased.

It is essential that, when the time for the signature of the lease or sale deed arrives, the signature of the local Tibetan, as well as of the local Chinese, official should be affixed to the document in the event of the land being the property of the Tibetan Government. In this connection I am to forward to you a copy of a telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 5th July, 1906,* drawing attention to the fact

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* *See* No. 99.

that a duly authorized Tibetan Representative must be made a party to any arrangement that may be arrived at as to matters covered by the Lhasa Convention.

3. With reference to your suggestions on the subject of a special site for the trade mart, I am to inform you that the Government of India do not consider it necessary at present to move in the matter, nor do they contemplate entering into any agreement with Mr. Chang and the Tibetan Government of the kind proposed in paragraph 7 (*a*) of your letter.

4. I am further to say that Mr. Chang in his conversations with you at Gyantse touched on a number of topics which the Government of India do not desire to discuss with him at present. It is understood that your conversations with him were informal, but it is desirable that no further discussions should be initiated with the Chinese without specific instructions on the subject of the modification of the Trade Regulations, the transfer of the bungalows along the Tangla-Gyantse road to the Chinese Government, the actual situation of the trade mart in Chumbi, or arrangements at the Gartok trade mart. Any proposals, however, that the Chinese or Tibetans may make on these subjects should be submitted, together with the opinions of the local officers, to the Government of India.

It is desirable, in the opinion of the Government of India, that the Chinese Government should be left to make the first move as regards any alterations of the *status quo* which they may desire to effect in Tibet.

5. A copy of this letter, together with a copy of your letter under reply, is being forwarded to the British Trade Agent at Gyantse, for information.

No. 147.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 19th February, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram dated the 3rd instant. Necessity of insuring maintenance of privileges which Lhasa and Peking Conventions secured to Great Britain is concurred in by His Majesty's Government; but principle has been recognized that, even if they desired to do so, terms of Conventions preclude His Majesty's Government from interfering with Chinese action in Tibet, provided neither Chinese nor Tibetan authorities do anything to impair the privileges in question. Sir J. Jordan was instructed on the 9th February to the following effect:—"With reference to the telegram dated the 3rd instant despatched to His Majesty's Government, and repeated to you by the Viceroy of India, it is our desire that these matters should, if possible, be put right, not by separate action in Tibet, but through the medium of the Chinese Government. Report of Chang's action should therefore be brought by you to the attention of the Chinese Government, and it should be pointed out to them that recognition by China of 1904 Convention is not consistent with punishment of officials for being concerned in negotiation of that Convention. No payment of instalment of indemnity having yet been made, His Majesty's Government are compelled to suspend for the present arrangements for its direct payment by China, and, as the actual terms of the Convention provide, must require payment to Trade Agent by Tibetan official at Gyantse. The object of His Majesty's Government in entering into the Adhesion Agreement of 1906 was to prevent China being prejudiced by the maintenance of the Lhasa Convention. Accordingly, in the expectation that China would use her influence to secure due observance of the Convention between Tibet and Great Britain, they accorded frank recognition to China's position in regard to Tibet. The action of Mr. Chang renders it necessary to have a clear understanding that our expectations will be fulfilled. You should also enquire what is the exact status of the officers whom Mr. Chang has appointed at the trade marts, and should represent that Chinese officials cannot be regarded by us as taking the place of Tibetan Agents who were to be appointed there. Interference by Chinese officers with the freedom of the dealings between Tibetan Agent and British Trade Agent at Gyantse cannot be permitted by His Majesty's Government. The Convention would entitle His Majesty's Government to address a request direct to the Tibetan Government, but, pending the reply of the Chinese Government, they are not doing so, as they would prefer to see all these matters satisfactorily adjusted in accord with China." Pending receipt of Chinese reply to Jordan's representations and ascertainment of exact status of officers whom Mr. Chang has appointed at marts, reply to Mr. Chang's letter must be deferred.

No. 148.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 5th January, 1907.
(Received 23rd February, 1907.)

On the receipt of your telegram of the 28th December last, respecting the proceedings of the Chinese official stationed at Gyantse, I prepared a Memorandum embodying a statement of the facts and of the views you had expressed thereon, and instructed Mr. Campbell, the Chinese Secretary to His Majesty's Legation, to lay it before the Ministers of the Wai-wu Pu and invite their serious attention to the matter.

Mr. Campbell handed this document, copy of which I have the honour to enclose, to the Wai-wu Pu on the 1st instant, and was informed that they had absolutely no knowledge of the circumstances to which it referred, but that they would lose no time in telegraphing to Chang Ta-jen for an explanation.

A little later on that day I had the honour to receive your telegram of the 31st December, in which you instructed me to call the attention of the Chinese Government to Mr. Chang's action in altering the date for the opening of the trade marts, and pointed out that this act would entitle His Majesty's Government to prolong the occupation of the Chumbi Valley and might lead to embarrassment which would be as inconvenient to others as to us.

At an interview which I had at the Wai-wu Pu yesterday I communicated the substance of your telegram to the Ministers present, their Excellencies the Grand Secretary Ch'u Hung-ch'i and Tong Shao-yi, and dwelt at some length upon the proceedings of Mr. Chang and his subordinate at Gyantse. I said that His Majesty's Government and the Government of India had shown much consideration to China both in fixing the date of the opening of the trade marts and in consenting to the direct payment of the indemnity, and I remarked that the obstructive attitude of the Chinese officials on the spot was calculated to lead to a modification of policy in relation to Tibet and to impair the smooth working of the recent Agreements.

Their Excellencies expressed great surprise at Chang's action in taking it upon himself to fix a date for the opening of the trade mart at Gyantse, and said they could scarcely credit the report. Both before and after the 14th November they had received numerous telegrams from him urging them to enter into negotiations for having the date formally fixed, and they found it hard to believe that these messages were sent in bad faith. They would, however, telegraph to him at once for an explanation, and if it was found that he had made any announcement of the kind he would be called upon to rectify it.

They made some enquiries as to the form in which the announcement had been made and to whom it had been addressed, and, as I stated in my telegram of to-day's date, it would be useful if I could be furnished with further information on this point.

I have forwarded a copy of this despatch to His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure in No. 148.

Memorandum communicated by Sir J. Jordan to the Wai-wu Pu, dated 1st January, 1907.

Sir John Jordan has received a telegram from the Government of India stating that a Chinese official, whom his Excellency Chang Yin-t'ang has appointed at Gyantse, with the rank of Sub-Prefect and title of "Chinese Commissioner in charge of the Chinese Trade and Diplomatic Agency," claims the right of acting as intermediary in all transactions between British officers and Tibetans, and has threatened to stop Tibetans from furnishing supplies to the British Trade Agent unless they are paid for at prices fixed upon by him.

Sir John Jordan is instructed to invite the attention of the Chinese Government to these proceedings. Under Article V. of the Lhasa Convention of the 7th September, 1904, British officers are entitled to communicate directly with Tibetan authorities, and under Article 2 of the Trade Regulations of 1893, which at present applies to trade marts, British subjects are at liberty "to sell their goods to whomsoever they please, to purchase native commodities in kind or in money, to hire transport of any kind, and in general to conduct their business transactions in conformity with local usage, and without any vexatious restrictions." The Chinese Government must be aware that His Majesty's Government have waived a point

by consenting to the payment of the instalment of indemnity due to-day directly instead of through Tibet, and Sir John Jordan is desired to impress upon the Chinese Government that the whole question of British intercourse with Tibet will be affected unless the Chinese Government in their turn give proof of their desire to settle matters amicably, by issuing suitable instructions to their Agents in that country, and by seeing that those instructions are carried out in a reasonable manner.

No. 149.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 27th February, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Please refer to your telegram of the 9th instant on the subject of Tibet. On the 19th instant I submitted to the Wai-wu Pu a Memorandum embodying the substance of your instructions. To-day I have received a written reply from them to the following effect :—(1) An Imperial Decree was issued, calling upon Chang to investigate the charges against the officers of the Government. Of these Yu Tai has been found guilty of corruption, while punishment for acts of corruption has been incurred by his Secretary, the Tibetan officials, and others. Pending judgment, they are all under surveillance though as yet none of them have been punished for complicity in Treaty negotiations either by imprisonment or otherwise. (2) Courteous relations should be maintained with the British and Tibetan officials by the Chinese officials appointed by Chang. The sole purpose of their appointment is the carrying out of the opening of the trade marts in accordance with Treaty. The general tenour of the instructions issued to Chang has been based on the Treaty engagement binding the Chinese to secure that the trade marts shall be duly opened. Owing to the condensed language of telegrams some misunderstanding has arisen; the Wai-wu Pu will, however, issue further instructions to insure that full effect is given by means of amicable consultation with the British authorities, to all the terms of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1906. The Wai-wu Pu's note concludes with the hope that, as the result of these instructions, relations will be more cordial.

No. 150.

Enclosure in a Letter from the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 14th February, 1907. (*Received 2nd March*, 1907.)

Enclosure in No. 150.

Extract from Diary of Captain O'Connor, British Trade Agent at Gyantse, for the week ending 12th January 1907.

January 8th.—The Jongpens called to see me at noon, and we had a long conversation. I began by saying how pleased I was to meet the senior one again (the other is a new acquaintance) after so long an absence, and that I felt sure we should continue as heretofore to conduct our mutual dealings in a satisfactory and friendly manner; that, as before, I should always refer to them for any assistance I required, and that I hoped they would not hesitate, as in the past, to lay before me any complaints they might receive from villagers or others regarding the conduct of employés in the British Trade Agency. The Jongpens replied in a long complimentary speech. They first congratulated me on my return to Tibet, and expressed their pleasure at my arrival. They agreed with me that during my first year at Gyantse, and, indeed, until quite the other day, everything had worked very smoothly and satisfactorily, and that the British Trade Agent and the Jongpens had always remained upon the best of terms. Such minor complaints and difficulties as had from time to time been brought forward had always been arranged to the satisfaction of both parties. But they said that since the arrival of Mr. Chang upon the scene their position had become a very difficult one. Mr. Chang had informed them that he had come up with special powers to settle all matters outstanding, such as sites for trade marts, and so on, and that in future all questions between the English and Tibetans were to be referred to him or to his representative for decision. On hearing this I affected great astonishment, and begged the Jongpens to repeat what they had just said, and in order to make their declaration more formal, I called in my head clerk, and interpreted to him their remarks. They were a good deal abashed, but they repeated explicitly what they had said before. Yes, they said, such were Mr. Chang's orders. In future, the Chinese were to act as intermediaries between the English and Tibetans

in all matters which cropped up. They were very sorry, but they were obliged to carry out Mr. Chang's orders, and in future, before complying with any request of mine, they would be obliged to ask permission of Mr. Gow, now at Gyantse. On hearing this, I produced a copy of the Tibetan version of the Lhasa Convention, and showing them the seals, I asked them what seals those were upon the Treaty. They replied: "The British Commissioner's seal and various Tibetan seals." I asked them whether any Chinese seal was impressed upon the paper. They replied that there was not. I asked them to read through the Treaty and to let me know whether any mention was made in it of China or Chinese intervention. After reading through the Convention they replied that there was not. I then asked them whether they had heard of the Adhesion Convention, signed at Peking last April between Great Britain and China. They replied that they had heard nothing definite about it, but that there was a rumour to the effect that China had insisted on Great Britain signing an Agreement to say that she acknowledged Chinese sovereignty over Tibet, and that in future she would only deal with Tibet through the medium of China. I then read out to the Jongpens, in Tibetan, the first clause of the Peking Convention, wherein Great Britain and China agree to confirm the Lhasa Convention, and I pointed out to them that this latter Convention, far from being abrogated, was now more than ever binding upon the Tibetans. To this they agreed, and asked me to give them a copy of the Peking Convention. I instructed my Tibetan clerk to give them a copy of the Tibetan version of the first clause, which I had already prepared. I then referred them to the Yatung Trade Regulations of 1893, pointing out to them that these were binding upon the Tibetans in virtue of Clause 2 of the Lhasa Convention and Article IV. of the Peking Convention, and I asked them whether they possessed any copy of the said Regulations. They replied that they had no copy, but that they had heard of these Regulations, and would much like a copy. In reply, I read to them, in Tibetan, extracts from Clause 2 of the Yatung Trade Regulations, pointing out the right of British subjects to purchase native commodities, hire transport, &c., in conformity with local usage, and without any vexatious restrictions. They replied that they had never realized all this, but that from the quotations I had given them it was quite clear how they ought to act. They begged me to excuse them if they acted wrongly in any way. They were only very small people, and found it exceedingly difficult to know how to conduct affairs in such circumstances. They had no desire to violate Treaty obligations, but, on the other hand, they dared not disobey the Chinese, whilst constant appeals to Lhasa for orders produced no reply whatever. I commiserated with them upon their difficulties, but warned them at the same time that, as the official Representatives of the Lhasa Government, a considerable weight of responsibility rested upon their shoulders. They then withdrew in considerable perturbation, and remained closeted with my Tibetan clerk for some two hours afterwards, copying out the clauses of the various Conventions to which I had referred them. They propose, so the clerk tells me, to write at once to Lhasa, again begging for some definite instructions.

No. 151.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 7th March, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Trade Agent, Gyantse, telegraphed, 5th instant, as follows:—"I am now altogether cut off from personal intercourse with Tibetan officials, as Gow, who has renewed obstructive tactics, refuses to permit Jongpens' substitutes to see me. This has been admitted in writing by Jongpens' substitutes, and I have also received word from them privately that they dare not contravene Gow's instructions, and are helpless in the matter. Supplies on their way to us for Tibetan clerks' use have also been forcibly stopped by Chinese."

No. 152.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 22nd January, 1907. (*Received 9th March*, 1907.)

With reference to my despatch of the 5th instant, and to my telegrams of the 13th instant, I have the honour to enclose translation of a note of the 12th instant, in which the Wai-wu Pu transmitted to me the text of two telegrams received from Chang Ta-jên on the subject of the complaints preferred in the Viceroy of India's telegrams of the 16th and 27th December.

Chang Ta-jên gives details of some arrangements which he alleges were made with a British Officer in regard to supplies and transport, and asserts that no obstacles have been placed in the way of direct dealing between British and Tibetans at Chumbi or Gyantse. He further denies that he made any announcement that the date of the effective opening of the trade marts was the 14th November, 1906.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure in No. 152.

Note from the Wai-wu Pu Secretaries to the British Legation, Peking, dated 12th January, 1907.

With reference to the Memorandum which you handed to this Board on the 1st January, on the subject of complaints made by the Government of India to the effect that the official appointed by Chang Ta-jên to reside at Gyantse and control trade relations there had claimed the right of acting as intermediary to all transactions between British officers and Tibetans, and had threatened to stop Tibetans from furnishing supplies to the British Trade Agent unless paid for at prices fixed by himself, we have the honour to inform you that the Board at once telegraphed to Chang Ta-jên for information.

On the 11th instant we received the following reply by telegraph:—

"Your telegram of the 3rd January received. On my way to Gyantse the Tibetans complained to me that the Indian sowars at Gyantse and Chumbi had been making irregular demands for transport and paying short for supplies. This being detrimental to the good name of the British troops, I had a satisfactory talk with Bell on the subject. He agreed to issue orders forbidding such malpractices, and said that, while it was unavoidable, owing to the difference of language, that there should be difficulties from time to time, these could in future be discussed and settled harmoniously with the Chinese Trade Agent as they arose. The sowars would thus have no opportunity to act irregularly, while the price of supplies could also be notified to the British authorities from time to time. All this was arranged to the entire satisfaction of both sides, and there was no prohibition or obstacle placed in the way of the British officers dealing direct with the Tibetans. From the time that trade started in the marts there has also been no instance of arbitrarily fixing the price of supplies. On these points I think that there has been some misunderstanding. But as Sir John Jordan has made representations to the Board, I have instructed the Deputy at Gyantse to report, and have told him to discuss and settle any question which may arise with the British authorities in a conciliatory spirit. I hope therefore that the Board will proceed to reply to Sir John Jordan for the information of the Government of India.

"Your telegram of the 4th January. When I received your telegram of the 24th December I notified the Government of India in writing that the opening of the trade marts dated from the 1st January, 1905, and asked to be informed of the British officers' names and ranks, but, from first to last, I have never made any announcement that the date in question was the 14th November, so on this point there is no rectification to be made. Despatched on the 8th January."

We beg that you will be good enough to bring this to the knowledge of Sir John Jordan.

We avail, &c.,
(Signed) TSOU, LEI, AND CHU, Secretaries.

No. 153.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 12th March, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

See my telegram dated the 7th instant. Trade Agent Gyantse, telegraphed, 7th instant, as follows:—"Point-blank refusal of local authorities to deal directly with me in any matter, while referring me to Gow as proper person under Regulations of 1893, Clause 6, for me to communicate with, has resulted in complete

deadlock here." Trade Agent states that he is ready to take necessary steps to protect British subjects and employés and to safeguard British interests, in the event of any disturbance occurring. Seeing that Trade Regulations of 1893 must be interpreted in the light of Lhasa Convention, and of the history of the Mission and events that have occurred subsequently, reference to Article 6 is mere quibble. Direct dealing with Lhasa Government about these questions was rendered necessary for us by failure of Chinese to secure Tibetan compliance with 1890 Convention and 1893 Regulations; and unless more conciliatory and accommodating attitude is evinced by Chinese authorities, their recognition in Tibet will be very difficult. Chang's letter of 17th January remains unanswered in accordance with your instructions, as also telegram from him dated 9th ultimo, in which attention to this was invited. Though we beg that Tibetan Government may appoint their Representative in direct communication with us, we are quite ready, when appointment is made, to discuss revision of Trade Regulations. If Tibetan Representatives are appointed by Chinese, arrangements may, as was done in the case of Regulations of 1893, be repudiated *in toto* by Lhasa Government.

No. 154.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 12*th March*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of to-day. What is needed is to work through Chinese Government. I should be glad to know what are measures O'Connor proposes to take, and trust he will do nothing without reference to you.

No. 155.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 13*th March*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Please see your telegram of the 30th January. A long Memorandum was given to me yesterday by the Wai-wu Pu; in it was incorporated a despatch, based on a written Report from Gow, and forwarded by Chang by post. The Report supplies details of irregular proceedings on the part of the Tibetan servants of the Gyantse British Agency, which formed the subject of correspondence on the 21st and 22nd November between Gow and the Agent. Arrangements were made to hold an inquiry on the 23rd November, at which the groom and compradore of the Agent were convicted of using threats of violence, and thereby extorting supplies. In view of the small size of Gyantse hamlet and the scantiness of supplies, certain arrangements were proposed by Gow, which, however, the Agent did not adopt; and on the Tibetan officials being required to supply men and horses for the journey of "the foreign doctor, despatched to carry out compulsory vaccination in four villages," a protest was lodged by Gow. Examination of the despatch from Chang, and the Report by Gow, has convinced the Wai-wu Pu that direct communication between the British Agent and the Tibetans has not been forbidden by Gow, whose sole motive has been the desire to maintain friendly relations. The Chinese Government request that instructions may be sent to the Agent to transact business matters in an amicable manner.

No. 156.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 13*th March*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

If you see no objection, we propose, now that all of Mr. Chang's Mission has passed through, that compliance with requirements of ordinary law of Bengal Frontier Crossing Regulations, under which pass must be obtained before crossing the inner line by all persons other than Tibetans and Indians, should be required of Chinese using Chumbi route. Watching of all Chinese going up is rendered very desirable as a report from Lhasa states that Chinese drill sergeants for Tibetan troops are being imported by this route.

No. 157.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 20th March, 1907.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to transmit, for Sir E. Grey's information, a copy of a telegram from the Government of India, dated the 13th March,* proposing that all Chinese passing into Tibet from India should be required, in accordance with the provisions of the law, Regulation V. of 1873, to obtain passes for the purpose, in the same manner as British and European travellers.

Subject to Sir E. Grey's concurrence, Mr. Morley proposes to agree.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 158.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 20th March, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Sir J. Jordan has received following instructions dated 15th March in reply to his telegram of the 13th instant regarding Tibet :—" Contradiction between statement in last paragraph and substance of Trade Agent's telegram of the 7th instant should be pointed out by you to Wai-wu Pu. Right of direct communication between British Agent and local Tibetan authorities must be firmly insisted on by us, and Chinese Government should be urged by you to send very clear instructions in this sense to Chang. It is on complete compliance of Tibetan and Chinese officials with Treaty stipulations of their Governments towards Great Britain that British Agent's attitude must naturally depend." I request at same time that amicable and conciliatory attitude may be taken up by O'Connor.

No. 159.

Despatch from the Acting Consul-General, Cheng-tu, to Sir J. Jordan, dated 29th December, 1906. (Received in London 23rd March, 1907.)

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Chinese text and précis translation of the Regulations drawn up by Chao Erh Feng for the future administration of Batang. Although dated the 6th April of this year, they are only now being issued. They are also published in the Batang dialect, but I have not been able to obtain a copy of this text, as they have been already forwarded to Ta Chien-lu.

It is interesting to note that, while Article 40 warns the tribesmen against the evil effects of smoking opium, a habit to which they are not much addicted, no mention is made of any prohibition of the sale of the drug.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT GOFFE.

Enclosure in No. 159.

Regulations for the future Administration of Batang.

(Précis Translation.)

1. The head T'u Ssu and the Assistant T'u Ssu having been beheaded, the office of T'u Ssu is hereby abolished for ever. Both the Chinese and the tribesmen of Batang are henceforth subjects of the Emperor of China, and subject to the jurisdiction of Chinese officials.

2. Henceforth the district of Batang, together with the Chinese and tribesmen resident therein, will be under the administration of Chinese officials, who will collect the land tax, discharge judicial functions and superintend the provision of transport for the Imperial Commissioners.

3. Provides for the abolition of various small official posts among the tribesmen.

4. Provides for the abolition of " squeezes " on the occasion of an Imperial Commissioner passing through the district.

5. Provides for the election of a Headman for each village, or collection of small villages, who shall receive an annual salary of three tons of oats, to be paid by the village or villages concerned. He shall be elected for three years, but shall be eligible for re-election. The villagers may, however, remove him from office at any time if he acts unjustly, and elect another in his place.

6. Each district official shall have attached to his yamên three Chinese and three native tipaos, to be paid by the official, who will jointly be responsible for the collection of the land tax and the hearing of law-suits. All six tipaos must know both the Chinese and Tibetan languages.

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* No. 156.

7. Provides for the payment of land tax on all land cultivated by Chinese and tribesmen, priests and laymen alike. The amount of the tax to be proportionate to the fertility of the land, which is divided into three classes, to pay respectively 40, 30, and 20 per cent. of the total yield as land tax.

8. Provides for an additional tax to be paid in lieu of furnishing "wula." Officials will in future pay for any transport required.

9. Provides for the payment of land tax on temple lands, whether farmed by the lamas themselves or leased to tenants.

10. Provides for the time of paying the land tax. On land which yields two crops it is to be paid in the sixth and ninth moons, and on that yielding only one crop, in the tenth moon.

11. Taxes are to be paid in Tibetan rupees. Payment in kind is no longer permissible.

12. Lands confiscated during the recent uprising, and leased out by the officials, will pay 50 per cent. of the yield as land tax.

13. Provides for official assistance, in the shape of food and seed, to persons willing to reclaim waste lands. Such land will be held under perpetual lease from the officials, but tenants found guilty of any criminal offence will be liable to ejectment.

14. Provides for the abolition of the custom of making annual donations in kind to the lamas and T'u Ssu. The land tax and the tax in lieu of the provision of "wula" are the sole dues to which the people are liable.

15. All are subjects of the Emperor of China, and are forbidden to style themselves subjects of the lamas or of the T'u Ssu. Cultivators of temple lands may style themselves lamas' tenants, but in all matters they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Chinese officials only.

16. Lamas are not to interfere in any way with the administration of the district by the Chinese authorities.

17. All law-suits, whether the parties concerned are Chinese or Tibetans, priests, laymen, or Christians, will be decided by the Chinese local authorities.

18. Provides for the abolition of the custom of compounding a charge of murder by payment of compensation to the relatives of the deceased. All capital charges must be tried by the officials.

19. Cases of highway robbery will be punished with death, irrespective of the question whether anyone has been killed or not.

20. Provides for the punishment of cases of robbery from a house.

21. Provides for the punishment of cases of adultery and rape.

22. Common cases will be decided by the officials as justice requires.

23. The plaintiff and defendant in a law-suit each to pay a fee of 3 rupees, which shall cover all expenses.

24. Provides for the payment of expenses attendant upon serving a summons on the defendant in an action.

25. Provides for the time within which a summons is returnable.

26. The date of receiving the summons to be noted thereon by the Headman of the village where the defendant resides.

27. Provides for the cancelling of a case in the event of the plaintiff not entering an appearance within three days of the date on which the summons is returnable.

28. Provides for the issue of a further summons to defendant in case of adjournment owing to plaintiff giving good reason for not being able to appear on specified day.

29. All expenses of issuing summons, copying evidence, &c., to be comprised in the fee of 6 rupees mentioned in Article 23.

30. Ting Ling Ssu having been razed to the ground, orthodox temples shall be constructed by the officials, but no others shall be allowed. Lamas shall not be permitted to reside in these temples. Those lamas who took no part in the late disturbances may continue to reside in the country villages, and such of them as wish to shall be permitted to quit their habit.

31. The law fixes the number of lamas to each temple at 300, but in many instances this limit has been exceeded. It is, however, impossible to reduce their numbers at once. A register shall, therefore, be kept of the names and ages of the lamas in each temple, and in future no further candidate for the priesthood shall be received in those temples whose number already exceeds 300. In this way in ten years' time the legal limit will not be exceeded.

32. After expatiating on the gross ignorance of the tribesmen which led to the murder of Feng Ta Ch'en and the French priests, with its terrible consequences, announces in the near future the establishment of a Government school, which all boys from the age of 5 or 6 years will have to attend. Detailed regulations will be published later.

33. Provides for the abolition of the barbarous methods of burial practised by the tribesmen, the bodies of whose parents and relatives are, it is pointed out, disposed of in the same degrading manner as those of the worst criminals in China. The article lays stress on the inefficacy of the prayers recited by the lamas, in support of which is adduced the fact of the Dalai Lama, himself a living Buddha, having been defeated by foreign troops and forced to fly for his life.

34. The inhabitants of Batang are all subjects of the Emperor of China, and must conform to the laws of the Empire. In future every man must shave his head and wear the queue; no one will be permitted to have his hair in the dishevelled state hitherto the custom, which makes men resemble living demons.

35. Inculcates habits of cleanliness.

36. Adoption of Chinese dress to be optional.

37. Men and women are urged to wear trousers in the interests of morality. Although this reform is optional in the case of adults, it is compulsory in the case of children of both sexes.

38. Each family to take a surname.

39. Provides for the abolition of slavery.

40. Advises the tribesmen not to take to smoking opium, the evils of which are fully set forth.

41. Provides for the scavenging of streets.

42. In future cemeteries to be established in low-lying unfrequented places, and not on high ground.

43. Provides for the erection of urinals and privies in the streets and alleys.

Kuang Hsü, 32nd year, 3rd moon, 13th day,
April 6th, 1906.

No. 160.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 4th February, 1907.
(*Received* 23*rd March,* 1907.)

With reference to my despatch of the 22nd January and to my telegram of to-day, I have the honour to enclose copy of a Memorandum which I sent to the Grand Secretary Na-t'ung on the 2nd February on the subject of the proceedings of Chang Ta-jên in Tibet.

His Excellency Tong Shoa-yi was not present at the interview of the 1st February at the Wai-wu Pu, in which I communicated the purport of your telegram of the 30th January, and the Grand Secretary, who was not familiar with Tibetan matters, asked me to supply him with a Memorandum upon which a further telegram to Chang Ta-jên would be based. In the meantime, I have been given informally by the Grand Secretary Ch'ü Hung-chi and Tong Ta-jên the text of a telegram, translation of which is enclosed, answering the complaint conveyed in the Viceroy of India's telegram of the 19th January. I shall still press for a reply to my Memorandum of the 2nd February.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 160.

Memorandum communicated by Sir J. Jordan to the Grand Secretary Na-t'ung, dated 2nd February, 1907.

With reference to the two telegrams from Chang Ta-jên which are enclosed in the letter dated the 12th January from the Secretaries of the Wai-wu Pu to Mr. Campbell, I am instructed by Sir E. Grey to state that, according to papers received from the Government of India, it does not appear that any agreement has been arrived at between the British and Chinese Agents at Gyantse, or between Mr. Bell and Chang Ta-jên, that all questions relating to supplies should be settled with the Chinese Agent as they arose or that the price of supplies notified by him should be accepted as final.

The Government of India received a telegram, dated the 11th January, from the British Trade Agent at Gyantse, to the effect that the Tibetan Jongpens had informed him officially that Chang Ta-jên had left orders that all dealings between the Tibetans and the British were to be conducted through the medium of the Chinese Deputy, Mr. Gow. The Jongpens regretted that, being thus compelled to consult Mr. Gow and take his instructions before complying with any request of the British Trade Agent even in the most trivial cases, it was impossible for them to continue as before to settle all local matters directly.

The contents of the above telegram were communicated to His Excellency Tong Shoa-yi on the 21st January, who said that he would make telegraphic inquiries. I am now instructed by Sir E. Grey to request that the orders to the Jongpens above reported should be revoked by Chang Ta-jên, or, if the Jongpens are misrepresenting the facts, that their action should be repudiated openly at the earliest opportunity.

With regard to Chang Ta-jên's statement that on receipt of the Wai-wu Pu's telegram of the 24th December he notified the Government of India, in writing, that the opening of the trade marts dated from the 1st January, 1905, I am instructed that up to the 27th January no such letter was received by the Government of India, and I should therefore be glad to be informed of the date and address of the communication referred to.

(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure 2 in No. 160.

From Chang Ta-jên to the Wai-wu Pu, dated 2nd February, 1907.

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram No. . I have never forbidden Jongpens from dealing directly with British Agent.

Your telegram No. . The Indian Foreign Department have recently been informed by despatch that five more important Tibetan officials, Abbots (" K'an-pu ")

and others, have been appointed as Deputies at the three trade marts. From this it may be known that I have not interdicted direct relations between British and Tibetan officials on trade matters. The Gyantse Deputy has been again ordered to obey the instructions now received from the Wai-wu Pu, and I think that henceforward matters will proceed more smoothly.

No. 161.

From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 23rd March, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Following reply, dated the 17th March, received from Trade Agent, Gyantse, to whom instructions contained in your telegram of the 12th instant were repeated :—" It might be necessary for me, in the event of disturbances of any kind between natives and our people, to dispatch sepoys to keep order or secure personal safety of British subjects, as at present moment I am cut off by order of Chinese from all communications with Tibetan authorities. Many years of previous experience have taught us that Chinese are unable to influence or control Tibetans, so that any applications to Chinese for assistance would be useless, even if it were desirable. It has now been rendered impossible for me to follow course which, under former conditions, I should have adopted in such cases, viz., to appeal to local Tibetan authorities to restore order. Unless compelled in self-defence to do so, I shall not, of course, take action of any kind." Until Lhasa Government formally appoints Tibetan Agents at trade marts, and our Representatives are allowed unfettered communication with them, little improvement in local situation can be expected.

No. 162.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 25th March, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Please see your telegram of 15th instant* on the subject of Tibet. At an interview on the 19th instant I communicated the substance of the above telegram to the Wai-wu Pu, who fully admitted our right of direct communication. They promised to send me a copy of the explicit instructions in this sense, which had, they said, been sent to Chang. Subsequently these instructions were communicated to me, but, as it would be possible to interpret them as restricting direct relations to questions of trade, I did not consider them satisfactory, and accordingly suggested that they should send fresh instructions in which the right should be clearly recognized in general terms. I am now informed by his Excellency Tong Shoa-yi that new instructions in this sense were telegraphed to Chang three days ago. I am to have another interview at the Wai-wu Pu to-morrow, when a copy of this telegram will be handed to me. These instructions cannot, however, reach Gow before a week or more has elapsed.

No. 163.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 26th March, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Please see my immediately preceding telegram of yesterday. A telegram was sent to Chang on the 22nd instant, in which the following passage occurs :—" You are expected to avoid friction in the future by allowing no obstacles to be placed in the way of direct relations between British officials and Tibetan officials and people." The best means of improving the position would be, the Wai-wu Pu suggest, to establish friendly personal relations between the Agents of Great Britain and China stationed at Gyantse. They explain that Captain O'Connor, being the newcomer, should, according to Chinese etiquette, call upon Gow in the first instance.

* Contained in No. 158.

No. 164.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 27th March, 1907.

In continuation of my letter of the 6th February, and with reference to subsequent correspondence regarding the proceedings of the local Chinese authorities in Tibet, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to forward, for Sir E. Grey's consideration, a copy of a further telegram from the Government of India.*

Under the Vth Article of the Lhasa Convention the Tibetan Government are bound to establish at Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok "a Tibetan Agent," and by the Ist Article of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1906 the Chinese Government are bound to take at all times such steps as may be necessary to secure the due fulfilment of the terms specified in the former instrument. Furthermore, Article V provides, not that communications between the British and Tibetan authorities should pass through the Chinese authorities, but, on the contrary, that communications between the Chinese authorities and the British Agent should be transmitted by the Tibetan Agent, who should be responsible for their due delivery.

Mr. Morley would suggest that the Chinese Government should be pressed to take immediate steps to compel their local authority to carry out their engagements.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 165.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 29th March, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Please see telegrams from Government of India to Secretary of State of the 14th ultimo and the 23rd instant. The Chinese Government are bound by Article I of the 1906 Convention to secure fulfilment of the terms of the Lhasa Convention. By Article V of the latter the Tibetan Government have undertaken to establish Tibetan Agents at Gartok, Yatung, and Gyantse. We cannot accept the appointment by Chang of Chinese as agents at the trade marts as fulfilling the terms of Article V of the Lhasa Convention, and you should therefore press the Wai-wu Pu to take immediate steps to compel the local authorities of Tibet to carry out this engagement by the appointment of Tibetan Agents.

No. 166.

From the Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 4th April, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

I approve proposals contained in your telegram of the 13th ultimo, requiring Chinese entering Tibet to provide themselves with passes.

No. 167.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 19th February, 1907. (Received 6th April, 1907.)

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a despatch from Mr. Goffe, Acting Consul-General at Chengtu, reporting a conversation with Chao Erh Feng, the recently appointed Imperial Commissioner in charge of the frontier districts.

I would draw your attention to Mr. Chao's statement that he intended to make inquiries with regard to a railway to India to connect at Batang. Rumours respecting a railway of this kind have also appeared in the Chinese papers.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

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* No. 161.

Enclosure in No. 167.

Despatch from the Acting Consul-General, Chengtu, to Sir J. Jordan, dated 9th January, 1907.

When paying a farewell call on Chao Erh Feng, the recently appointed Imperial Commissioner in charge of the frontier districts, I took occasion to ask his Excellency as to his future plans. He informed me that he had decided to make Batang his place of residence, and that he was now making preparations for the erection of a suitable Yamên. His intention was to leave Chengtu for his new post in May next, by which time he hoped to have made the necessary arrangements with the Viceroy for the provision of funds. He had, however, to await the arrival of Viceroy Ts'en at Yünnan-fu, in order to discuss with him what part, if any, of Yünnan Province would come under his jurisdiction, a point as to which at present there was considerable vagueness. He did not, he said, propose to go to Yünnan-fu himself, as it would take too much time.

In answer to my inquiries, he stated that so far he had had no response to his invitation to the farming class to go and settle in Batang, but he had sent the Proclamation to all the district Magistrates, and he hoped for favourable results. He is anxious to introduce as large a Chinese element as possible into the district, in order to act as a check to the lamas, whose numbers and influence appear to cause him considerable anxiety.

He spoke vaguely of a railway to India to connect at Batang with the main line to Tibet, and announced his intention of making inquiries on this point.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HERBERT GOFFE.

No. 168.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 8th April, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

At an interview with the Wai-wu Pu on the 2nd April, I communicated, in the form of a Memorandum, the contents of your telegram of the 29th March. Their reply, which was in writing, has reached me to-day, and reads substantially as follows:—"The Board, considering it of urgent importance that regulations for the administration of Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok, opened as trade marts under the Tibet Convention, should be drawn up, have, with Imperial sanction, intrusted Mr. Chang, their Special Commissioner, with the duty of making arrangements for the opening of these places. Mr. Chang will proceed to Calcutta to negotiate trade regulations with such special Representative of high rank as the Government of India may appoint with full powers for that purpose; or will select a Representative to conduct such negotiations with the Trade Agent at Gyantse, should the Indian Government so desire. In accordance with the Convention, the appointment of Tibetan Agents at each of these three marts will follow upon the settlement of the trade mart regulations."

No. 169.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 15th April, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Wai-wu Pu's suggestion, reported in Sir J. Jordan's telegram to Foreign Office, dated the 26th ultimo, that, in order to establish friendly relations, Captain O'Connor, as newcomer at Gyantse, should call upon Mr. Gow. Establishment of amicable relations between Chinese and British officers at trade mart is, we agree, advisable, but (1) we think instructions issued by Wai-wu Pu as to freedom of communications between British officials and Tibetans should be given full effect to by Chinese officers before Captain O'Connor takes any steps in direction suggested. No steps to rescind present orders, by which direct dealing with O'Connor is forbidden to Jongpens, have, so far as we have heard, been taken; (2) until Mr. Gow has withdrawn charges of robbery, high-handedness, and breach

of Treaty made by him against our officers in his discourteous letters addressed on the 3rd and 4th December to Mr. Bell and Lieutenant Bailey, we regard it as very undesirable that he should receive a call from any British officer; (3) British Trade Agent presumably should be regarded as holding position equivalent to that of Consul in China; under Treaty of 1852 we understand that Consul ranks with Intendant of Circuit, whereas Mr. Gow is described by Chang in letter to Secretary in Foreign Department as having rank of Prefect. We doubt, therefore, whether Mr. Gow is an officer of sufficient rank to entitle him to receive a first visit from Captain O'Connor. We would suggest that His Majesty's Minister at Peking should be requested to find out what is Gow's real rank, and to give his views whether the paying of a first call upon him by an officer of status of Consul would be appropriate from point of view of Chinese etiquette. Captain O'Connor has been Trade Agent since mart was opened. Lieutenant Bailey, who was only acting for him, apparently received no formal official call from Mr. Gow, though informal visits were exchanged between them in November, 1906. Recall of Mr. Gow from post at Gyantse, and appointment by Chinese Government of new officer, with instructions to execute recent orders and to observe ordinary laws of politeness in correspondence with Trade Agent, would appear to be simplest solution of difficulty. As a newcomer, such an officer would call upon Trade Agent, and instructions to use every endeavour to maintain friendly relations would be issued to the latter.

No. 170.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 18th April, 1907.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to enclose, to be laid before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a telegram from the Viceroy, dated the 15th instant,* as to the request of the Wai-wu Pu, reported in the telegram from His Majesty's Minister at Peking of the 26th March, that the Trade Agent at Gyantse should make the first call on Mr. Gow.

Mr. Morley has no desire to press puerile questions of etiquette, but in view of the importance of maintaining the principle of freedom of direct relations between the British officials at Gyantse and the Tibetan officials and people, Mr. Morley would suggest, for Sir E. Grey's consideration, that the Wai-wu Pu should be informed that, though there is no objection to Captain O'Connor making the first visit as a matter of courtesy, His Majesty's Government cannot authorize him to make the visit till they have heard that the orders sent by the Wai-wu Pu, that no obstacles are to be placed in the way of direct relations between British officials and Tibetan officials and people, have been satisfactorily carried out.

If Sir E. Grey concurs in this view, the Government of India will be instructed to repeat their telegram of the 15th instant to Peking, and to obtain a report from the Trade Agent on the action taken by the local Chinese officials to carry out the instructions of the Wai-wu Pu.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 171.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 19th April, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

With reference to your telegram of 26th March and the Viceroy of India's telegram of April 15, which will be repeated to you, respecting the relations between British and Chinese officials in Tibet. You should inform Wai-wu Pu that until His Majesty's Government hear that the orders issued by the Chinese Government that no obstacles are to be placed in the way of direct relations between British officials and Tibetan officials and people have been satisfactorily carried out, they cannot authorize Captain O'Connor to make the first visit, though there is no objection to his making it as a matter of courtesy. Captain O'Connor will be instructed to report on the action of the Chinese officials to carry out the instructions of the Wai-wu Pu.

* No. 169.

No. 172.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 22nd April, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

As regards exchange of visits between Gow and O'Connor, referred to in your telegram dated the 15th April, instructions have been sent to Sir J. Jordan to inform Chinese Government that though His Majesty's Government have no objection to Captain O'Connor paying first call as a matter of courtesy, they cannot, until they have learnt of fulfilment of Chinese orders as to placing no obstacles in way of direct communications between Tibetans and British, authorize Captain O'Connor to make the visit. Any action Chinese may take to carry out instructions as to direct communications should be reported to me. With reference to last words of your telegram of the 15th instant, I presume Captain O'Connor has already been instructed in accordance with my telegram of the 20th ultimo as to his adopting amicable and conciliatory attitude. I shall be glad if you would repeat above to Peking, and also your telegram of the 15th instant.

No. 173.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 23rd April, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram dated the 8th instant from His Majesty's Minister at Peking. Necessity of participation of Tibetan Delegates under Article III. of Lhasa Convention, which your telegram of the 5th July last* enjoined, is ignored by Chinese proposal for discussion of Trade Regulations. Sir E. Grey's telegram of the 9th February to Sir J. Jordan pointed out necessity for appointment of Tibetant Trade Agents, and it was only pending a reply from China that direct reference to Lhasa was withheld. Chinese reply can only be regarded as further attempt at evasion of obligations of Convention of 1904. Considerable time may be occupied by framing of Trade Regulations in discussion with Chinese. Trade marts would meanwhile be left without Tibetan Trade Agents, and, although strictest orders have been issued to our officers to observe friendly and correct attitude, awkward consequences may result from continuance of deadlock in Tibet. Appointment of Chinese Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives was, it will be observed, deemed immediately necessary. It might therefore be considered, we venture to suggest, whether it is not now time to inform China that appointment of Tibetan Trade Agents must at once be carried out; that we propose to make to Tibetan Government direct reference as provided by the Convention of 1904, seeing that nothing has resulted from our representations at Peking; and that we trust Tibetan Government will see necessity for complying with Treaty if moved both by China and by Great Britain. We would propose that discussion of Trade Regulations, which we are quite ready to discuss with Chang, though a Tibetan Representative of adequate rank should be present, should take place at Simla, where we can insure, should this become necessary, representatives of different British trades concerned are present.

No. 174.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 1st May, 1907.

(Extract.)

With reference to the suggestion in the Viceroy's telegram of the 23rd April that Tibetan Trade Agents should be appointed at once, Mr. Morley is of opinion, subject to Sir E. Grey's concurrence, that it will suffice if the freedom of direct communications between the British Trade Agent at Gyantse and the local Tibetan authorities, which existed before the appearance of Mr. Chang and Mr. Gow on the scene, is restored. The Government of India have been instructed to report what action has been taken by Mr. Chang to carry out the orders of the Chinese Government on the subject, reported in Sir J. Jordan's telegram of the 26th March.

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* *See* No. 99.

No. 175.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 19th March, 1907.
(Receiced 4th May, 1907.)

I have the honour to forward herewith to you copy of a despatch which I have addressed to the Viceroy of India, enclosing copy of a note from the Chinese Government, in which they inform me of the appointment of Chang Yü T'ang as Acting Commissioner of Customs at Yatung, and deputy at that place of Chang Ta-jên, the Chinese Special Commissioner to Tibet.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 175.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to the Viceroy of India, dated Peking, 18th March, 1907.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of a note from the Wai-wu Pu, in which they ask me to inform the Government of India that Chang Yü T'ang has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Customs at Yatung, and that he has also been nominated by Chang Ta-jên, the Chinese Special Commissioner to Tibet, to be his Excellency's deputy at that place.

At a recent interview at the Wai-wu Pu, the Ministers mentioned to me that Chang Yü T'ang was proceeding at once to his post *viâ* Calcutta, and expressed a hope that I would move the Government of India to grant him any facilities of which he might stand in need on his way through India.

Chang Yü T'ang, who was here for some time as an assistant in the Customs, has a good knowledge of English, and is regarded by Sir Robert Hart as a man of capacity and conciliatory disposition.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure 2 in No. 175.

Note from the Wai-wu Pu to Sir J. Jordan, dated 17th March, 1907.

(Translation.)

This Board was informed some time ago, by a communication from one of the Ministers of the Revenue Council, that the Inspector-General of Customs had reported the application for home leave of Mr. Henderson, Acting Commissioner of Customs at Yatung, and had suggested that a Chinese in the Customs at Ichang, named Chang Yü T'ang, would be a suitable person to be appointed Acting Commissioner in his place.

The Minister of the Revenue Council further stated that Mr. Chang, under telegraphic instructions from the Inspector-General, had come to Peking, and that he had been found to possess a good knowledge of English and of Customs business, fully qualifying him for promotion to the post of Commissioner of Customs at Yatung, to which he would be appointed as Acting Commissioner. The Inspector-General of Customs had accordingly been directed to issue the necessary instructions.

The Board has also been informed by Chang Ta-jên, the Special Commissioner to Tibet, by telegraph, that as Yatung is opened as a trade mart he has now appointed Mr. Chang Yü T'ang, the Commissioner of Customs at that place, to be also his deputy at Yatung.

We therefore have the honour to inform your Excellency of these communications, which we hope may be brought to the knowledge of the Government of India, with the request that they will be good enough to afford facilities to Mr. Chang Yü T'ang should occasion arise.

We avail, &c.,

No. 176.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 8th May, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Please see your telegram of the 19th ultimo. I duly communicated the substance of your message to the Wai-wu Pu. The following is a summary of a telegram from Chang, copy of which has been furnished to me by the Board :—"Although O'Connor arrived at Gyantse after Gow, he did not pay him a call, and so the Tibetan officials in their turn did not call on O'Connor when they arrived. Gow was repeatedly told, in pursuance of telegraphic instructions received from the Wai-wu Pu, that he must allow direct intercourse, in accordance with Treaty, between the British officials and the Tibetans. Gow has reported that he is carrying out these instructions. The British Agent at Gyantse having now, therefore, direct relations with the Tibetans, and now that trade is being carried on in a friendly manner without any forced sales or arbitrary prices, the situation will be improved in the future if the intimation received from His Majesty's Government that O'Connor should pay Gow a call is carried into effect."

No. 177.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 8th May, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

See your telegram dated the 22nd ultimo. Trade Agent, Gyantse, telegraphed the 30th ultimo as follows :—"No action authorizing Tibetans to carry out Wai-wu Pu's instructions regarding freedom of direct communications between myself and Tibetan authorities appears hitherto to have been taken by Chinese. On the contrary, I have not yet received call from Representatives of Lhasa Government here. Also Tibetan Depon, who has been appointed Tibetan Government's Representative at Chumbi Valley trade mart, has just passed through Gyantse without calling on me. Word was sent by him privately, through my Tibetan clerk, that strict orders were left behind by Mr. Gow forbidding Tibetan officials to communicate with me or to visit me. Any alteration in situation will be reported immediately."

No. 178.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 10th May, 1907.

With reference to the telegram of the 19th ultimo addressed to His Majesty's Minister at Peking regarding the attitude of the Chinese authorities at Gyantse, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to invite the attention of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the telegram from the Viceroy, dated the 8th May, copy of which was communicated to the Foreign Office on the 9th instant.

In view of the further information now received, Mr. Secretary Morley would suggest that Sir J. Jordan should be instructed to represent once more to the Chinese Government the necessity of giving prompt and unmistakable effect to their orders, as reported in His Excellency's telegram of the 26th March last, that no obstacles are to be placed in the way of direct relations between British officials and Tibetan officials and people.

In this connection I am to refer to my letter of the 1st May, which expressed the view that if freedom of communications was restored there would be no need to insist on the immediate appointment of Tibetan Trade Agents.

If Sir E. Grey concurs in this view Mr. Morley will instruct the Government of India to repeat their telegram of the 8th May to Peking.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 179.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 13*th May*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Direct communication between British and Tibetan Agents. Your telegram of the 8th and the Viceroy of India's telegram of the same date. Gow is evidently ignoring the orders of the Chinese Government which you reported in your telegram of the 26th March, and you should again urge on them the necessity for him to give prompt and unmistakable effect to those orders. His Majesty's Government would not insist upon the immediate appointment of the Tibetan trade agents if freedom of communications is restored, and this would apparently meet their wishes. See last paragraph of your telegram of 8th April.

No. 180.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, dated 15*th May*, 1907.

I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, regarding the attitude of the Chinese authorities at Gyantse.

I am to express Sir E. Grey's concurrence in the views of the Secretary of State for India, and to state that a telegram, copy of which is enclosed,* has been addressed to His Majesty's Minister at Peking, requesting him to represent again to the Chinese Government the necessity for Mr. Gow to give prompt and unmistakable effect to their orders to allow direct communication between British and Tibetan officials, which orders Mr. Gow was evidently ignoring.

Sir J. Jordan has also been informed that, if freedom of communication is restored, His Majesty's Government will not insist on the immediate appointment of Tibetan Trade Agents.

A copy of a telegram on the subject from Sir J. Jordan† is also enclosed for Mr. Secretary Morley's information.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) F. A. CAMPBELL.

No. 181.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 16*th May*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Please repeat to Peking your telegram of the 8th instant as to Tibet. Instructions in connection therewith were sent to Sir J. Jordan on the 13th instant to make representations again to the Chinese Government as to necessity for prompt and unmistakable effect being given by Mr. Gow to orders reported in Sir J. Jordan's telegram of the 26th March last, which were evidently being ignored by Mr. Gow. He was at the same time informed that, if freedom of communication is restored, His Majesty's Government do not propose to insist upon the immediate appointment of Tibetan Trade Agents, which, as appears from final paragraph of Jordan's telegram of the 8th April, will meet Chinese wishes.

No. 182.

Despatch from the Acting Consul-General, Chengtu, to Sir J. Jordan, dated 23*rd February*, 1907. (*Received in London* 18*th May*, 1907.)

(Extract.)

Mr. Goffe, in his despatch of the 9th January, referred to a Proclamation issued by the Chao Erh Feng, the Imperial Commissioner for the new territory on the frontier of Tibet, inviting the farming class of Szechuan to emigrate and colonize these districts. I have now the honour to forward copy and translation of this Proclamation.

* No. 179. † No. 176.

Enclosure in No. 182.

Proclamation issued by his Excellency Chao Erh Feng, Commissioner in charge of the Yünnan-Szechuan Frontier, calling for settlers for the new District of Batang, dated 7th February, 1907.

(Translation.)

The following Proclamation is issued to make generally known a promising field where all and sundry may enrich themselves by bettering their means of livelihood.

Since my arrival in Szechuan some years ago my travels have led me into most parts of the province. In the course of these journeys I have observed that crops are raised on the mountain sides and the foreshores of the rivers; in some places, indeed, even the precipices are converted into arable land by means of earthworks. In view of these circumstances it was evident that the available land was insufficient to support the numerous inhabitants of the province, and I therefore felt it incumbent on me to find some better soil for your use. My investigations in Northern and Southern Szechuan, however, proved that little or no unoccupied ground was to be found there.

When last year I proceeded to Batang to take charge of the military operations there, I was under the impression that the country of the border tribes must be what our forefathers would have called "a howling wilderness," a place destitute of all good qualities.

On my arriving at Batang and Yen Ching, however, I found, to my surprise, that the soil was, on the contrary, excellent, and that oats sown in those districts attained a really luxuriant growth. This year I visited Hsiang Ch'êng and Tao Pa, where I found the fields to be even better. The water supply, moreover, was everywhere plentiful without being too great. The tribesmen in these parts are ignorant of the use of manure as a fertilizer, while their ploughs are of wood, and only turn up the soil to a depth of 2 or 3 inches; but their oats are notwithstanding extremely good. If they were to add manure, and use Chinese iron ploughs to break up the soil, their crops would probably be wonderful. The climate too is very similar to that of China, Litang (height above sea-level 13,234 feet) only being rather colder. This year, however, was warmer than last. The low temperature is probably due to the sparcity of population and the uncultivated state of the land. If the ground were reclaimed and planted with trees, this would set free the exhalations from the soil, and consequently produce greater warmth.

It may possibly be asked why such excellent land has lain fallow for more than 200 years. For this there are three reasons, namely :—

1. These districts were under the despotic rule of the native Chieftains, who refused permission even to the tribesmen to develop the country, much less then would they allow cultivation by Chinese.

2. Formerly in the districts beyond Ta Chien Lu the Grain Commissaries there established concerned themselves solely with the providing of transport and the forwarding of supplies and Chinese subjects who were oppressed by the natives or involved in land disputes had no official to whom they could appeal.

3. The troops stationed beyond the frontier were formerly so few in numbers that they only sufficed to fulfil the functions of couriers, and were totally inadequate to protect the people who lived in constant fear of violence from the mountain robbers ("chiapa" is Tibetan for robber).

These were the three reasons which deterred emigrants from proceeding thither. All anxiety from these causes is now at an end. The native Rulers have been abolished for ever, and their families deported to China. Who will now prevent you from going there?

Batang, Hsiang Ch'êng, and Litang have now local officials similar to those in China. Should you be involved in trouble you need simply appeal to the Court. The natives will assuredly no longer dare to impose on Chinese.

Armed posts have been established everywhere, and death was meted out last year to a great number of thieves and robbers, so little danger of violence is now to be anticipated from these gentry. Fear from these three causes is thus entirely removed, and on the other hand, the district offers three distinct advantages :—

1. Land in China is dear, the price of a *mou* ranging from 50 to 60 taels, while 20 to 30 taels must be paid even for the cheapest. Beyond the frontier farmers are simply invited to cultivate the ground, for which no price is asked, as a special act of compassion. Your efforts to improve the soil will be rewarded by its becoming your own property, and the only payment required from you is that of the land tax at the time of harvest.

2. Should you emigrate to other provinces to try and earn a living, you are obliged to provide your own travelling expenses. Persons proceeding beyond the frontier, however, to take up new land and who can comply with the following requirements, namely, that they are—

(*a.*) Of good antecedents, and have not been convicted of any crime ;
(*b.*) Under the age of 30 years, and possessed of good health and strength ;
(*c*) Not opium smokers ;
(*d.*) Able to find satisfactory security that they will not turn back before they reach their destination ;

may report themselves to the local official who will grant to them a certificate entitling them to travelling expenses, which will be granted to them according to the following scale. Each adult shall receive 1 mace of Ch'engtu silver per day, the number of days to be calculated according to the distance of the applicant from Ta Chien Lu. Thus, if it will take an emigrant ten days to reach that place, ten days' travelling expenses will be advanced to him. If he be distant twenty days then he will receive twenty days' expenses. If wives are taken travelling expenses on the same scale may be drawn for them. Half the above rate will be allowed for children from 6 to 15 years, but no expenses will be granted for infants under 6 years of age.

On arrival at Ta Chien Lu emigrants will hand over their certificates at the sub-Prefectural yamên, when fresh certificates and expenses, from Ta Chien Lu onwards, will be provided. The sum allowed will cover all their expenses. As no food is procurable beyond the frontier, sustenance will also be provided by the officials, as also cattle for ploughing, seeds, and all agricultural implements.

At harvest time the money, food, and grain, &c., borrowed must be refunded. If repayment cannot be made in one year, no objection will be raised to the refund being made in the course of two, three, or four years. In calculating this refund the amount of land cultivated and the nature of the harvest will be taken into consideration, the great object being to avoid causing settlers any hardships. On the complete repayment of these advances title-deeds covering the land taken up will be granted, and the property will become the settler's inheritance in perpetuity. Should settlers elect to wait until their farms are successful before bringing up their wives they are permitted to do so, but, as they will then be land-owners, they must themselves provide travelling expenses and sustenance, and there is no need for the officials to make such advances as this would occasion delay.

3. Living beyond the frontier is very cheap, and it is easy to keep pigs, cattle, sheep, and chickens, while the hill-sides are covered with fuel, which simply needs to be cut.

Emigrants who bring up their families will find that they can live much more economically than in China. The unmarried man, on the other hand, will find the women more numerous than the men among the border tribes. The females, moreover, are industrious, and the males lazy. A native girl taken as wife will prove of great assistance in the work, for these women perform all the carrying of water, cooking of food, hoeing of the ground, and cutting of firewood. Nor is any dowry necessary, for all that is needed are garments in which to clothe her.

The over-populated state of Szechuan renders the struggle for existence very difficult. Why then do you not hasten to this promising land? Lest those who dwell in distant parts of the province should be ignorant of this offer, I have issued this Proclamation and sent it to all the local officials to be posted everywhere, in order that you may all know and hasten thither to escape from the clutches of poverty. It is most essential that you should not doubt the integrity of my intentions, but should clearly realize that this step has been taken by me out of consideration for your sorry plight.

No. 183.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd May, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

We repeat telegrams that have been exchanged recently with Trade Agent at Gyantse:—

(1) From Captain O'Connor, dated the 9th May.—This morning Mr. Gow, who returned from Lhasa yesterday evening, stopped by force supplies coming in for Agency use. Tibetan Depon has also been prevented by him from coming to call upon me. In view of grave difficulties presented by situation, I may at any moment be compelled to take some such action as was indicated in my preceding messages.

(2) To Captain O'Connor, dated the 13th May.—Your telegram of the 9th May. It is understood that you are not at present in actual need of food. You will, of course, take no action without reporting what you propose to do.

(3) From Captain O'Connor, dated the 14th May. My telegram of the 9th May will have informed you that not only has no improvement taken place as regards direct communications between Tibetan authorities and myself, but there has been active interference on the part of Mr. Gow to hinder such communications. Any communications I make to Jongpens are ignored by them, and Lhasa Delegates have neither called on me nor apprised me in any way of their arrival. It is difficult, in these circumstances, to regard as a candid statement of the facts of the case Chang Tajên's declaration that instructions of Wai-wu Pu are being carried out. I venture to draw your attention to the allegations of the Chinese Government that the British Representative at Gyantse had extorted supplies by forced sale and arbitrary prices. Such allegations are uncalled for and insulting, and on behalf of both Mr. Bailey and myself I warmly repudiate them.

(4) From Captain O'Connor, dated the 15th May.—Your telegram of the 13th May. The supplies which Mr. Gow stopped consisted of bhusa, of which we have sufficient quantity. Since that incident supplies have been coming in as usual. I will report immediately if they are again stopped. Likelihood of a collision between Chinese or Tibetans and our people is what I fear. Intervention to quell consequent disturbance might then become necessary. Some such occurrence is rendered every day more probable owing to increasing disregard for the British in Tibet.

No. 184.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 25th May, 1907.

With reference to the telegram from the Government of India of the 22nd instant, transmitting telegrams from the trade agent at Gyantse as to the obstructive attitude of the Chinese officials at that place, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to suggest, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that His Majesty's Minister at Peking should be instructed to call the attention of the Chinese Government to the further facts now reported.

I am to add that the Government of India have been requested to repeat their telegram of the 22nd instant to Peking.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 185.

Enclosure in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated the 9th May, 1907. (Received 25th May, 1907.)

Enclosure in No. 185.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 10th April, 1907.

I have the honour to submit that the situation in Tibet is becoming rapidly more serious, and in my opinion the time has come for His Majesty's Government to interfere and, with the aid of strong measures, to place matters on a more satisfactory footing; not alone with regard to the British Trade Agent at Gyantse, but to insure compliance with the Treaty terms which at present are being entirely evaded by the Tibetans at the instigation and with the connivance of the Chinese authorities.

2. The British Agent at Gyantse makes the following suggestions:—

(*a.*) "Communication from the Indian Government to Lhasa reviewing general situation, and insisting on strict compliance with terms Lhasa Convention."

On this point I am entirely in agreement with the British Trade Agent's suggestion, and consider it should be carried out with the least possible delay. It clearly appears, from the correspondence, that the Ti Rimpoche believes that when the Adhesion Agreement was signed in Peking a new Treaty was concluded between China and ourselves which nullified the Lhasa Convention, and has relieved the Tibetans of any obligations to us.

I have no doubt that Mr. Chang has done his best to encourage this belief, if he has not actually asserted that it is the case.

Nothing less than a clear and full recapitulation of the terms of the Lhasa Treaty and an explanation of the Adhesion Agreement will dispel the illusion. This is all the more necessary as the true version is unlikely to find its way to Lhasa through Chinese channels, and the fact that our Government has addressed the Lhasa authorities will obviate the possibility of the Tibetans later on protesting that they know nothing of the matter.

At the same time it would be very bad policy on our part to attempt to coerce the Tibetans unless Government is prepared to take up a strong position with China, and to firmly insist on the provisions of the Treaty being carried out. An abortive attempt would place us in an infinitely worse position than we are at present.

It has been clearly proved that the Tibetans are helpless in the matter, and are forced to obey China's orders, therefore we must make China clearly understand

that we intend to insist on our rights under the Lhasa Convention, and having once achieved this there will, I anticipate from my intimate knowledge of the Tibetans, be no further difficulty.

(*b.*) "Request the Lhasa Government to send Representatives to discuss with us new Trade Regulations."

(*c.*) "Speedy negotiation of Trade Regulations on some such lines as I have already suggested."

The sooner the Lhasa Government can be induced to send Representatives to discuss the Trade Regulations the better, as such discussion is absolutely necessary, and until this has taken place things will continue to be on an unsatisfactory footing.

I have, however, always been very strongly of the opinion that Gyantse is not the right place in which to discuss the Regulations, and the present strained relations between the British Trade Agent there and the Chinese and Tibetans make it almost impossible that any satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at. The whole question of Trade Regulations should be discussed either at Gangtok, the headquarters of the Agency, or in Simla on the return of Mr. Chang. Any protracted stay by Mr. Chang in Gyantse at present will be most undesirable from all points, and more satisfactory results are likely to be attained if the discussion takes place elsewhere.

I have received no copy of the British Trade Agent's letter containing his suggestions with regard to the Trade Regulations, and should be much obliged by your forwarding me one at your earliest convenience, in order that I may criticize them.

(*d.*) "Permission to Trade Agent to visit Shigatse as soon as possible."

A short time ago I should have been in favour of allowing the British Trade Agent to visit Shigatse, but in view of the present situation I consider it will be more politic to defer for the present any such visit. The point can easily be raised again when more important questions have been finally determined.

(*e.*) "Removal of trade mart from Gyantse to Shigatse for commercial reasons already indicated."

Here I am again in favour of the eventual removal of the Trade Agency to Shigatse, but consider the present moment inopportune for making such a proposal, and consequently it should be postponed to a more favourable opportunity.

I hope Government will see their way to giving early and serious consideration to my suggestions, as the situation in Tibet is distinctly critical, and is rapidly tending towards a state of affairs which will make our position there untenable.

No. 186.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 16th April, 1907.
(Received 3rd June, 1907.)

I have the honour to enclose, for your information, copy of the Memorandum requesting the Chinese Government to carry out their engagements under Articles V and I of the Lhasa and Adhésion Conventions respectively, which was handed to the Wai-wu Pu on the 2nd April, in accordance with the instructions contained in your telegram of the 29th March; and also a translation of the reply of the Chinese Government, the substance of which was communicated to you in my telegram of the 8th April.

I should mention that on the 27th March, before the receipt of your telegram, the Wai-wu Pu had referred verbally to the subject of Regulations for the trade marts, and had intimated their intention of furnishing me with a Memorandum for communication to you. His Excellency Tong Shoa-yi, the Minister in charge of Tibetan affairs, was not present at my interview of the 2nd April, but next day he sent me a message to the effect that the promised proposals, the preparation of which had been delayed by pressure of other business, would be sent to me in the same document with the reply to my Memorandum of the 2nd April.

I have pressed repeatedly, both upon the Wai-wu Pu and upon his Excellency Tong Shao-yi privately, the necessity of taking immediate steps to carry out their engagements under the foregoing Conventions, the most important of which appeared to be the appointment by the Tibetan Government of Tibetan Agents at Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 186.

Memorandum communicated by Sir J. Jordan to the Wai-wu Pu, 2nd April, 1907.

Under Article V of the Convention between Great Britain and Tibet, which was concluded at Lhasa on the 7th September, 1904, the Tibetan Government undertook to establish Tibetan Agents at Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok, and it is essential that the Tibetan Government should fulfil this undertaking with the least possible delay.

In regard to this matter, I am instructed by His Majesty's Government to draw attention to the provisions of Article I of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of the 27th April, 1906, under which the Chinese Government engaged to take at all times, such steps as might be necessary to secure the due fulfilment of the Lhasa Convention; and to request that immediate steps may be taken to secure that the Chinese authority in Tibet shall faithfully carry out the terms of this engagement.

(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure 2 in No. 186.

Memorandum communicated by the Wai-wu Pu to Sir J. Jordan, 8th April, 1907.

(Translation.)

Whereas Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok were opened as trading marts under the Tibet Convention; it is of urgent importance that the Regulations should be determined on under which they are to be administered.

In response to this Board's Memorial, an Imperial Command has been issued for Chang Ta-jên (Yin T'ang), the Special Commissioner to Tibet, to attend to the arrangements connected with the opening of these marts.

In settling these trade Regulations, if the Government of India appoints a special Representative of high rank and with full powers, then Chang Ta-jên could, of course, proceed to Calcutta and negotiate with him: or if they are to be settled through the Trade Agent at Gyantse, Chang Ta-jên could select a Representative to negotiate with that officer.

We have the honour to request a reply on this point.

As regards the appointment of Tibetan Agents at each of the marts, Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok, as soon as the trade mart Regulations are settled these appointments shall be made, in accordance with the Convention.

We beg your Excellency to communicate this to His Majesty's Government.

No. 187.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 29th April, 1907.
(*Received 17th June,* 1907.)

Referring to my despatch of the 16th instant, I have the honour to state that, in accordance with the instructions in your telegram of the 19th April, I informed the Wai-wu Pu verbally on the 23rd instant that, though there was no objection to Captain O'Connor's following their Excellencies' suggestion and calling on the

Chinese Deputy at Gyantse, he would not be authorized to do so until His Majesty's Government were satisfied that the orders to Chang Ta-jên and his subordinates, issued by the Chinese Government, to place no obstacles in the way of direct relations between British and Tibetan officials and people were carried out.

The Grand Secretary, Na Tung, assumed that, as the Wai-wu Pu had heard nothing further from Tibet, the orders had been executed.

I said that, although a report from the British Agent at Gyantse had been asked for, there was so far no information from the Indian Government which would indicate that the orders had been executed, and I suggested that, to make certain another telegram might be sent to Chang Ta-jên.

His Excellency agreed that a telegram could be sent, though he did not say definitely that it would.

A copy of this despatch has been sent to the Government of India.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

No. 188.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd June, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Following facts are reported for such action as may be considered desirable by His Majesty's Government:—Report from Trade Agent, Gyantse, states that application was made for accommodation by four representatives of Indian firms, two of them being travelled Parsis, who reached Gyantse on the 10th instant. In view of the occupation of the dak bungalow, O'Connor informed Jongpens by letter of traders' arrival, and stated that, in accordance with clause 2 of Trade Regulations and Article II. of Lhasa Treaty, accommodation would be required. After consulting Gow and Lhasa Government's representatives at Gyantse, Jongpens replied on following day that, if O'Connor would state traders' requirements, rooms might be found for them temporarily near bazaar, though it was not their business to make fresh arrangements for provision of houses for traders. In reply O'Connor invited Jongpens to call and arrange matters in personal consultation, saying at the same time that suitable houses and godowns could be rented by traders in accordance with Treaty. Invitation to visit O'Connor was refused point blank by Jongpens. Until he is once more placed in direct communication with Tibetan officers, O'Connor cannot render any assistance to traders, who are at present lodged in two unsuitable servants' rooms of the dak bungalow. Matter, therefore, rests here. Separate reports have been received from Trade Agent, showing constant occurrence of damage and interruption to telegraph line; O'Connor states that since his direct intercourse with Tibetan officials is prohibited he is unable to move in matter.

No. 189.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 27th June, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

From the telegram dispatched by the Government of India on the 22nd instant dealing with the affairs of Tibet, we can have little doubt that the local Chinese officials refuse to conform with the orders of the Chinese Government regarding the freedom of communications between Tibetan officials and inhabitants of Gyantse and the Trade Agent. Were we to adopt the logical solution of this deadlock, we should have to take steps to compel the Tibetans to meet the requirements which O'Connor has made in conformity with the terms of the Convention. His Majesty's Government of course do not propose either to reinforce the escort at Gyantse or to deal directly with the Tibetan Government, without the intervention of China, through the despatch of an envoy to Lhasa. I request you therefore to bring the

matter again before notice of the Chinese Government, and to make further very serious representations to them on the subject. You should point out to them that while the evacuation of the Chumbi Valley by the 1st January next would be a source of equal satisfaction to both Governments, yet their interests will be served, to a greater degree even than ours, by the establishment of the normal conditions at Gyantse which were contemplated by the Convention. There is no need to anticipate any further difficulties when once such conditions are established, as we want nothing more than freedom of trade, for it must be remembered that other clauses of the Convention safeguard our political interests. You should also draw the attention of the Chinese Government to the fact that no friction existed between O'Connor and the Tibetans of the locality previous to the intervention of Chang and Gow. His Majesty's Government do not contemplate military steps, but the Chinese Government might be informed that we may find it necessary to revise our attitude with regard to the indemnity by withdrawing from the arrangement which permits China to pay it. Should such a step become necessary, we should ourselves notify our change of front in this matter towards China to the Government of Lhasa, and warn them to hold themselves in readiness when the time comes to make direct payment independently of China. Do you think that there is any possibility of inducing the Chinese Government entirely to remove Gow from all employment in Tibet? I would wish you to understand that His Majesty's Government do not propose to adopt a policy in Tibet directed either towards fostering trade or asserting political influence, but they desire to reduce to the minimum, which would be consistent with the maintenance of the Convention, the establishments at the marts. If things go on quietly it might ultimately be possible to appoint a native agent to Gyantse. China is trifling with her obligations in the matter of Tibet, and I should be glad to bring pressure to bear on her. Unless, however, we have some practical course of action in view, such a proceeding presents difficulties. Can you therefore suggest any such course of action as means for making China take a serious view of all her obligations to us? Should you be able to do, I should be glad to consider it.

No. 190.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 14th May, 1907.
(Received 1st July, 1907.)

With reference to my despatch of the 29th ultimo and my telegram of the 8th instant, I now have the honour to enclose a translation of the Memorandum handed to me on the latter date by the Wai-wu Pu respecting the relations between Captain O'Connor and the Chinese Deputy at Gyantse.

I have the honour to enclose also a copy of a Memorandum which I have presented to the Wai-wu Pu to-day, informing them that His Majesty's Government will not insist on negotiating the Tibet Trade Regulations exclusively with Delegates of the Tibetan Government, provided that a Representative of the Tibetan Government with full powers be associated with Chang Ta-jên.

I was informed that an answer would be returned to this proposal in the course of a few days.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 190.

Memorandum communicated by the Wai-wu Pu to Sir J. Jordan, dated 8th May, 1907.

(Translation.)

With reference to the question of the British officials holding direct relations with the Tibetans according to Treaty, the Board has received the following telegraphic reply from Chang Ta-jên :—

Captain O'Connor arrived at Gyantse after Mr. Gow, but did not call on him, and so the Tibetan officials, when they came to Gyantse, did not call on Captain

O'Connor. Obstruction thus arose in the conduct of affairs. When I received the Board's telegraphic instructions I repeatedly told Mr. Gow that direct intercourse between the British officials and the Tibetans must be allowed according to Treaty. He has reported, in reply, that these instructions are being carried out. Now that the British Agent at Gyantse has direct relations with the Tibetans, and trade is being carried on in a friendly way without any of the forced sales or arbitrary prices which hitherto prevailed, and as the British Government recently consented to consider the question of instructing Captain O'Connor to call on Mr. Gow, the condition of things will naturally be more satisfactory in the future, to the advantage of the trade of both countries."

Enclosure 2 in No. 190.

Memorandum communicated by Sir J. Jordan to the Wai-wu Pu, dated 14*th May*, 1907.

With reference to the Board's Memorandum of the 8th April respecting the necessity of determining upon Regulations for the trade marts opened in Tibet, which was communicated by telegraph to His Majesty's Government, the following reply has now been received :—

"By Article III. of the Tibet Convention of 1904 the Tibetan Government undertakes to appoint fully authorized delegates to negotiate with Representatives of His Majesty's Government as to the amendment of the Regulations of 1893.

"His Majesty's Government is now willing not to insist on negotiating these Trade Regulations exclusively with Delegates of the Tibetan Government. They propose that a Tibetan Delegate should, before the negotiations begin, be appointed by the Tibetan Government with full power to negotiate and sign on behalf of the Tibetan Government in such a manner as to bind that Government to the settlement arrived at; that this Delegate should then be associated with Chang Ta-jên, and proceed together with him to Simla to negotiate there with a special Representative of the Government of India."

No. 191.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 5*th July*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Please see your telegram of the 27th ultimo. At an interview with the Wai-wu Pu to-day the Board consented to recall Gow to China. They have also requested me to assure His Majesty's Government that their desire is to treat in a spirit of friendly co-operation with the British Government questions relating to Tibet. I have thought it advisable to see Prince Ch'ing before replying to the last paragraph of your telegram, and an interview has been arranged for to-morrow, at which the other outstanding questions will be dealt with.

No. 192.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 11*th July*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

We would invite reference to final sentence of Memorandum to Chinese Government forwarded with despatch of the 29th May* from His Majesty's Minister at Peking. Tibetan officials, it is true, have been sent to Gyantse, presumably as Trade Agents, but dealings with British Trade Agent are not permitted to them. Perhaps His Majesty's Government may wish to withdraw their concession to China, and will require immediate establishment of relations, under Article IV. of the Convention of 1904, between British and Tibetan Trade Agents, as free communication has not yet been established.

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* No. 193.

No. 193.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 29th May, 1907.
(Received 15th July, 1907.)

Referring to my despatch of the 14th May, I have the honour to enclose a translation of the counter-proposal of the Chinese Government respecting the negotiation of the Tibet Trade Regulations, which was handed to me in the form of a Memorandum on the 21st May.

On the same date I gave the Wai-wu Pu a Memorandum, copy of which I also have the honour to enclose, representing the divergence between the assurances of Chang Ta-jên and the statements of fact made by Captain O'Connor regarding the question of direct relations between himself and the Tibetans.

The Wai-wu Pu promised to telegraph to Chang Ta-jên for explanations, and the view was expressed that local difficulties would be relieved by the departure of Mr. Gow.

In reply to my inquiries yesterday, I was informed that no answer had yet been received from Chang Ta-jên.

To-day I have received from India a repetition of the Viceroy's telegram to you of the 22nd May. In accordance with your instructions, I have drawn the attention of the Chinese Government to these further reports of Captain O'Connor, and have warned them that complications are likely to occur if the situation at Gyantse is not speedily remedied. A copy of my letter is enclosed, and a copy of this despatch is being sent to the Government of India.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 193.

Memorandum communicated by the Wai-wu Pu to Sir J. Jordan, dated 21st May, 1907.

(Translation.)

The Board have considered Your Excellency's Memorandum of the 14th instant with reference to the question of negotiating Regulations for the Tibetan trade marts. The Board proposes that Tibet should depute a Tibetan, and India an Indian Government official, to negotiate the Trade Mart Regulations. The actions of the Tibetan Representative will be subject to the approval of Chang Ta-jên, and those of the Indian Representative to that of the Viceroy of India.

We trust that Your Excellency will obtain from His Majesty's Government their views on this proposal, and favour us with a reply.

Enclosure 2 in No. 193.

Memorandum communicated by Sir J. Jordan to the Wai-wu Pu, dated Peking, 21st May, 1907.

In the Board's Memorandum of the 8th May it was stated, on the authority of a telegram from Chang Ta-jên, that instructions had been issued repeatedly to Mr. Gow to permit direct relations between the Tibetan and British officials at Gyantse, and that Mr. Gow had reported that these instructions were being carried out.

The reports of Captain O'Connor to the Government of India are still to the effect that no action has yet been taken by the Chinese authorities in Tibet to give effect to the instructions of the Wai-wu Pu on the question of direct communication between himself and the Tibetan authorities. In proof of this, Captain O'Connor cites the fact that the Tibetan Depon who was recently appointed to represent the Tibetan Government at the trade marts in the Chumbi Valley has recently passed through Gyantse without calling upon him, and that he sent word privately to Captain O'Connor, through the latter's Tibetan clerk, to say that Mr. Gow had given strict orders that no Tibetan officials were to call on or communicate with the British Trade Agent. The Representatives of the Lhasa Government at Gyantse have also not called upon Captain O'Connor.

Under instructions from His Majesty's Government, I have the honour to represent to the Chinese Government the urgent necessity of insisting upon prompt and unmistakable effect being given by Mr. Gow to the instructions issued to him; and I am to add that if free communication is established His Majesty's Government will not insist on the immediate appointment of Tibetan Trade Agents.

(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure 3 in No. 193.

Letter from Sir J. Jordan to the Wai-wu Pu, dated 29th May, 1907.

I have made repeated representations to Your Highness' Board in the course of the past few months regarding the question of direct relations between the British and Tibetan authorities at the trade marts in that country, and on the 8th May I was informed that Chang Ta-jên had given effect to the Board's instructions, and that Mr. Gow had reported that these instructions were being carried out.

On the 21st May I had the honour to lay before the Board in a Memorandum a summary of Captain O'Connor's reports to the Government of India, which entirely contradict the statements of Mr. Gow and Chang Ta-jên.

I have now received instructions from His Majesty's Government to bring to the attention of the Chinese Government the substance of later reports from Captain O'Connor. These are to the effect that Mr. Gow returned to Gyantse from Lhasa on the 8th May, and on the morning of the 9th May stopped by force the passage of supplies which were being conveyed to the British Agency. On the 14th May Captain O'Connor again reported that no improvement had yet taken place, but that, on the contrary, Mr. Gow had again actively interfered in such communications as Captain O'Connor had made to the Tibetans.

It is thus clear that, in spite of the numerous conversations and exchanges of Memoranda which have taken place between Your Highness' Board and myself on this subject, the local Chinese authorities are still failing to carry out the instructions which the Board assures me have been issued to them.

The situation which is thus produced cannot fail to lead to further complications, and I trust that Your Highness' Board will earnestly consider some means of giving immediate effect to the Treaty stipulation regarding this question of direct relations.

Awaiting the honour of an early reply, I avail, &c.

(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

No. 194.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 18th July, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

You should address to the Tibetan Government a friendly and uncontroversial letter, notifying them of the negotiations to be held at Simla, and requesting that their Delegate may be supplied with proper credentials.

No. 195.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 25th July, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of the 18th instant. Uncontroversial and friendly letter has been addressed to the Tibetan Government in accordance with your instructions. Negotiations to be carried on at Simla have been notified, and they have been requested to furnish Tibetan Delegate with proper credentials. Trade Agent is giving copy of this communication to Chang Ta-jên, and also a friendly letter from our Foreign Secretary announcing that he has been appointed British Delegate for the negotiations.

No. 196.

Letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, dated 18th July, 1907. (Received 6th August, 1907.)

We have the honour to forward herewith copies of communications on the subject of the infringement by the Tibetans of the terms of the Lhasa Convention of 1904.

2. In our opinion, it is impossible to admit that the Gyantse trade mart has been effectively open during the last few months, seeing that our Agent has been cut off from intercourse with the Tibetan authorities, and that no adequate provision has been made for British traders having resort to the mart. Further, it might fairly be claimed that the neglect of the Lhasa Government to secure freedom of communication between the Agents whom they have nominated for the marts and the British Trade Agents, as required by Article V. of the Convention, amounts to a failure to open the marts in the manner required by Article VII. Various minor difficulties have also arisen in connection with the opening of the Gartok trade mart.

3. It is to be hoped that all these difficulties will be removed when the Trade Regulations are discussed, but it would probably conduce to the more speedy settlement of the latter if the Chinese and Tibetan Governments were formally reminded now of the various breaches of the Lhasa Convention which have occurred, and more particularly of the failure properly to open the marts, which is a matter that strikes at the root of the whole Convention.

4. If His Majesty's Government decide to move in the matter, it is desirable from our point of view that action should be taken before the discussion of the Trade Regulations is commenced, both in order that our relations with Mr. Chang may not be rendered difficult at the outset, and also to avoid the suspicion that these complaints were merely being put forward at the last moment in order to justify the retention of the Chumbi Valley. We would venture to suggest that a copy of any communication that may be addressed to the Chinese Government on the subject should be sent to Lhasa through the Government of India, in order to ensure that it reaches the Tibetan Government.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) MINTO.
" KITCHENER.
" H. ERLE RICHARDS.
" E. N. BAKER.
" C. H. SCOTT.
" H. ADAMSON.
" J. F. FINLAY.
" J. O. MILLER.

Enclosure 1 in No. 196.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 15th January, 1907.

I have the honour to state that the following breaches of the Convention of 1904 appear to have been committed by the Tibetans since the signing of the Convention:—

(*a*) *Article VIII.*—The fortification wall on the Nap-so-La, a pass between Gyantse and Lhasa, is reported by Lieutenant Bailey not to have been removed.

(*b*) *Article IV.*—Dues have been levied on the road between Gartok and Almora.

2. I would enquire whether protests should be lodged with the Tibetan Government in respect of these two breaches. If we do not do so now we shall be held to have condoned them and shall be unable to lay stress on them later on, should it be then advisable to do so.

3. Other breaches of the Convention are as follow, but we cannot take steps now in respect of them for the reasons noted in each case—

(*a*) *Article VIII.*—A fortification wall has been built on the side of Gyantse Jong facing the Agency house, *vide* my diary, dated the 27th October, 1906. (Copy enclosed.) This, however, was already built when the

Government letter to the Ti Rimpoche, forwarded to the British Trade Agent at Gyantse for transmission with the Foreign Department letter dated the 12th December, 1905,* was delivered to the Gyantse Jongpen.

(*b*) The last instalment of the indemnity was paid late. This was perhaps pointed out to the Sechung Shape at the time.

(*c*) Article II. of the Yatung Trade Regulations. "A special and fitting residence" has not been provided for our Trade Agent at Gyantse or at Gartok. We should not, however, raise this point unless we are prevented from building our own, and, therefore, the issue of final orders on my discussion with Mr. Chang should be awaited before taking any action on this point.

Annexure.

Extract from the Diary of the Political Officer, Sikkim, for the month of October, 1906.

27*th October*, 1906.—Mr. Dover, State Engineer, and I went to Drongtse, 12 miles *en route* to Shigatse, passing under Gyantse Jong. It appears that the Tibetans received a verbal assurance from Colonel Younghusband that the rebuilding of Jongs would not be against the Convention, since they are used as residences. But fortification walls have been built in addition to the residential quarters and these are clearly forbidden by the Convention. On the whole there can, I think, be no doubt that the Tibetans have violated the Convention, by building these walls, and they themselves did not venture to argue to the contrary when this was pointed out to them as a violation in the Government letter of last January. It is too late now to take any steps to have the fortification walls demolished, but the fact should be kept on record as a clear violation by the Tibetans of the Lhasa Convention.

Enclosure 2 in No. 196.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, dated 9th February, 1907.

I am directed to forward a copy of letter from the Political Officer in Sikkim reporting instances in which the Tibetans appear to have infringed the terms of the Lhasa Convention and to request that you will furnish the Government of India with any further similar instances of which you may be aware.

Enclosure 3 in No. 196.

Letter from the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 5th March, 1907.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 9th February, 1907, in which you direct me to report to the Government of India any instances in which the Tibetans have infringed the terms of the Lhasa Convention besides those enumerated by Mr. Bell in his letter dated the 15th January, 1907.

In reply, I beg to furnish the following cases of such contraventions of the terms of the 1904 Convention as have come to my notice in addition to those quoted by Mr. Bell.

1.—*Clause I. of the Lhasa Convention.*

The Tibetan Government has made no effort to erect boundary pillars on the Sikkim-Tibet frontier as defined by the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890; and they failed to send delegates to meet Mr. White on the Sikkim frontier for the above-mentioned purpose when invited by Mr. White to do so in August, 1905.

2.—*Clause II. of the Lhasa Convention.*

The third paragraph of this clause, wherein the Tibetan Government undertakes to place no restrictions on the trade by existing routes has been frequently violated.

For example: by refusing permission to traders to enter Sikkim by the Lachen and Lachung routes. Mr. White can, I think, furnish instances of this, and one case was brought to my notice at Shigatse in October, 1905; other instances have occurred with reference to traders coming to Gartok, information concerning which can be referred to in your office.

3.—*Clause IV. of the Lhasa Convention.*

This clause has been frequently infringed at Phari and specific cases have been brought to notice from time to time by the Assistant Political Officer, Chumbi.

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* *See* No. 64.

4.—*Clause V. of the Lhasa Convention.*

The Lhasa Government has made no attempt to improve the condition of the roads leading from Gyantse and Gartok to the Indian frontier. And they have failed to establish at the marts in question Tibetan Agents as they have engaged to do in this clause of the Treaty.

5.—*Clause VI. of the Lhasa Convention.*

The indemnity has not been paid on the stipulated date on either of the two occasions when it became due.

6.—*Clause VII. of the Lhasa Convention.*

The Tibetan authorities have constantly ignored our occupation of the Chumbi valley as clearly legislated for in this clause.

Frequent examples of this have been brought to light by the Assistant Political Officer, Chumbi.

7.—*Clause VIII. of the Lhasa Convention.*

The Tibetans have failed entirely to comply with this clause of the Convention. The wall at the Nyab-so La is still standing and part of the defences of Gyantse Jong have been rebuilt.

8.—*Clause II. of the Yatung Trade Regulations of* 1893.

No attempt has been made either by the Chinese or Tibetan authorities to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of British subjects trading at the various marts as stipulated in this clause.

The paragraph enjoining that British subjects shall be at liberty to purchase native commodities in kind or in money and in general to conduct their business transactions in conformity with local usage and without any vexatious restrictions, has recently been infringed here by Mr. Gow's action in endeavouring to compel the British Trade Agent to purchase all his supplies through his (Mr. Gow's) agency (which is entirely contrary to local usage) and by his threatening to cut off supplies altogether if this were not done.

It will thus appear that in this short space of two years and six months the Lhasa Government has violated no less than seven out of nine clauses (omitting the tenth clause which is purely of a formal nature) of a solemn engagement concluded at their capital, and sealed in the Palace of the Dalai Lama by all the principal authorities of the country. If they act thus whilst we still maintain some hold over them by our occupation of the Chumbi Valley, what may we expect if we evacuate that territory? The fact seems to be that as a Government they are neither capable nor desirous of abiding by their engagements, and that they totally fail to realise the serious and binding nature of treaty obligations.

In conclusion, I may say that the most serious breach of the Lhasa Convention of all seems to me to consist in the contention that all future dealings between us and the Tibetans must be conducted through the medium of the Chinese. This is a breach of the spirit as well as the letter (*see* Clause V. of the Lhasa Convention where it is stipulated that the Tibetan Agents at the various marts shall receive from the British Agents any letters which the latter may desire to send to the Tibetan or Chinese authorities) of the Lhasa Convention. For clearly if we had been content to accept the Chinese as intermediaries between ourselves and the Tibetans we should never have entered Tibet at all, and certainly never have gone to Lhasa and signed a treaty there with the Tibetan authorities. We had tried China before in the capacity of intermediary and she had made a treaty with us on behalf of the Tibetans, and it is a matter of common knowledge that it was because the Tibetans would not acknowledge that this treaty was binding upon them, and because the Chinese could not compel them to do so, that we were obliged to enter Tibet and to force the Tibetans to deal directly with us.

To claim, as the Tibetans do now, within three years of the signature of that treaty, that China is again about to act as intermediary between us and them, is to maintain a contention which it is impossible for us to regard with equanimity or to accept without protest.

Enclosure 4 in No. 196.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 12th April, 1907.

With reference to the instances quoted by the British Trade Agent at Gyantse in his letter dated the 5th March, 1907, to your address, in which the Tibetans have infringed the terms of the Lhasa Convention, I have the honour to submit the following remarks:—

2. Clause I. of the Lhasa Convention.

Erection of boundary pillars on Sikkim-Tibet frontier.

I would request a reference to the correspondence. The boundary as laid down in the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 has been observed.

3. Clause II. of the Lhasa Convention, third paragraph, wherein the Tibetan Government undertakes to place no restrictions on trade by existing routes. In October, 1905, I had occasion to write to the Ti-Rimpoche and point out that Sikkim traders, who had given large advances for wool, were not allowed to bring their wool down through Khamba Jong. To this letter the Ti-Rimpoche replied

in December, 1905, that he had directed the Khamba Jong Jongpen to place no restrictions on wool passing through Khamba Jong, but observed, at the same time, that it would be a good thing if in future the wool trade passed through Phari. Since then there has been no restrictions placed on traders coming *viâ* Khamba Jong.

4. Clause IV. of the Lhasa Convention.

The infringement of this clause by the Jongpens of Phari was brought to the notice of Government in March, 1906, to which Government replied in May, 1906, that "they do not, however, propose to make any further reference to the Lhasa Government on the subject at present."

5. Clause VIII. of Lhasa Convention.

With reference to the rebuilding of the Gyantse Jong, I would request a reference to the correspondence. No reply from the Tibetan Government has been received to the communication from the Government of India on the subject.

Enclosure 5 in No. 196.

From the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 12*th June*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Four Indians, representing two Indian firms, namely, Dhirajlal Natwarlal Brothers, Surat, and Rai Bahadur Ram Chanda Mintry, Government Transport Agent, Kalimpong, arrived here 10th June, and applied to me for accommodation. I wrote to the Jongpens informing them of the arrival of the traders and pointing out that they would require accommodation in accordance with Clause II. of the Yatung Convention and Article II. of the Lhasa Treaty, and I invited Jongpens to call upon me to arrange matters in mutual consultation. Jongpens, after consulting Gow and the representatives of the Lhasa Government at Gyantse, have sent evasive reply and have refused point blank to visit me. Position of traders, therefore, is now as follows: They have come here, trusting provision of Lhasa Convention to secure facilities to which they are entitled by Article II. of Yatung Trade Regulations. They find British Trade Agent unable to afford them assistance of any kind, or even to give them accommodation for themselves and their merchandise. They are lodged at present in two servants' rooms of the dâk bungalow, and, as two of them are educated English-speaking Parsi gentlemen who have travelled in Europe and America, situation is intolerable. They cannot continue to live in present state of discomfort, and any trade in the circumstances is, of course, impracticable. I can do nothing more for them until either I am placed in direct communication with representatives of Lhasa Government now at Gyantse or until I am authorized to build house for accommodation of traders. I would most respectfully beg the urgent attention of the Government of India to the necessities of the situation and request early orders as to what action I am to take in order to secure for traders rights to which they are entitled by treaty.

Enclosure 6 in No. 196.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, dated 14*th June*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram 12th June. Is there any special reason why these commercial gentlemen, who have travelled in Europe, should not occupy the dâk bungalow? Please report your message to Jongpens and their reply, as case may have to be referred to Secretary of State.

Enclosure 7 in No. 196.

From the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 15*th June*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of the 14th June. Traders cannot be accommodated in the dâk bungalow, as it is already occupied by Majors Drever and Walker of the 62nd Punjabis. But even if vacant, it would only accommodate small number of traders

and could not be regarded as suitable spot for the conduct of commercial transactions. My correspondence with the Jongpens. I wrote on 10th June, informing them of the arrival of the traders and pointing out that, in accordance with Article II. of the Yatung Trade Regulations, British subjects are entitled to rent houses and godowns at the trade marts, and asking them to provide suitable accommodation accordingly. They replied on 11th June as follows:—"It is not our business, as you are aware, to make fresh arrangements for the provision of houses for traders, but rooms might be found for them temporarily near the bazaar if you will inform us of their requirements." I replied that, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, the accommodation to be provided must be of a suitable nature, that requirements could not be exactly explained in writing, and I invited them to visit me to arrange matters satisfactorily in personal consultation. They replied, on 12th June, that they were very busy, and could not come. As matters of this kind can only be arranged satisfactorily by personal conference, and by a personal inspection of the accommodation to be provided, I discontinued correspondence. Might I suggest that this case should be regarded as typical of the present attitude of the Tibetans acting on the advice of the Chinese officials, and that efforts should be made to enforce our right of free intercourse with the representatives of the Lhasa Government who have been here since January and who have hitherto declined to hold any communication with me.

Enclosure 8 in No. 196.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 15th June, 1907.

With reference to Captain O'Connor's telegram, dated the 12th June, 1907, reporting further complications in the situation at Gyantse caused by the arrival of certain Indian traders, who, though entitled under Article II. of the Yatung Trade Regulations of 1893 and Article II. of the Lhasa Convention of 1904 to rent houses and godowns for their own accommodation and the storage of their goods with liberty to sell their goods to whomsoever they please, to buy native commodities, to hire transport and in general to transact business in conformity with local usage and without any vexatious restrictions, are practically refused these facilities by the action of the Chinese in preventing the local authorities from communicating freely with the British Trade Agent, to whom, as the representative of their Government appointed to look after their interests, they naturally look to for assistance in the first place. Since the British Trade Agent is unable to arrange matters for them and afford them the support they have a right to expect, these traders are unlikely to attempt to arrange matters themselves directly with the Tibetans, who, under the present circumstances, may repudiate any agreements they may make with our traders, and the impressions which these men will bring back with them to India will have a serious effect on others and consequently on our trade with Tibet.

2. As far back as 26th March, 1907, His Majesty's Minister at Peking reported that the Chinese Government had directed Mr. Chang to remove all obstacles placed in the way of direct relations between British officials and Tibetan officials and people, with regard to the situation at Gyantse, but up to date there has been no alteration in the situation. On the contrary, it is becoming more intensified.

3. The present situation is the result of Chinese interference contrary to the spirit of the Chinese Adhesion Agreement of 1906, and although representations have been made to the Chinese Government in the matter and they are reported to have taken steps to remedy it, their orders are flagrantly disobeyed by their responsible officials in Tibet. The good faith of the Chinese Government is therefore questionable, and I would again urge upon Government the necessity of stronger measures to put a speedy end to the present most unfortunate situation at Gyantse, which is affecting our prestige and seriously damaging our trade interests in Tibet.

4. Government have agreed to consider the trade marts as having been opened from the 1st January, 1905, but according to Article VII. of the Lhasa Convention of 1904, the evacuation of the Chumbi Valley is resultant on the fulfilment of the following conditions, viz., (1) until the indemnity has been paid; and (2) until the trade marts have been effectively opened for three years, whichever date may be the later.

Two instalments of the indemnity have been paid, but on each occasion long after the appointed time. The third and last instalment is due in January, 1908, and will probably be paid promptly on due date, but it cannot be said that on that date the trade marts have been effectively opened for three years. The present situation at Gyantse shows that the trade mart there, at any rate, is most effectively closed. There have also been other and serious breaches of the Treaty which have already been brought to the notice of Government, and I think that the time has now come for a clear and full recapitulation of the terms of the Lhasa Treaty and an explanation of the Adhesion Agreement to be sent to both the Chinese and the Tibetan Governments, together with a statement of facts leading up to the present situations in Gyantse and Gartok, and strongly representing the decision of Government to firmly insist on the provisions of the Treaty being carried out, and that we shall continue to retain the Chumbi Valley until its conditions are fulfilled.

5. I am fully convinced that such action on our part will have the result of bringing home to the minds of the Tibetan authorities at Lhasa the gravity of the situation and of stirring them to bring pressure on the Chinese, whose policy, despite the conciliatory attitude of the Chinese Foreign Office, seems to be to lower our prestige in Tibet and to nullify the privileges which we have gained by our recent Mission.

Enclosure 9 in No. 196.

From Dhirajlal Natwarlal Brothers, Gyantse, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 24th June, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Have been here fifteen days. No accommodation for a shop or godown. Great inconvenience and expense. Would request orders for same urgently in reference to Treaty.

Enclosure 10 in No. 196.

From the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 6th July, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

In accordance with instructions, I met the Jongpens yesterday by appointment in Gyantse town and examined the accommodation which they offered for the use of the traders. The houses which they showed us are all incommodious and very dirty. The traders accompanied me and are of opinion that the accommodation offered is quite unsuitable, and they decline to occupy any of the places we visited. Medical Officer also was present, and is of opinion that these native houses are insanitary and unfit for occupation by either Indian or European merchants. Traders say they think they could transact considerable business here if they were properly lodged, and keep urging upon me necessity of constructing them proper shops and godowns.

Enclosure 11 in No. 196.

Letter from the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, 17*th June,* 1907.

With reference to the Secretary of State for India's telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy dated the 16th May, 1907, a copy of which was sent to me on the 31st May, 1907, might I direct your attention to the following paragraph in the above-quoted telegram: Sir J. Jordan was also "informed that, if freedom of communication is restored, His Majesty's Government do not propose to insist upon immediate appointment of Tibetan Trade Agents."

I may perhaps venture to remind you in this connection that the Lhasa Government have already appointed special representatives or agents to each of the three marts arranged for in the Lhasa Convention. Of these representatives, the Yatung Agent has already assumed his post and has called upon Lieutenant Bailey; the Gyantse Agents arrived at Gyantse in January last, but have not yet called upon the British Trade Agent; and the Gartok Agents have been appointed, but have not yet, so far as I am aware, proceeded to their destination. In these circumstances, I

venture to think it would appear scarcely necessary for us to inform the Chinese Government that we do not desire to insist upon the immediate appointment of such agents. The agents have actually been appointed, and no doubt, when freedom of communications between ourselves and the Tibetans has been restored, they will pay the usual calls and enter upon the customary friendly relations with us.

No. 197.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 24th June, 1907.
(Received 12th August, 1907.)

(Extract.)

With regard to Captain O'Connor's complaints against Mr. Gow, the Wai-wu Pu have replied to my letter of the 29th May (enclosure 3 in my despatch of 29th May), in a letter dated the 22nd instant, a translation of which I have the honour to enclose. In my answer to this communication I have maintained that the friction at Gyantse has been attributable to Mr. Gow's personality, and I have suggested that if the Board desire to avoid such friction, their Representative should be a person more familiar with the usages of international intercourse. A copy of my letter to the Wai-wu Pu is enclosed, and a copy of this despatch is being sent to the Government of India.

Enclosure 1 in No. 197.

Letter from the Wai-wu Pu to Sir J. Jordan, dated 22nd June, 1907.
(Translation.)

We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 29th May, communicating a report from the British Agent to the effect that Mr. Gow had taken forcible measures to stop the passage of supplies which were being conveyed to the British Agency, and also that Mr. Gow had actively interfered with Captain O'Connor's relations with the Tibetan officials.

The Board telegraphed at once to his Excellency Chang to institute inquiries, and on the 18th instant received a telegraphic reply from his Excellency transmitting the following report from Mr. Gow:—

> "About the middle of May, the British garrison interpreter, Hsiao Chung, a former fugitive from Tibetan justice, together with a number of servants, forcibly stole some loads of forage from the market. They were seen by the police, who interfered, and made them return the loads to the rightful owner there and then. Apart from this there has been no stoppage of supplies. I have now been at Gyantse for several months, during which time there has been no shortage of supplies for the British garrison—a fact which suffices to show that Chinese officials have never imposed any restrictions. How can I be said to have acted in a high-handed manner on the 9th May? Again, with regard to the statement that I actively interfered with an attempt to establish relations during May, I do not know which day in May is referred to, neither has the particular instance been specified. I am, therefore, unable to submit any report of the circumstances."

His Excellency Chang therefore requests the Board to address to His Britannic Majesty's Minister, with a view to instructions being sent to Captain O'Connor through the Indian Government, to conduct official business in a friendly spirit, when there will be no difficulty in avoiding friction.

We have the honour to address your Excellency accordingly, and avail, &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 197.

Letter from Sir J. Jordan to Prince Ch'ing, dated 24th June, 1907.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness' letter of the 22nd instant, communicating Chang Ta-jen's reply, based upon Mr. Gow's reports, to the complaints made by Captain O'Connor of Mr. Gow's actions at Gyantse.

A translation of the Board's letter will, of course, be forwarded by me to His Majesty's Government and the Government of India, but I consider it my duty to point out to the Board that there has been, from the first no disinclination on the part of the British Trade Agent to conduct business in a friendly spirit, but that it has been Mr. Gow who has throughout evinced a disposition to irritate the British officials with whom he has come in contact. If the Board will examine the correspondence which has passed between him and the British authorities, copies of which are doubtless in your possession, it will be seen clearly that his language has not been such as is calculated to promote good feeling between the Agents of two friendly Powers. It appears to me, therefore, more essential that the Chinese Representative at Gyantse should be better acquainted with international usages than Mr. Gow has shown himself to be, if the Board sincerely desires to see all friction avoided.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

No. 198.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 14th August, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Political Officer in Sikkim called on Chang Ta-jen at Chumbi on the 6th instant. Visit was not returned by latter, who, however, sent apologies for not having returned call before leaving on the 8th.

No. 199.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 15th August, 1907.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to enclose, to be laid before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a despatch* from the Government of India as to the infringement by the Tibetan Government of the terms of the Lhasa Convention of 1904. The Government of India recommend that the Chinese and Tibetan Governments should be formally reminded now of the various breaches of the Lhasa Convention that have occurred, in order partly to facilitate the negotiations for the revision of the Trade Regulations, and partly to avoid the suspicion which would be aroused in the event of our ultimately being compelled to continue to occupy the Chumbi Valley if the intimation that, in our opinion, the terms of the Lhasa Convention had not been fulfilled were postponed till the last moment.

Apart from the difficulties that have risen in connection with the trade mart at Gyantse, the instances of breaches of the Convention given in the Trade Agent's letter of the 5th March do not, when read in conjunction with the criticisms contained in the letter from the Political Officer in Sikkim of the 12th April, constitute a case which, in Mr. Morley's opinion, would justify a continuance of our occupation of the Chumbi Valley, even if it were the policy of His Majesty's Government to delay the evacuation.

The situation at Gyantse constitutes undoubtedly a serious cause of complaint. But in view of the reply of the Wai-wu Pu to the representations made to them in accordance with the instructions in Sir E. Grey's telegram of the 27th June, Mr. Morley doubts the expediency of making any further reference to the subject at present. If, when the negotiations have commenced, the attitude of the Chinese and Tibetan Representatives should prove obstructive, the question will arise whether the British Representative should not be authorized to warn them that our evacuation of the Chumbi Valley depends on a satisfactory settlement of the matters connected with the trade marts being arrived at, the Chinese and Tibetan Governments being simultaneously warned to the same effect.

Mr. Morley proposes therefore to inform the Government of India that His Majesty's Government do not intend to take any action at present in the direction suggested by them.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

* No 196.

No. 200.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, dated 23rd August, 1907.

I laid before Secretary Sir E. Grey your letter of the 15th instant, enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Government of India, relative to the various breaches of the Lhasa Convention of 1904, in which it is suggested that for various reasons the Chinese and Tibetan Governments should be formally reminded of those breaches.

I am to inform you in reply that Sir E. Grey shares the views of the Secretary of State for India on the subject, and concurs that the Government of India should be informed that His Majesty's Government do not intend to take any action at present in the direction suggested by them.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) F. A. CAMPBELL.

No. 201.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 24th August, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Gow left Gyantse for India on his way to China on the 15th instant. He has orders to report himself to Wai-wu Pu.

No. 202.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 10th July, 1907.
(*Received 26th August*, 1907.)

(Extract.)

In my despatch of the 24th June I had the honour to enclose a copy of a letter I had addressed to the Wai-wu Pu suggesting that Mr. Gow was an undesirable Representative for China to keep at Gyantse, and on the 27th June I received your telegram setting forth the views of His Majesty's Government on the attitude of the Chinese Government, and instructing me to make strong representations on the subject to the Board of Foreign Affairs. I called, therefore, on the 28th June on the Grand Secretary Na Tung, to whom I described the extreme dissatisfaction which was being felt over the conduct of the Chinese Representatives in Tibet, and urged the immediate withdrawal of Mr. Gow, not only from Gyantse, but from all service in that country. His Excellency was not able to give me a definite reply before consulting with Prince Ch'ing, but promised to have his answer ready by the next reception-day. In the meantime he asked me to show him the correspondence which Mr. Gow had addressed to the British Trade Agent, and which I had mentioned as evidence of his unfitness to occupy a post involving relations with another Power. I said I had no objection to do so, but that it must be understood that my demand for Gow's withdrawal was not based upon the nature of these letters, but upon the direct instructions of His Majesty's Government to represent his attitude generally as hostile and not in accord with the principles of the Treaty. When I next called at the Wai-wu Pu on the 2nd July the Grand Secretary was absent, and I had to confine myself to expressing to the other members of the Board the serious view taken by His Majesty's Government of the neglect shown by China of her obligations. An interview with the Grand Secretary was then arranged for the following day, but it was not until the 5th July that his Excellency was able to inform me definitely that Mr. Gow would be withdrawn from service in Tibet. They had considered for some time past that he was perhaps unsuitable for the post, and rather than have any more friction between him and Captain O'Connor they would withdraw him. He had always refuted the charges brought

against him when called upon for explanations, and the causes of friction with the British Trade Agent had always puzzled the Wai-wu Pu. I expressed my conviction that the cause of friction lay in the fact that some one had been inspiring a policy in Tibetan affairs from Peking which was hostile to the Treaty and British interests. Much of this conversation was reiterated on the following day, when I was received by Prince Ch'ing, the Grand Secretary being also present.

No. 203.

Convention between Great Britain and Russia, signed at St. Petersburgh 31st August, 1907. (Received in London 3rd September, 1907.)

(Ratifications exchanged at St. Petersburgh, 23rd September, 1907.)

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires Britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies, animés du sincère désir de régler d'un consentement mutuel différentes questions touchant aux intérêts de leurs Etats sur le Continent Asiatique, ont résolu de conclure des accords destinés à prévenir toute cause de malentendus entre la Grande-Bretagne et la Russie par rapport aux dites questions et ont nommé à cet effet pour leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs, savoir:

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires Britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes, le Très Honorable Sir Arthur Nicolson, son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies, le Maître de sa Cour Alexandre Iswolsky, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de ce qui suit:—

Arrangement concernant le Tibet.

Les Gouvernements de la Grande-Bretagne et de Russie, reconnaissant les droits suzerains de la Chine sur le Tibet et considérant que par suite de sa situation géographique la Grande-Bretagne a un intérêt spécial à voir le régime actuel des relations extérieures du Tibet intégralement maintenu, sont convenus de l'Arrangement suivant:—

ARTICLE I.

Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à respecter l'intégrité territoriale du Tibet et à s'abstenir de toute ingérence dans son administration intérieure.

ARTICLE II.

Se conformant au principe admis de la suzeraineté de la Chine sur le Tibet, la Grande-Bretagne et la Russie s'engagent à ne traiter avec le Tibet que par l'entremise du Gouvernement Chinois. Cet engagement n'exclut pas toutefois les rapports directs des agents commerciaux Anglais avec les autorités Tibétaines prévus par l'Article V. de la Convention du 7 Septembre, 1904, entre la Grande-Bretagne et le Tibet, et confirmés par la Convention du 27 Avril, 1906, entre la Grande-Bretagne et la Chine; il ne modifie pas non plus les engagements assumés par la Grande-Bretagne et la Chine en vertu de l'Article I. de la dite Convention de 1906.

Il est bien entendu que les Bouddhistes tant sujets Britanniques que Russes peuvent entrer en relations directes sur le terrain strictement religieux avec le Dalaï-Lama et les autres représentants du Bouddhisme au Tibet; les Gouvernements de la Grande-Bretagne et de Russie s'engagent, pour autant qu'il dépendra d'eux, à ne pas admettre que ces relations puissent porter atteinte aux stipulations du présent Arrangement.

ARTICLE III.

Les Gouvernements Britannique et Russe s'engagent, chacun pour sa part, à ne pas envoyer de Représentants à Lhasa.

ARTICLE IV.

Les deux Hautes Parties s'engagent à ne rechercher ou obtenir, ni pour leur propre compte, ni en faveur de leurs sujets, aucunes Concessions de chemins de fer, routes, télégraphes et mines, ou droits au Tibet.

ARTICLE V.

Les deux Gouvernements sont d'accord qu'aucune partie des revenus du Tibet, soit en nature, soit en espèces, ne peut être engagée ou assignée tant à la Grande-Bretagne et à la Russie qu'à leurs sujets.

Annexe à l'Arrangement entre la Grande-Bretagne et la Russie concernant le Tibet.

La Grande-Bretagne réaffirme la déclaration signée par son Excellence le Vice-Roi et Gouverneur-Général des Indes et annexée à la ratification de la Convention du 7 Septembre, 1904, stipulant que l'occupation de la Vallée de Chumbi par les forces Britanniques prendra fin après le paiement de trois annuités de l'indemnité de 25,00,000 roupies, à condition que les places de marché mentionnées dans l'Article II. de la dite Convention aient été effectivement ouvertes depuis trois ans, et que les autorités Tibétaines durant cette période se soient conformées strictement sous tous les rapports aux termes de la dite Convention de 1904. Il est bien entendu que si l'occupation de la Vallée du Chumbi par les forces Britanniques n'aura pas pris fin, pour quelque raison que ce soit, à l'époque prévue par la Déclaration précitée, les Gouvernements Britannique et Russe entreront dans un échange de vues amical à ce sujet.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications en seront échangées à Saint-Pétersbourg aussitôt que faire se pourra.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Saint-Pétersbourg, en double expédition, le 18 (31) Août, 1907.

(L.S.) A. NICOLSON.

(L.S.) ISWOLSKY.

(Translation.)

Convention.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, animated by the sincere desire to settle by mutual agreement different questions concerning the interests of their States on the Continent of Asia, have determined to conclude Agreements destined to prevent all cause of misunderstanding between Great Britain and Russia in regard to the questions referred to, and have nominated for this purpose their respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Nicolson, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias;

His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, the Master of his Court Alexander Iswolsky, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following:—

Arrangement concerning Tibet.

The Governments of Great Britain and Russia recognizing the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, and considering the fact that Great Britain, by reason of her geographical position, has a special interest in the maintenance of the *status quo* in the external relations of Tibet, have made the following Arrangement:—

ARTICLE I.

The two High Contracting Parties engage to respect the territorial integrity of Tibet and to abstain from all interference in its internal administration.

ARTICLE II.

In conformity with the admitted principle of the suzerainty of China over Tibet, Great Britain and Russia engage not to enter into negotiations with Tibet except through the intermediary of the Chinese Government. This engagement does not exclude the direct relations between British Commercial Agents and the Tibetan authorities provided for in Article V. of the Convention between Great Britain and Tibet of the 7th September, 1904, and confirmed by the Convention between Great Britain and China of the 27th April, 1906; nor does it modify the engagements entered into by Great Britain and China in Article I. of the said Convention of 1906.

It is clearly understood that Buddhists, subjects of Great Britain or of Russia, may enter into direct relations on strictly religious matters with the Dalai Lama, and the other representatives of Buddhism in Tibet; the Governments of Great Britain and Russia engage, as far as they are concerned, not to allow those relations to infringe the stipulations of the present Arrangement.

ARTICLE III.

The British and Russian Governments respectively engage not to send Representatives to Lhasa.

ARTICLE IV.

The two High Contracting Parties engage neither to seek nor to obtain, whether for themselves or their subjects, any Concessions for railways, roads, telegraphs, and mines, or other rights in Tibet.

ARTICLE V.

The two Governments agree that no part of the revenues of Tibet, whether in kind or in cash, shall be pledged or assigned to Great Britain or Russia or to any of their subjects.

Annex to the Arrangement between Great Britain and Russia concerning Tibet.

Great Britain reaffirms the Declaration, signed by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and appended to the ratification of the Convention of the 7th September, 1904, to the effect that the occupation of the Chumbi Valley by British forces shall cease after the payment of three annual instalments of the indemnity of 25,00,000 rupees, provided that the trade marts mentioned in Article II. of that Convention have been effectively opened for three years, and that in the meantime the Tibetan authorities have faithfully complied in all respects with the terms of the said Convention of 1904. It is clearly understood that if the occupation of the Chumbi Valley by the British forces has, for any reason, not been terminated at the time anticipated in the above Declaration, the British and Russian Governments will enter upon a friendly exchange of views on this subject.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at St. Petersburgh as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at St. Petersburgh, the 18th (31st) August, 1907.

(L.S.) A. NICOLSON.
(L.S.) ISWOLSKY.

Annexure 1.

Sir A. Nicolson to M. Iswolsky.

Saint-Pétersbourg, le 18 (31) Août, 1907.

M. le Ministre,

Me référant à l'Arrangement au sujet du Tibet signé aujourd'hui, j'ai l'honneur de faire à votre Excellence la déclaration suivante :—

"Le Gouvernement Britannique juge utile, pour autant qu'il dépendra de lui, de ne pas admettre, sauf accord préalable avec le Gouvernement Russe, pour une durée de trois ans à partir de la date de la présente communication, l'entrée au Tibet d'une mission scientifique quelconque, à condition toutefois qu'une assurance pareille soit donnée de la part du Gouvernement Impérial de Russie.

"Le Gouvernement Britannique se propose, en outre, de s'adresser au Gouvernement Chinois afin de faire agréer à ce dernier une obligation analogue pour une période correspondante ; il va de soi que la même démarche sera faite par le Gouvernement Russe.

"A l'expiration du terme de trois ans précité, le Gouvernement Britannique avisera d'un commun accord avec le Gouvernement Russe à l'opportunité, s'il y a lieu, de mesures ultérieures à prendre concernant les expéditions scientifiques au Tibet."

Je saisis, &c.,
(Signé) A. NICOLSON.

(Translation.)

St. Petersburg, August 18 (31), 1907.

M. le Ministre,

With reference to the Arrangement regarding Tibet, signed to-day, I have the honour to make the following Declaration to your Excellency :—

"His Britannic Majesty's Government think it desirable, so far as they are concerned, not to allow, unless by previous agreement with the Russian Government, for a period of three years from the date of the present communication, the entry into Tibet of any scientific mission whatever, on condition that a like assurance is given on the part of the Imperial Russian Government.

"His Britannic Majesty's Government propose, moreover, to approach the Chinese Government with a view to induce them to accept a similar obligation for a corresponding period; the Russian Government will, as a matter of course, take similar action.

"At the expiration of the term of three years above mentioned His Britannic Majesty's Government will, if necessary, consult with the Russian Government as to the desirability of any ulterior measures with regard to scientific expeditions to Tibet."

I avail, &c.,

(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

Annexure 2.

M. Iswolsky to Sir A. Nicolson.

Saint-Pétersbourg, le 18 (31) Août, 1907.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

En réponse à la note de votre Excellence en date de ce jour, j'ai l'honneur de declarer à mon tour que le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie juge utile, pour autant qu'il dépendra de lui, de ne pas admettre—sauf accord préalable avec le Gouvernement Britannique—pour une durée de trois ans, à partir de la date de la présente communication, l'entrée au Tibet d'une mission scientifique quelconque.

De même que le Gouvernement Britannique, le Gouvernement Impérial se propose de s'adresser au Gouvernement Chinois afin de faire agréer à ce dernier une obligation analogue pour une période correspondante.

Il reste entendu qu'à l'expiration du terme de trois ans les deux Gouvernements aviseront d'un commun accord à l'opportunité, s'il y a lieu, de mesures ultérieures à prendre concernant les expéditions scientifiques au Tibet.

Veuillez agréer, &c.

(Signé) ISWOLSKY.

(Translation.)

St. Petersburgh, August 18 (31), 1907.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

In reply to your Excellency's note of even date, I have the honour to declare that the Imperial Russian Government think it desirable, so far as they are concerned, not to allow, unless by a previous agreement with the British Government, for a period of three years from the date of the present communication, the entry into Tibet of any scientific mission whatever.

Like the British Government, the Imperial Government propose to approach the Chinese Government with a view to induce them to accept a similar obligation for a corresponding period.

It is understood that at the expiration of the term of three years the two Governments will, if necessary, consult with each other as to the desirability of any ulterior measures with regard to scientific expeditions to Tibet.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ISWOLSKY.

No. 204.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated 6th September, 1907.

With reference to the letter of Your Excellency's Government in the Foreign Department, dated the 18th July, 1907, I enclose for your information copy of correspondence with the Foreign Office,* from which it will be seen that His Majesty's Government do not consider it necessary at present formally to remind the Chinese and Tibetan Governments of such breaches of the Lhasa Convention as have occurred.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. GREY.§

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* Nos. 199 and 200.

§ In the absence of the Secretary of State for India, this dispatch was signed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

No. 205.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 24th July, 1907.
(Received 9th September, 1907.)

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a summary of a Memorial by the Board of Finance which appeared in the "Peking Gazette" of the 18th instant. It provides for the formation of a modern-drilled army of 6,000 men three-fifths of whom are to be Chinese and two-fifths Tibetan, for service in Tibet The expense is to be met partly by the Imperial Government, partly by the salt revenues of Szechuan and Kuangtung, and partly by the suppression of existing establishments in Tibet. The Resident in Tibet, whose Memorial on the subject has not been published, appears to have made some suggestions as to the distribution of the force, but the Army Board in Peking considers that the army should be kept together during the time it is being trained, and that its dispositions can be decided later.

Provision is made for the minting of a silver coinage in Tibet, and the grain commissioners are to be replaced by officers holding the rank of Sub-Prefects or Assistant Sub-Prefects, who are to have judicial powers for adjudicating Chinese lawsuits.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Government of India.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure in No. 205.

Extract from the "Peking Gazette" of 18th July, 1907.

Summary of a Memorial by the Board of Finance respecting Tibet, approved by Imperial Rescript of 20th June, 1907.

A modern-drilled army of 6,000 men, of whom three-fifths are to be Chinese and two-fifths Tibetans, is to be formed for service in Tibet. Every corporal of a file of ten is to be Chinese. With regard to the places in which the Resident, in his original Memorial, suggested disposing the forces, the Army Board thinks it better to keep the army together while it is being trained, and when this has been successfully accomplished further proposals can be made. The expense will be met partly by the Imperial Government, partly from the salt revenues of Szechuan and Kuangtung, and partly by the suppression of existing military officials and grain commissaries in Tibet.

Silver coins of 1 m. 5 c., Tibet standard, equivalent to 1 mace, Kuping standard, are to be minted in Tibet. Money supplies sent to Tibet from Szechuan are henceforth to be sent in sycee, to be coined in Tibet. The rupees of 3 m. 2 c. struck by the Szechuan mint having depreciated in market value to less than 3 mace, the Viceroy of Szechuan is to report as to the advisability of continuing them.

The emoluments of the Resident's staff are to be raised to the same scale as those of the staffs of Ministers to foreign countries.

In place of the grain commissaries now to be abolished for the purpose of carrying out their function of adjudicating Chinese lawsuits, officials with the rank of Sub-Prefects or Assistant Sub-Prefects are to be appointed to take their places in Chamdo (Tsiamdo), Lali (Lari), Anterior, and Further Tibet.

No. 206.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 22nd August, 1907.
(Received 5th October 1907.)

(Extract.)

I have the honour to report that in the course of an interview at the Wai-wu Pu on the 6th August, I asked the Ministers whether the Chinese Government was prepared to reply to the proposals made by His Majesty's Government and Russia regarding the prohibition of entry into Tibet of scientific missions. In the absence

of the Grand Secretary I was unable to extract any definite answer, but on the following reception day the Grand Secretary Na stated, in reply to my inquiries, that he had spoken to Prince Ch'ing on this question, and that His Highness had observed that China had no intention of rescinding the prohibition which she had always maintained against the entry of foreigners into Tibet. They were perplexed by the proposal, and especially by the suggested time limit of three years. In order that they might be in a position to see the precise understanding to which it was desired that China should commit herself, I then offered to draw up a draft note, in consultation with my Russian colleague, to be shown to the Wai-wu Pu. The Grand Secretary concurred in this suggestion. Owing to the indisposition and absence of M. Pokotiloff I have not been able to consult him on the subject until to-day, when he agreed to act in concert with me in the matter.

No. 207.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 28th September, 1907. (*Received 18th November,* 1907.)

(Extract.)

I proceeded to explain to Liang Ta-jên the arrangement which I had made at a previous interview with His Excellency Na T'ung regarding an exchange of notes on the subject of the prohibition of scientific Missions entering Tibet, to which the Chinese Government was invited to adhere. I had prepared a draft note in consultation with my Russian colleague, which I would now submit to the Wai-wu Pu, on the understanding that if its terms proved acceptable to the Chinese Government it would, on my receiving an intimation to that effect, be forwarded to the Board officially. The reply of the Chinese Government could be similarly agreed upon beforehand. Liang Ta-jên promised to consider the matter in consultation with his colleagues, and let me know their views in due course. The Russian Minister, who called a little later, received a similar reply.

Enclosure in No. 207.

Draft Note submitted by Sir J. Jordan to the Wai-wu Pu.

In pursuance of instructions which I have received from His Majesty's Secretary of State, I have the honour to inform Your Highness that the Governments of Great Britain and Russia have decided, so far as lies in their power, to permit no scientific missions to proceed into Tibet for a period of three years without the mutual consent of both Governments.

I am instructed to invite the Chinese Government to consent also to do what lies in their power to prohibit the entry of scientific Missions into Tibet for a similar period of three years; and in asking for a Declaration to this effect, I am to request the Imperial Government to be so good as to define the limits of Tibet.

No. 208.

Enclosure in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department dated the 7th November, 1907. (*Received 25th November,* 1907.)

Enclosure in No. 208.

Letter from the Secretary, Indian Tea Cess Committee, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Calcutta, 1st October, 1907.

I am directed to address you on the subject of the trade in Indian brick tea with Tibet.

2. Negotiations with reference to the Tibetan Trade Regulations are, it is understood, now in progress. The present may be therefore, the Executive Committee think, a suitable time for placing before Government a short statement of the efforts which have been made to introduce Indian tea into Tibet. According to the Regulations which were appended to the Sikkim-Tibet Convention of 1890,

the importation of Indian tea into the country was prohibited for a period of five years from the 1st May, 1894. After that date tea was to be admitted subject to a customs duty not exceeding that levied upon Chinese tea in England. The five years' period came to an end on the 30th April, 1899, since when continuous but unsuccessful efforts have been made by the Indian industry to push the trade.

3. It may be urged that the Indian planters were unable to manufacture a suitable description of tea; that they were ignorant of the trade methods of the country; and that they had no machinery for distributing their product. All this is admitted, but it is not applicable to the present state of things. For, as the Government of India are aware, the Cess Committee deputed a Commissioner to China in 1905 to study the manufacture of brick tea in the Province of Szechuan. The results of this inquiry were embodied in a report, giving such practical directions as have enabled planters to make tea in all respects similar to the Chinese article. Tibetan trading methods have since been examined on the spot by an agent appointed for the purpose by the Committee; and, so far as the Indian tea industry is concerned, there seems to be no reason why an organized system of importation and distribution should not be established. To permit of this, the Committee are prepared to appoint agents, if necessary, and to afford financial assistance from the Cess funds during such time as the trade may need it.

4. It is hardly necessary to remind the Government of India that the consumption of tea in Tibet is very large. In fact, the market is one the importance of which has been recognized by Indian planters for very many years past. The Trade Regulations in 1893 had of course a most discouraging effect, and even after the expiration of the five years' period it was impossible to discover whether Indian tea would be admitted into the country or not. Moreover, Yatung, the Treaty port, is a most inconvenient point of entry. It is off the main track of trade, and is altogether unsuitable as a commercial centre. Gyantse also is not, the Committee are informed by their agent, a trade mart, and is not likely ever to become such. Business seems to be chiefly transacted at Lhasa, or Shigatse, both of which places are closed to Europeans.

5. In addition to this difficulty, the question of the rate of customs duty to be paid on Indian tea needs to be considered. The Committee have no information as to what the present position is; but they presume that the Regulations of 1893 are at any rate nominally in force. They see no justification for the levy of so high a maximum rate of duty as is prescribed by the Regulations. In fact, they are of opinion that Indian tea should be admitted free. But if this cannot be arranged, they certainly think that the rate should not be higher than 5 per cent., *ad valorem*, which is understood to be the maximum leviable upon other classes of foreign merchandize passing into Chinese territory through the Treaty ports. It should also be remembered that Chinese tea is admitted into India on payment of a customs duty of 5 per cent., *ad valorem*.

6. From what has been said you will understand that, although the purely commercial difficulties in the way of establishing the trade have been overcome, the political obstacles still remain. There is no prospect of the trade expanding until these are removed, but the Committee are of course powerless in that direction. It seems to them, however, that some action might be taken by the Government of India now that the trade relations subsisting between the two countries are being reviewed. And if they are correct in this assumption they would urge most strongly that the interests of the Indian tea industry should not be overlooked in the present negotiations, but that such arrangements should be made as will enable Indian producers to compete for the market with the Chinese growers.

No. 209.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 14th October, 1907.
(Received 30th November, 1907.)

(Extract.)

In my despatch of the 28th ultimo I had the honour to report the communication to the Wai-wu Pu by my Russian colleague and myself of the Anglo-Russian Arrangement respecting Tibet of the 31st August last, and the steps which we had taken to give effect to our instructions on the subject of the prohibition of scientific missions. Mr. Liang Tun-yen, the Minister to whom the draft note inviting the co-operation of China in enforcing the prohibition and requesting a

definition of the limits of Tibet was handed, called upon me in connection with other questions on the 4th instant, and after leaving sent me the enclosed Memorandum with a private note, explaining that he had forgotten to deliver it personally at our interview. A copy was sent with no covering communication to my Russian colleague on the following day. The Memorandum, which is the Wai-wu Pu's reply to our draft note, states that China has not in the past permitted foreigners to travel in Tibet, and that she will adhere to this course in the future. No change, it is added, has been made in the limits of Tibet, and the old limits should be regarded as authoritative. The Board considers that there is no necessity for a definition of them, and no need for a formal communication on the subject. My Russian colleague and I both agree than no useful purpose would be served by again approaching the Wai-wu Pu on the subject. As their reception of the recent Franco-Japanese Agreement showed, the Chinese Government are very sensitive at present in matters of this kind, and there is no reason to doubt that they will maintain in principle the policy they have pursued in the past of excluding foreign travellers from Tibet, although the weakness of their administrative control on a long and little known frontier-line may render the strict enforcement of this policy a matter of extreme difficulty in practice.

Enclosure in No. 209.

Memorandum by the Wai-wu Pu respecting Prohibition of Scientific Missions to Tibet.

(Translation.)

Your Excellency recently handed us the draft of a note to the effect that Great Britain and Russia had decided to permit no scientific mission to proceed into Tibet for a period of three years without the mutual consent of both Governments, and inviting the Chinese Government also to do what lies in their power to prohibit the entry of scientific missions into Tibet for a similar period of three years, and also requesting the Imperial Government to define the limits of Tibet.

The Board has the honour to state that China has not hitherto permitted any foreigners of any description whatever to travel in Tibet, and must still continue to pursue this course. As regards the limits of Tibet, the Board has further the honour to state that no change has ever been made in them, and the old limits should be regarded as authoritative. There is no necessity to send a definition of them. Nor is there any need for a note on this subject.

No. 210.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 24th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Wai-wu Pu have addressed a note to me, dated yesterday, in which Article VII. of the Lhasa Convention from the words "the British Government" to "later" and the provision in the Declaration appended thereto from "the British occupation" to "said indemnity" are quoted. Our subsequent Declaration that the 1st January, 1905, was to be regarded as the date of the effective opening of the trade marts is recalled, and the Board add that the third instalment of the indemnity falls due on the 1st January, 1908. They state that they have made arrangements for its payment through the Hong Kong and Shanghae Bank on that date. The Chinese Government therefore request that, as the indemnity will have been paid in full and the stipulated period of the effective opening of the trade marts will have expired on the 1st January, 1908, thereby fulfilling the Treaty provision of "three years, whichever date may be later," His Majesty's Government may withdraw on the above date the British troops in temporary occupation of the Chumbi Valley. They beg that His Majesty's Government may be informed of their request by telegraph.

No. 211.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 27th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Please see telegram of the 24th instant from His Majesty's Minister at Peking. I should be glad to have your views by telegraph. Fulfilment of promise as to evacuation given in Convention of 1904, and referred to in annex to Anglo-Russian Agreement, cannot of course be declined by His Majesty's Government. Please refer also to my telegram of 1st February last, and yours of 6th December, 1906.

No. 212.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 29th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

See telegram of the 24th instant from His Majesty's Minister at Peking and your telegram of the 27th instant. Letter from Chang Ta-jên to Sir L. Dane, dated the 27th instant, stated that he had received instructions to hand over instalment of indemnity, which had been remitted to him, in the form of a cheque, to the Indian Government, and asked to whom he should make the payment. There appears to us no objection to acceptance on the 1st proximo of third instalment, but we would strongly urge that method of payment followed on the occasion of the payment of the first instalment, when Sechung Shape handed over sum to our officer in Calcutta, should be followed on the present occasion. His Majesty's Government decided last year, in view of Chinese desire to exclude Tibetans from having direct relations with us, to require payment through Tibetan official at Gyantse to Trade Agent, and present situation is in the main similar in this respect. We would invite reference to your telegram dated the 19th February last. This policy is further illustrated by instructions to Chang. It was due only to a misunderstanding that payment last year was accepted by us, before orders on subject arrived, direct from the Hong Kong and Shanghae Bank. We would suggest that, if above proposal is approved, payment should be required on this occasion direct to Foreign Secretary in Calcutta from Tsarong Shape. In regard to Chinese Government's request that administration of Chumbi should be transferred, following are conditions, under Article II. and declaration attached to Lhasa Convention, fulfilment of which can be insisted on before withdrawal takes place:—(1.) Payment of three annual instalments of indemnity; (2.) Three years' effective opening of trade marts; (3.) Faithful compliance in the meanwhile by Tibetans in all other respects with the terms of the Convention. It may be noted that Wai-wu Pu, in their communication to Sir J. Jordan, have ignored last condition. Instances tending to show that second and third of above conditions have not been adequately fulfilled have already been submitted in our letter of the 18th July last. Fact that the Tibetan authorities have recently failed to provide accommodation, except at extortionate rent, for Indian traders supplies additional evidence of this. Tibetans also impose unauthorized restrictions on trade by accustomed routes across northern frontier of Sikkim, and on traders going from United Provinces to marts in Western Tibet. Fact that, in spite of maintenance of telegraph being provided for in Article III. of Peking Convention, there has been serious recrudescence of interruptions to telegraph since Chang Ta-jên's visit to Tibet, further illustrates attitude of Tibetans. There has also been obstruction to postal communication with Gartok. It cannot be said that marts have been effectively opened since Chang Ta-jên's visit, whatever may have been the case before. We should be presumably entitled to claim, under letter of Treaty, that, until trade marts had been effectively opened for three years, and until terms of Convention had in the meantime been complied with in all other respects, valley should be retained by us. It is not our desire to suggest rigid enforcement of

Convention in this respect. We bear in mind, however, decision of His Majesty's Government that if, after commencement of negotiations, attitude of Chinese and Tibetan Representatives prove obstructive, question of warning Chinese and Tibetan Representatives that our evacuation would depend on matters connected with trade marts being satisfactorily settled should be considered. It is shown by the history of the negotiations that, in regard to important points at issue, Chinese have been, and still are, most obstructive. Sir J. Jordan's requests regarding points which he is pressing have not yet been acceded to by Wai-wu Pu, while, in a letter to Sir L. Dane, which has just been received, Chang refuses to yield other contested points, and forwards further draft regulation. Transfer of administration of valley should, therefore, we would respectfully submit, be deferred until some guarantee that the marts will be effectively opened, and that they will remain so, is afforded us by the new Trade Regulations. Chief lever which we possess for securing China's real compliance with terms of Lhasa Convention will be lost if transfer is permitted before signature of Regulations. Possibility, in the event of non-fulfilment of conditions, of temporary postponement of evacuation is apparently contemplated by annex to Anglo-Russian Arrangement concerning Tibet. Sincerity of our intention to leave valley would perhaps be sufficiently guaranteed by fact that discussion of Trade Regulations was in progress, and that their settlement was to be followed by evacuation.

No. 213.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 2nd January, 1908.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to enclose, to be laid before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of telegraphic correspondence with the Government of India* regarding the reply to be returned by His Majesty's Government to the request of the Chinese Government reported in Sir J. Jordan's telegram of the 24th December, that the Chumbi Valley should be evacuated on the 1st January, 1908, when they propose to make payment of the third instalment of the Tibetan indemnity.

2. As regards the proposal of the Chinese Government to pay the third instalment direct to the Government of India through the Hong Kong and Shanghae Bank, Mr. Morley, though he doubts the advantage of raising the point, sees no objection, as the Tsarong Shape is now at Calcutta, to payment being made by the Tibetan Government through him to the Government of India in accordance with Article VI. of the Lhasa Convention. It is to be observed that under that Article it would be open to His Majesty's Government to insist, if they chose, that the payment should be made at Gyantse.

3. As regards the evacuation of the Chumbi Valley, it must be remembered that when the Government of India, in their letter of the 18th July, 1907, raised the question of the failure of the Tibetans to fulfil the conditions on which evacuation was to take place, it was decided by His Majesty's Government that it was "not necessary at present formally to remind the Chinese and Tibetan Governments of such breaches of the Lhasa Convention as have occurred." Nor have the incidents since reported by the Government of India been considered of sufficient importance to justify a warning either to Tibet or China that there had been a failure to comply with the conditions on which our evacuation of Chumbi depended. The fact that we kept silence at the time that these incidents occurred renders it impossible, in Mr. Morley's opinion, to revive them now without exposing ourselves to a charge of bad faith.

4. There remains the argument that the evacuation of Chumbi will deprive us of our only practical means of bringing pressure to bear on the Chinese Government to expedite a satisfactory settlement of the negotiations now in progress for the revision of the Tibetan Trade Regulations. But though it may be inconvenient to be deprived of this weapon, it appears to Mr. Morley that, since by our own action

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* Nos. 211 and 212.

we are precluded, for the reasons stated above, from alleging that there have been breaches of the Lhasa Convention of such a nature as to necessitate our retention of Chumbi, it would be an unjustifiable extension of the interpretation to be placed on the conditions laid down in that Convention to maintain, as we should have in effect to do, that the marts cannot be regarded as effectively open till the revised Trade Regulations have been satisfactorily settled. The Lhasa Convention clearly contemplates the marts being conducted under the old Regulations, which in form are sufficiently comprehensive, until the new ones are introduced. It contains no stipulation, as it well might have, that a revision of the Regulations satisfactory to ourselves is essential before the marts at Gyantse and elsewhere can be held to have been effectively opened.

5. The possibility must also be borne in mind, given the peculiarities of Chinese diplomacy, that the continued occupation of Chumbi may have no other effect than to increase the obstinacy of the Chinese Government in the matter of the revision of the Regulations. In that case, as time goes on, our position will become increasingly difficult, and if our occupation is seriously protracted, as may not improbably be the result of delaying evacuation, the whole policy of His Majesty's Government in Asia would to a certain degree be stultified. A comparison of the British and Chinese drafts of the proposed Regulations shows that the points at real issue in the Regulations are not only those of political status involved in the wording of the Preamble, but practical commercial questions of great complexity and inherent difficulty, such as that, for instance, to which the Government of India draw special attention, of the terms under which Indian tea is to be admitted into Tibet. It cannot seriously be contended that our occupation is to continue till terms as to tea, satisfactory to the Indian trade, have been accepted by Tibet and China. On the other hand, no line can be logically and defensibly drawn between those matters in the Trade Regulations which are, and those which are not, essential points in the consideration of the question whether the trade marts have been effectively opened.

6. The conclusion at which Mr. Morley has arrived is that, on an impartial interpretation of the Lhasa Convention by the light of the events of the last three years, there are not sufficient grounds to justify a refusal to withdraw from Chumbi, and that, for reasons of policy and expediency, it is desirable that our occupation should terminate at once. Whatever difficulties may be in store from Chinese obstructiveness, Mr. Morley is of opinion that our power of coping with them will be diminished, not increased, if we place ourselves in what will be an essentially false position by declining to withdraw from the Chumbi Valley in accordance with our pledges and declared intentions.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 214.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 3rd January, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Report that Wai-wu Pu intend to send Chang to Lhasa as Amban is confirmed by latter's Secretary, Liu. Liu also announces Gow's appointment, on recall from Tibet, as Director-General of Telegraphs under Tang Shao-yi at Mukden.

No. 215.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 9th January, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Chumbi Valley. Your telegram of the 24th December, 1907. Condition that Tibetans shall have faithfully complied with terms of Convention in all other respects is ignored in the note from the Wai-wu Pu. The difficulties which have been placed in the way of telegraph and postal communication, and the obstruction offered to Indian traders at Gyantse since Chang's visit to Tibet, would have entitled us to raise the question as to whether the Tibetans had strictly observed

this condition. The attitude of Chang with regard to the preamble to the Trade Regulations had made it appear doubtful whether the Chinese would loyally fulfil their undertaking to uphold the Lhasa Convention, and His Majesty's Government, of course, consider that stipulated conditions should be observed after as well as before the evacuation of Chumbi. His Majesty's Government are, however, prepared, in view of the fact that the Wai-wu Pu have now agreed to a satisfactory preamble, to carry out on their part evacuation of the Chumbi Valley, and to send instructions accordingly. His Majesty's Government expect that in return the Chinese Government will meet their wishes in regard to the regulations for trade now being discussed, and that they will send conciliatory instructions to Chang in order that the negotiations may be concluded as speedily as possible.

No. 216.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, dated 10th January, 1908.

I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, regarding the reply to be returned by His Majesty's Government to the request of the Chinese Government that the Chumbi Valley should be evacuated on the 1st January, 1908, when they would make payment of the third instalment of the Tibetan indemnity.

Sir E. Grey concurs in the views expressed by the Secretary of State for India in regard to the evacuation of the Chumbi Valley, but he considers that it would be well to point out to the Chinese Government that His Majesty's Government will expect, in return for evacuation, that their wishes will be met in regard to the Trade Regulations now under discussion at Calcutta, and that conciliatory instructions will be sent to Chang with a view to the speedy conclusion of the negotiations.

He has accordingly sent to His Majesty's Minister at Peking the telegram, copy of which is enclosed herewith,* for the information of Mr. Secretary Morley, whose concurrence in its terms has already been obtained.

Sir J. Jordan has also been informed by telegraph of the authority given to the Government of India to accept payment of the third instalment of the Tibet indemnity from the Tsarong Shape at Calcutta.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) F. A. CAMPBELL.

No. 217.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 10th January, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

See Foreign Office telegram of the 9th instant to His Majesty's Minister at Peking. His Majesty's Government have decided, for reasons stated in that telegram, to carry out at once the undertaking to evacuate Chumbi Valley when payment of the last instalment of the indemnity has been received by you from the Shape, now in Calcutta. Measures should be taken without delay to give effect to this decision.

No. 218.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 15th January, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 10th instant. Instructions have been issued that, as soon as payment of indemnity is received from Shape, troops should be withdrawn from Chumbi Valley. Sir L. Dane has meanwhile received from Chang and Shape, in reply to his communication, letters in which proposed manner of payment is refused. Following are terms of Chang's letter:—"I regret to say that I am unable to meet your wishes that Tsarong Shape should himself tender payment. I have received very explicit instructions from my Government on this subject, that

* No. 215.

the third instalment of the indemnity (rupees 8,33,333 :5 :4) is to be handed over in the form of a cheque only by myself." When matter arose in discussion at meeting on 10th January, Chang intimated that he based his objection to proposal on fact that direct dealings between us and Tibetan authorities would be involved in it. It is no longer possible to doubt Chang's firm determination that Chinese sovereignty over Tibet, to the exclusion of all local autonomy, shall be indicated, and that direct communication of all kinds between our officials and Tibetans shall be prevented. It appears that Chang is being supported in this attitude by Chinese Government, and that it is doubtful if we can expect, without further guarantee, loyal fulfilment of Lhasa Convention as interpreted by His Majesty's Government. Chinese claims may exist which contravene our distinct rights under Lhasa Convention, as recognized in Anglo-Russian Arrangement regarding Tibet, and confirmed by Peking Convention. We greatly fear reproduction in aggravated form of position of affairs before 1903 if Chinese contentions are admitted.

No. 219.

From the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 18th January, 1908.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter of the 10th instant, I am directed to enclose, to be laid before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a telegram from the Government of India of the 15th instant,* reporting that Chang Ta-jên has stated that his instructions preclude him from agreeing to payment of the last instalment of the indemnity being made by the Tibetan Government to the Government of India through the Tsarong Shape at Calcutta.

2. The Government of India have been requested to repeat to His Majesty's Minister at Peking the first part of their telegram, ending with the words "supported in this attitude by Chinese Government."

3. Mr. Morley would propose, for Sir E. Grey's consideration, that Sir J. Jordan should be instructed to represent to the Wai-wu Pu the serious consequences that will ensue if the payment of a third instalment of the Tibetan indemnity is not made in accordance with the provisions of Article VI. of the Lhasa Convention and the Declaration of the Governor-General appended to the ratified Convention.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 220.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 21st January, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Payment of Tibet indemnity. According to telegram received from Indian Government, Chang states that he has explicit instructions from his Government not to agree to the Tsarong Shape paying the final instalment of the indemnity at Calcutta. He adds that it is to be handed over by himself alone by cheque. You should represent to the Chinese Government that the transfer of authority in the Chumbi Valley, much as it is desired by His Majesty's Government, will be unavoidably delayed unless payment is made in accordance with the provisions of the Lhasa Convention and the declaration appended to the Convention as confirmed.

No. 221.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 27th January, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Cheque signed by Chang for third instalment of indemnity was to-day delivered by Shape, who paid formal visit to Dane accompanied by two Tibetan officers. Orders for withdrawal of troops from Chumbi are issuing.

* No. 218.

No. 222.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 29th January, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

I have the honour to inform you that I received a visit yesterday from a Tibetan official, bearer of tribute to the Emperor, who brought me message of goodwill towards Great Britain, and a complimentary letter from the Dalai Lama. The latter, he said, now desired friendly relations with India, and thoroughly understood the position of affairs; whereas in 1903 the circumstances which led to the rupture had been concealed from him by subordinates. The Dalai Lama would return to Lhasa, where he expected to arrive at the end of the year, after a stay of three months at Wu Tai Shan, and without visiting Peking. My reply was confined to the observation that in the absence of the Dalai Lama relations between the two Governments had undergone a change for the better, and that I was not in a position to say how his return would be regarded by His Majesty's Government. I am inclined to think, if the Dalai Lama goes back without visiting Peking, that any action on our part prior to a settlement of the negotiations with Chang would arouse strong suspicion. The Russian and several other Legations were also visited by the Tibetan official.

No. 223.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 3rd February, 1908.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to acknowledge the receipt of copy of a telegram* from His Majesty's Minister at Peking regarding the movements of the Dalai Lama.

The question of the Dalai Lama's return to Tibet is, in Mr. Morley's opinion, primarily one for the Chinese Government to decide; and the information available tends to show that it would be improbable that the Lama, even if he does not visit Peking, could leave Wu Tai Shan for Tibet without the knowledge of the Chinese authorities.

As at present advised, Mr. Morley concurs in Sir J. Jordan's view that any action on our part, pending the conclusion of the negotiations with Chang Ta-jen, would be inadvisable, though, of course, further information may make it necessary to reconsider the matter.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 224.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 5th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Return of the Dalai Lama to Tibet. Your telegram of the 29th ultimo. It is primarily for the Chinese Government to decide whether the Dalai Lama should return to Tibet. I concur in your view that action on the part of His Majesty's Government is inadvisable pending the conclusion of negotiations with Chang.

No. 225.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 24*th December,* 1907. (*Received* 8*th February,* 1908.)

With reference to my telegram of to-day's date, I have the honour to forward to you herewith copy of a note addressed to me by the Wai-wu Pu, in which they ask me to telegraph a request to His Majesty's Government for the withdrawal of the British troops from the Chumbi Valley on the 1st January, 1908.

* No. 222.

'This request is based on the provisions of the VIIth Article of the Lhasa Convention and of the Declaration appended thereto, from which the Wai-wu Pu quote mutilated extracts in support of their contention. They cite the official intimation, which I made to them on the authority of His Majesty's Government, that the 1st January, 1905, should be regarded as the date from which the effective opening of the trade marts should be reckoned, and they add that the third instalment of the indemnity for the payment of which they have made arrangements through the Hong Kong and Shanghae Bank falls due on the 1st January, 1908.

They argue that as the indemnity will then have been paid in full by the latter date, and the effective opening of the trade marts will then have been in operation for the stipulated period of three years, the conditions of the Treaty with regard to the withdrawal of the troops from the Chumbi Valley will have been duly fulfilled.

It is scarcely necessary for me to point out that the reasoning of the Wai-wu Pu is vitiated by material omissions in their quotations from the Convention and the Declaration.

By suppressing the first portion of the VIIth Article of the former they ignore the fact that the continued occupation of the Chumbi Valley was to serve as security for the fulfilment of the provisions of the Convention relative to trade marts, including Article 2, which provided for the amendment of the Regulations of 1893.

Their quotation from the Declaration attached to the Convention is equally defective, in that it omits to state that the evacuation of the Chumbi Valley depends on the Tibetans having faithfully complied with the terms of the Convention in all other respects.

I have sent a copy of this despatch and its enclosure to the Government of India.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure in No. 225.

Note from the Wai-wu Pu to Sir J. Jordan, dated 23rd December, 1907.

According to Article VII. of the Lhasa Convention, forming the Annex to the Supplementary Convention between the United Kingdom and China respecting Tibet, "the British Government shall continue to occupy the Chumbi Valley until the indemnity has been paid and until the trade marts have been effectively opened for three years, whichever date may be later." The Declaration thereto appended also provides that the occupation of the Chumbi Valley shall cease after the due payment of three annual instalments of the said indemnity.

I have the honour to remind your Excellency of your letter of the 14th December, 1906, in which your Excellency stated that you were now authorized to inform the Chinese Government that the 1st January, 1905, should be regarded as the date from which the effective opening of the trade marts mentioned in the Lhasa Convention should be reckoned. The Board's acknowledgment of this letter accepting the date mentioned is on record.

The 28th day of the 11th moon of this year, that is, the 1st January, 1908, is the date upon which the third indemnity instalment falls due.

The Board are now in receipt of a communication from the Board of Finance notifying the receipt of a telegram from the Shanghae Taotai, reporting that a telegraphic transfer has been arranged with the Hong Kong and Shanghae Bank for 410,000 taels odd. That is to say, the indemnity called for by the Convention has now been paid in full in three instalments, while in regard to the date of effective opening of the trade marts, the period from the 1st January, 1905, to the 1st January, 1908, also covers the Treaty provision of "three years, whichever date may be later."

I have therefore the honour to request that the British garrison in temporary occupation of the Chumbi Valley may be withdrawn in accordance with the engagement, and that your Excellency will telegraph to His Majesty's Government for instructions to be sent to the British troops in question to withdraw on the due date, so as to fulfil the terms of the Convention.

Awaiting the honour of a reply, I avail, &c.

No. 226.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 12th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Chumbi evacuated by troops on the 8th instant. Trade Agent instructed to notify to Headmen and Jongpens that on the 10th instant administration of valley ceased to be under his control. Local Chinese officer to be furnished with copy of his message.

No. 227.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 16th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Questions of customs and import of tea were, at request of Chang Ta-jên at meeting of 16th instant, reserved for such action as may be considered desirable by Governments of China and Great Britain. Intimation was made to Tibetan and Chinese Commissioners that trade would be conducted, in this respect, under Article 4 of 1893 Trade Regulations, and that no dues of any kind can be levied in Tibet until tariffs are mutually agreed upon.

No. 228.

Despatch from Sir A. Nicolson to Sir Edward Grey, dated St. Petersburgh, 6th February, 1908. (*Received 17th February*, 1908.)

I duly informed the Russian Government that the three instalments of the Tibetan indemnity having been paid, orders had been issued to the Government of India for the withdrawal of the British troops from the Chumbi Valley.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the copy of my note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

P.S.—*7th February*.—I have since received a note from M. Isvolsky, of which I enclose the translation, acknowledging the receipt of my communication.

A. N.

Enclosure 1 in No. 228.

Note from Sir A. Nicolson to M. Isvolsky, dated 4th February, 1908.

In accordance with the instructions which I have received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that as the payment of the three annual instalments of the indemnity due by Tibet, to which reference was made in the Annex to the Convention signed on the 18th (31st) August, 1907, between Russia and Great Britain, has now been effected, orders have been issued to the Government of India for the withdrawal of the British troops from the Chumbi Valley.

I avail, &c.,
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

Enclosure 2 in No. 228.

Note from M. Isvolsky to Sir A. Nicolson, dated 25th January (7th February), 1908.

(Translation.)

By a note dated the 22nd January (4th February), 1908, your Excellency, acting on instructions received from the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was pleased to inform me that, in view of Tibet having paid the three annual instalments of the indemnity, mentioned in the Annex to the Convention, signed on the 18th (31st) August, 1907, between Great Britain and Russia, orders have been given for the recall of the British forces from the Chumbi Valley.

Acknowledging the above-mentioned notification and expressing my thanks for your courteous communication, I avail, &c.

(Signed) ISVOLSKY.

No. 229.

Note regarding the Siege of Hsiang Cheng.

(*Communicated through His Majesty's Consul-General at Chengtu.*)
(*Received in London, 22nd February*, 1908.)

A week's journey south-east of Batang is a large farming community of Tibetans centring round the lamasery called Chatri. Here villages are scattered for some 60 miles up and down the valley of a fair-sized river. Although no main roads run through the district, it is a meeting-point for several branch routes, and the valley shows signs of considerable prosperity. It is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Hsiang Cheng; in the centre of the middle division, on a plateau surrounded by high mountains, stands the lamasery, at one time the home of over 2,000 lamas recruited from the families of the surrounding district. Nominally the lamasery was under the rule of the Litang Tussu; actually it was an independent community, the Abbot having purchased his independence from the Dalai Lama at Lhasa. Chinese were prohibited from entering the Hsiang Cheng territory under pain of death, which usually took the form of being skinned alive. A Chinese expedition sent from Batang in 1900 was utterly routed and its leader killed. For years past Chinese traders had not dared to venture beyond Hochou, on the Hsiang Cheng boundary.

It was to this Tibetan stronghold that in the winter of 1905 a small Chinese official, with some twenty soldiers, was sent with a summons to the Abbot of the lamasery to swear his allegiance to China. The mission was, of course, repulsed with contumely, but the people of the district, guessing that this was but the forerunner of a Chinese invasion, burnt their farms and fled to the mountain tops. The lamas, secure within their strong walls, bade defiance to the Chinese and prepared for a siege. The lamasery walls, still standing, are 20 feet high and 4 feet thick, built of loose gravel and clay welded together to form a cement which is practically bullet-proof. At the four corners stand high square towers pierced with loopholes for rifle fire.

In January, 1906, Chao Taotai (now Acting Viceroy of Szechuan), who had taken over the command at Batang from General Ma, arrived at Hsiang Cheng with eight battalions, numbering some 2,000 men, and four field guns. This force was foreign-drilled and equipped with rifles of German pattern.

An ineffective bombardment of the lamasery now began, the lamas replying vigorously with two brass cannon and their muzzle-loading small arms. They were assisted by the country people, who harassed the besiegers from the surrounding hills. The Chinese, hoping to cut off the lamas' water supply, dammed up a small mountain stream which flowed past the castle walls and diverted it into a subterranean channel. But the lamas had foreseen this move, and had already tapped the stream with hidden water pipes higher up the hill side. For over a month the Chinese vainly tried to locate the source of the lamas' water supply. In the meantime they sent expeditions into the surrounding country and cut the besieged off from all outside assistance. At last, in the month of May, the garrison were betrayed; a renegade lama showed the Chinese where the water pipes were laid, and the water supply was soon cut off. By this time the garrison had been reduced by deaths, sickness, and desertions to some 1,000 men, too weak a force to make a successful sortie. With their store of water rapidly diminishing, their position soon became desperate. Both sides implored the assistance of Heaven, the lamas praying for rain, the Chinese for fine weather. Hsiang Cheng is a notoriously dry country, and the Chinese prayers were answered; not a drop of rain fell. In June messengers were sent by the Abbot to the lamasery at Tao-pa begging for assistance; these fell into the hands of the Chinese, and were eventually the cause of the lamasery's downfall. The Abbot, despairing of help, at last committed suicide, but the lamas, knowing what awaited them if they fell into the enemy's hands, continued their desperate resistance. They were in the end only defeated by a trick. After capturing the messengers to Tao-pa, Chao Taotai hit upon the following ruse:—One dark night he sent a party of friendly Tibetans who had accompanied him from Litang on to the hill behind the lamasery. These called to the besieged to open the gates, saying they were men from Tao-pa come to help the garrison to escape. The ruse was successful; the lamas streamed out of the

back gate, only to find themselves surrounded by the Chinese. After a fierce hand-to-hand encounter they were overpowered and slaughtered almost to a man. On the 19th June the victorious Chao marched into the lamasery, thus earning the coveted distinction of Ba Tu Lu, which a grateful Government promptly bestowed upon him.

The lamasery itself was not much damaged by the bombardment, and it is now the head-quarters of the Chinese military official in charge of the district. A small Chinese colony is springing up around the lamasery, and the tribesmen are gradually returning from the mountains, rebuilding their houses and settling down as Chinese subjects.

No. 230.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 6th March, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Chao Erh Feng has been appointed Amban in Tibet. He is the Acting Viceroy of Szechuan, and enjoys an excellent reputation. Instead of one Amban and one Assistant Amban, as hitherto, there will henceforth be two Ambans, as the present one will remain there. Chang will leave for China when the Trade Regulations have been signed.

No. 231.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 22nd January, 1908.
(*Received 7th March,* 1908.)

(Extract.)

Referring to my despatch of the 24th December, 1907, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a note to Prince Ch'ing in which I communicated to His Highness the substance of the instructions contained in your telegram of the 9th instant with regard to the withdrawal of the British troops from the Chumbi Valley. After enumerating the various grounds which would have entitled His Majesty's Government to raise the question as to whether the conditions on which the undertaking to evacuate the valley depended had been fulfilled, I stated that His Majesty's Government were prepared to issue instructions for the withdrawal of the troops, but that they expected in return that the Trade Regulations would be speedily concluded in a satisfactory manner. I therefore requested that instructions should be telegraphed to Chang Ta-jên to complete the negotiations in an amicable spirit without further delay.

Enclosure 1 in No. 231.

Note from Sir J. Jordan to Prince Ch'ing, dated Peking, 14th January, 1908.

In reply to Your Highness' note of the 23rd December last requesting the withdrawal of the British forces occupying the Chumbi Valley, I have the honour to state that I telegraphed the purport of this communication to His Majesty's Secretary of State, and I have now received a reply pointing out that under the Declaration attached to the Lhasa Convention one of the conditions for the withdrawal of this occupation was that the "Tibetans shall have faithfully complied with the terms of the said Convention in all other respects." The obstruction to Indian traders of Gyangtse, and the difficulties placed in the way of telegraph and postal communications since Chang Ta-jên went to Tibet would properly have entitled His Majesty's Government to raise the question whether this engagement had been carried out.

It should also be borne in mind that the occupation of the Chumbi Valley is a security, under Article VII. of the Lhasa Convention, for the fulfilment of the provisions specified in Articles II., III., IV., and V.

These provisions have not yet been completely fulfilled; and while His Majesty's Government of course consider that the stipulated conditions should be observed after as well as before the evacuation, in fulfilment of China's pledge to uphold the Lhasa Convention, they are prepared, in view of the progress which has now been made in

the negotiation of the Trade Regulations, to issue instructions for the troops to be withdrawn. But they expect in return that the present negotiations will be speedily concluded in a satisfactory manner.

I have the honour, therefore, to request that instructions may be telegraphed to Chang Ta-jên to complete the negotiations in a conciliatory spirit at an early date.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

No. 232.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 19th March, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

I learn that the scheme for construction of telegraph to Tibet has been postponed, and that it will not be carried into execution this year at any rate.

No. 233.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 4th February, 1908. (Received 21st March, 1908.)

(Extract.)

With reference to my telegram of the 29th January, I have the honour to report upon the circumstances under which I received a visit from a Tibetan official representing the Dalai Lama in Peking. I had heard of such a personage having called at the United States Legation to see the Minister, who has travelled in Tibet, but who is now absent, and a few days later I received an intimation that he desired to call here. On the day appointed he came, accompanied by a Tibetan who spoke good Chinese, and who had made the journey between Lhasa and Peking, both overland and by the sea route, four or five times. The name of the Dalai Lama's emissary, read in Chinese, is Lo Sang Tan Tseng, and he described himself as belonging to the Drepong Monastery while in Lhasa. He had been in personal attendance on the Dalai Lama throughout his exile, and had now come to Peking to present tribute to the Chinese Emperor. As soon as the Emperor's rewards were issued in return, he would proceed to Wu Tai Shan, in Northern Shansi, where the Dalai Lama would arrive in a few days' time, and where he was to stop about three months. The intention of the Dalai Lama then was to return to Tibet, in response to the repeated petitions of the Lama Church, which profoundly desired his reinstatement at Lhasa. The Chinese Emperor had no objection to this course; and the Dalai Lama did not propose to visit Peking. He only went to Wu Tai Shan because it was a holy place; but he had instructed his messenger, the speaker, to present letters to various foreign Representatives, as an expression of good-will. The letter addressed to me was then opened and read. Its purport was merely complimentary. It was sealed by the Dalai Lama. I requested my visitor to convey my thanks to the Dalai Lama for his letter and messages of good-will towards Great Britain. I could not, however, say how His Majesty's Government would view his intended return to Lhasa. During his absence relations between India and Tibet had improved, and the rupture of friendly relations in 1904 had been the outcome of misunderstanding which had arisen under the Dalai Lama's administration. My visitor explained that this had been due to the fact that the Dalai Lama's subordinates had persistently kept him in the dark as to the true circumstances in State affairs; but the Dalai Lama now knew the facts, and was sincerely desirous, on his return, to maintain friendship with the Government of India, whose frontiers were those of Tibet. In further conversation I learnt that visits had been paid on the German, French, and Japanese Ministers. Letters similar to the one addressed to me were also presented to the other foreign Representatives. According to my informant the journey to Lhasa would take about eight months, and their destination would therefore not be reached before the end of this year. From news which reaches me from Tai Yuan Fu, there seems to be some doubt whether Wu Tai Shan will be reached by the Dalai Lama and his considerable following as soon as was represented, and if this news proves true the return journey to Tibet will, I presume, be delayed by a corresponding period.

No. 234.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 6th February, 1908.
(*Received* 21*st March,* 1908.)

(Extract.)

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a Memorandum which I presented to the Wai-wu Pu on receipt of your telegram of the 21st January, on the subject of the payment by the Tsarong Shape of the Tibet indemnity. I also have the honour to enclose a translation of Prince Ching's reply, dated the 23rd January, to my note of the 14th January, in regard to the conditions which His Majesty's Government desired to see fulfilled in return for the evacuation of the Chumbi Valley.

Enclosure 1 in No. 234.

Memorandum communicated by Sir J. Jordan to the Wai-wu Pu, dated 22nd January, 1908.

Sir John Jordan has just received a telegram from His Majesty's Secretary of State to the effect that Chang Ta-jên refuses to agree to the payment of the final instalment of the Tibetan indemnity being made by the Tsarong Shape at Calcutta, asserting that he has explicit instructions to hand over the money himself by cheque.

Sir John Jordan has the instructions of His Majesty's Government to inform the Wai-wu Pu that if payment is not made in accordance with the provisions of the Lhasa Convention and the Declaration appended thereto, the transfer of authority in the Chumbi Valley, though greatly desired by His Majesty's Government, will be unavoidably delayed.

Enclosure 2 in No. 234.

(Extract.)

Note from the Wai-wu Pu to Sir J. Jordan, dated 23rd January, 1908.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's note of the 14th instant, with reference to the withdrawal of the British forces occupying the Chumbi Valley, in which you state that you have received a telegram from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs pointing out that under the Declaration attached to the Lhasa Convention one of the conditions for the withdrawal of this occupation was that the "Tibetans shall have faithfully complied with the terms of the said Convention in all other respects," and that His Majesty's Government were properly entitled to raise the question whether this engagement had been carried out. Your Excellency also remarked that the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was a security for the fulfilment of the provisions specified in Articles II., III., IV., and V. of the Lhasa Convention, that these provisions had not yet been completely fulfilled, but that, while His Majesty's Government, of course, considered that the stipulated conditions should be observed after as well as before the evacuation, they were prepared, in view of the progress which had now been made in the negotiation of the Trade Regulations, to issue instructions for the troops to be withdrawn. They expected, however, in return, that the present negotiations would be speedily concluded in a satisfactory manner. I have the honour to remind your Excellency that His Majesty's Government have accepted the 1st January, 1905, as the date from which the effective opening of the trade marts was to start. The "later" date referred to in Article VII. of the Convention has now been reached, and the Chumbi garrison ought, therefore, in accordance with the terms of the Convention, to be completely withdrawn by that later date. I have also the honour to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that the stationing of British troops in the Chumbi Valley as a precautionary measure rests on the special indemnity clause in Article VI. The indemnity has now been paid, and the immediate withdrawal of the troops ought consequently to follow under the provision for withdrawal contained in the Declaration attached to the Convention. As regards the duty of Tibet to carry out her Treaty obligations and to comply faithfully with the terms of the Convention after the withdrawal of the troops, there is no intention on the part of Tibet to take advantage of the withdrawal of the troops to neglect her obligations. With reference to the statement in your

Excellency's note that His Majesty's Government were prepared to issue instructions for the troops to be withdrawn, provided that, in return, the present negotiations should be speedily concluded in a satisfactory manner, I have the honour to assure your Excellency that I and the Ministers of the Board are deeply sensible of the friendly action of His Majesty's Government. A telegram has been sent to Chang Ta-jên urging him to effect a friendly settlement, and I have now the honour to request your Excellency to telegraph to His Majesty's Government for orders to be issued directing the withdrawal of the troops in the Chumbi Valley as required under the terms of the Convention.

No. 235.

Enclosures in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated the 12*th March*, 1908. (*Received* 28*th March*, 1908.)

Enclosure in No. 235.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 25*th February*, 1908.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter received from the British Trade Agent at Yatung, together with the translation of the Proclamation posted by the Chinese Popon in the Chumbi Valley.

Annexure 1.

Letter from the Assistant Political Officer, Chumbi, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 21*st February*, 1908.

I have the honour to enclose a translation of a Proclamation posted by the Chinese Popon on the 17th or 18th instant. The Proclamation is also posted in Chinese, but I have not yet secured a copy. The Tibetan version is really the more important, as it is the one which will be read by the people of the valley who can read.

Annexure 2.

Proclamation posted at Pipitang in the Chumbi Valley on the 9*th day of the Chinese month, corresponding with the* 10*th February*, 1908.

(Translation.)

A Proclamation by Ma, the Trintang of Chumbi, wearer of the fourth button and the peacock feather, &c., and officer appointed by the Chinese Emperor on the Indo-Tibetan frontier. Whereas, according to a telegram received from Chang, the great Minister empowered by the Emperor of China to discuss a Treaty between Tibet and Great Britain, it is notified to the Tungling and the Popon that "I, Chang, have noted the news contained in the telegram received on the 7th day of the 11th month. Now the Indian Government have actually withdrawn the troops from Chumbi, therefore you, the Tungling and Popon, with the Customs Commissioner, Chang, and the various Tibetan officials should consult together and do all that you do with care. Further, after the troops have been withdrawn the administrative power in different places will be in the hands of the Chinese, as in former times."

According to the letter received from Chang Yin Tang on the 7th day, this Proclamation is issued so that you all, the Genpos and the people under my orders, should bear in mind the clemency of the Chinese Emperor, and should serve the Chinese and Tibetans with open mind, and not follow your own inclinations. Let all the Headmen and people understand this.

This Proclamation is issued on the 9th day of the 1st month of the 34th year of Kuang Hsü.

NOTE.—I think this was antedated, as the administration was not handed over until the 11th February, and it was not until the 17th or 18th that this notice appeared at the yamên.

(Signed) W. L. CAMPBELL.

No. 236.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 21*st April*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Signature of Tibet Regulations on 20th instant is reported by Mr. Wilton by telegraph.

No. 237.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 17th March, 1908.
(Received 1st May, 1908.)

(Extract.)

With reference to my despatch of the 4th February on the subject of the movements of the Dalai Lama, I have the honour to report that I learn from a private source at Tai-yuan-fu that that personage arrived at that town on the evening of the 10th instant. It was said that he was to continue his journey to the Wu T'ai Shan monasteries on the 13th or 14th instant; these lie some three days' journey to the north-east of the town. My informant added that on his arrival at Tai-yuan-fu the Lama put up in a specially made encampment outside the south gate of the city. He declined to receive any visitors, with the exception of the Governor. I learn from another source, my informant being an eye-witness of the Lama on his march, that the huge following which accompanies him is preying upon the country like a swarm of locusts. This may doubtless tend towards creating a general feeling of dissatisfaction, which can hardly be allayed by the fact, as reported by my same informant, that heralds precede the Dalai Lama, pulling down in the streets the arches which are such a conspicuous feature of Chinese towns and villages to enable the Lama to pass, on the principle that as there is nothing on earth above his Holiness so must there be nothing.

No. 238.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 9th April, 1908.
(Received 1st May, 1908.)

In my telegram of the 6th March you were informed of the appointment of Chao Erh-feng, the Acting Viceroy of Szechuan, as Amban in Tibet. It is unusual to select an official of his standing and record for this position. The appointment was all the more significant because his brother, Chao Erh-hsun, who succeeded Chang Chih-tung as Viceroy at Hankow in September last, was suddenly transferred to the less important post of Viceroy of Szechuan at the same time as Chao Erh-feng was sent to Tibet.

A Memorial of the Board of Finance, approved by an Imperial Rescript of the 19th March, which was published in the Chinese press on the 31st March, and a translation of which is enclosed for your information, throws some light on these appointments and the intentions of the Chinese Government. Chao Erh-feng is apparently expected to perform in Tibet functions similar to those of the Marquis Ito in Corea, and especially to extend the control of the Chinese Government over the Tibetan Administration. The funds assigned, 500,000 taels a year (£60,000), are to be provided in the first place by Szechuan, and the appointment of Chao Erh-hsun as Viceroy is intended to strengthen his brother's hands and insure harmony of action.

I have, &c.
(For His Majesty's Minister)
(Signed) STEPHEN LEECH.

Enclosure in No. 238.

Memorial submitted by the Board of Finance, containing Proposals for the provision of Funds to meet the Annual Expenditure for the Administration of the Tibetan Marches.

(Translation.)

On the 9th March the following Imperial Decree was issued and was transmitted to the Board by the Grand Council :—

"Tibet acts as a rampart for the Province of Szechuan, and, in view of its extent, and the backward civilization of the natives, plans for such important measures as the training of troops, the promotion of education, the development of

agriculture, mining, and industries, the improvement of means of communication, the increase in the number of officials, and the reform of the Government should be prepared without delay, so that the administration of the country may gradually be put on a better basis.

"We have appointed Chao Erh-feng to the post of Imperial Resident in Tibet, and, as a mark of the importance of his office, have conferred exceptionally high rank upon him. Chao Erh-hsun has at the same time been transferred to the post of Viceroy of Szechuan, with a view to avoiding friction and insuring harmonious co-operation.

"We now direct Chao Erh-feng to investigate the local conditions in concert with Lien Yu, prepare comprehensive schemes for all the measures to be undertaken in Tibet, and draft regulations which shall be submitted for our approval before being put into force. The Szechuan provincial authorities shall be permitted to appoint the officers required, who must be selected with care. They shall receive liberal salaries, and be generously rewarded for meritorious service. They shall all be permitted to bring their families with them, and will be required to hold their appointments for long periods. To meet the necessary expenditure, let the Board of Finance provide a sum of from 400,000 to 500,000 taels every year in order to aid in this important undertaking, and let the Viceroy of Szechuan give his assistance when required, even beyond the limits of his own jurisdiction"

In the third month of last year (April-May, 1907), in accordance with a Memorial containing proposals with regard to frontier affairs submitted by Hsi Liang, the Viceroy of Szechuan, and others, the Board proposed that a sum of 1,000,000 taels should be appropriated from the surplus funds of the Chungking, Chingkiang, and Shanghae customs to meet the initial expenses, and that as soon as the Viceroy and others had decided what sum was required to meet the annual expenses, and had presented a Memorial on the subject, the Board would consider what funds should be appropriated for the purpose.

In the fifth month (June-July, 1907), in consequence of a Memorial on affairs in Tibet submitted by Lien Yu, the Imperial Resident, the Board recommended that the sum of 200,000 taels should be provided out of the Szechuan and Kwangtung Salt Gabelle. Both the above proposals were sanctioned by Imperial Rescript, and the authorities were duly informed.

By the Imperial Decree now issued Chao Erh-feng and others are directed to carry out all measures necessary in Tibet, and the Board are required to provide the funds required every year. We must, of course, do our best to furnish the money, but of late the financial situation both in the capital and the provinces has been so bad that if any province were required to furnish the funds it is doubtful whether they could be forwarded by the due date, and the only course is to retain in Szechuan, in aid of this scheme, funds which the province is required to contribute towards the payment of foreign indemnities. Szechuan has to furnish 400,000 taels towards the payment of French and Russian indemnities, and 550,000 taels towards the payment of British and German indemnities. The Board propose that 200,000 taels of the former and 300,000 taels of the latter, 500,000 taels in all, should be held back by the province and forwarded in full to Tibet, in order that the necessary measures may be undertaken without delay. The 500,000 taels which should be contributed every year by Szechuan will be made up out of the revenue of the foreign customs and foreign opium *li-kin* at Shanghae. Should these proposals receive Imperial sanction, the Board will direct the Viceroys of Szechuan and the Liang Kiang to take the necessary action.

Szechuan has always been considered a rich province, and has been in the habit of assisting other provinces out of her surplus revenue. The present matter concerns the frontiers of Szechuan, and it is clearly the duty of that province to help. If funds prove insufficient, the Viceroy of Szechuan should, in accordance with Imperial instructions, provide assistance in order to strengthen the frontiers.

This Memorial reporting the assignment of funds by the Board is reverently submitted to their Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Emperor.

On the 19th March the following Imperial Rescript was received: "Approved."

No. 239.

Letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, dated 14*th May*, 1908. (*Received* 30*th May*, 1908.)

We have the honour to forward herewith one signed copy each of the English, Chinese, and Tibetan versions of the Tibet Trade Regulations, as signed and sealed at Calcutta on the 20th April last by Mr. E. C. Wilton, C.M.G., the British Commissioner, Mr. Chang Yin Tang, the Chinese Commissioner, and Tsarong Shape, the Tibetan Delegate. We also enclose a copy of Mr. Wilton's letter to Chang Ta-jên, of the same date, on the subject of the armed guards at Gyantse and Yatung.

2. We would request that the necessary steps may be taken for the ratification of the Trade Regulations, as provided for in Article 15.

3. The questions relating to extradition, the levy of customs duties, the export of tea from India into Tibet, and the appointment of Chinese Trade Agents, with Consular privileges, have been reserved for future consideration.

4. We desire to place on record our appreciation of the services rendered by Sir Louis Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and Mr. E. C. Wilton, C.M.G., in conducting these difficult and troublesome negotiations.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) MINTO.
KITCHENER.
H. ERLE RICHARDS.
E. N. BAKER.
C. H. SCOTT.
H. ADAMSON.
J. O. MILLER.
W. L. HARVEY.

Enclosure 1 in No. 239.

TIBET TRADE REGULATIONS.

Signed at Calcutta, 20th April, 1908.

(*Ratifications exchanged at Peking*, 14*th October*, 1908.)

Preamble.—Whereas by Article 1 of the Convention between Great Britain and China on the 27th April, 1906, that is, the 4th day of the 4th moon of the 32nd year of Kuang Hsü, it was provided that both the High Contracting Parties should engage to take at all times such steps as might be necessary to secure the due fulfilment of the terms specified in the Lhasa Convention of the 7th September, 1904, between Great Britain and Tibet, the text of which in English and Chinese was attached as an Annexe to the above-mentioned Convention;

And whereas it was stipulated in Article 3 of the said Lhasa Convention that the question of the amendment of the Tibet Trade Regulations which were signed by the British and Chinese Commissioners on the 5th day of December, 1893, should be reserved for separate consideration, and whereas the amendment of these Regulations is now necessary;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of the Chinese Empire have for this purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, Mr. E. C. Wilton, C.M.G.;

His Majesty the Emperor of the Chinese Empire, His Majesty's Special Commissioner Chang Yin Tang;

And the high authorities of Tibet have named as their fully authorized Representative, to act under the directions of Chang Ta-jên and take part in the negotiations, the Tsarong Shape, Wang Chuk Gyalpo.

And whereas Mr. E. C. Wilton and Chang Ta-jên have communicated to each other since their respective full powers and have found them to be in good and

true form, and have found the authorization of the Tibetan Delegate to be also in good and true form, the following amended Regulations have been agreed upon :—

1. The Trade Regulations of 1893 shall remain in force in so far as they are not inconsistent with these Regulations.

2. The following places shall form, and be included within, the boundaries of the Gyantse mart :—

(*a*) The line begins at the Chumig Dangsang (Chhu-Mig-Dangs-Sangs), north-east of the Gyantse Fort, and thence it runs in a curved line, passing behind the Pekor-Chode (Dpal-Hkhor-Choos-Sde), down to Chag-Dong-Gang (Phyag-Gdong-Sgang); thence, passing straight over the Nyan Chu, it reaches the Zamsa (Zam-Srag);

(*b*) From the Zamsa the line continues to run, in a south-eastern direction, round to Lachi-To (Gla-Dkyii-Stod), embracing all the farms on its way, viz., the Lahong, the Hogtso (Hog-Mtsho), the Tong-Chung-Shi (Grong-Chhung-Gshis), and the Rabgang (Rab-Sgang), &c.;

(*c*) From Lachi-To the line runs to the Yutog (Gyu-Thog), and thence runs straight, passing through the whole area of Gamkar-Shi (Ragal-Mkhar-Gshis), to Chumig Dangsang.

As difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable houses and godowns at some of the marts, it is agreed that British subjects may also lease lands for the building of houses and godowns at the marts, the locality for such building sites to be marked out specially at each mart by the Chinese and Tibetan authorities in consultation with the British Trade Agent. The British Trade Agents and British subjects shall not build houses or godowns except in such localities, and this arrangement shall not be held to prejudice in any way the administration of the Chinese and Tibetan local authorities over such localities, or the right of British subjects to rent houses and godowns outside such localities for their own accommodation and the storage of their goods.

British subjects desiring to lease building sites shall apply through the British Trade Agent to the Municipal Office at the mart for a permit to lease. The amount of rent, or the period or conditions of the lease, shall then be settled in a friendly way by the lessee and the owner themselves. In the event of a disagreement between the owner and lessee as to the amount of rent or the period or conditions of the lease the case will be settled by the Chinese and Tibetan authorities in consultation with the British Trade Agent. After the lease is settled, the sites shall be verified by the Chinese and Tibetan officers of the Municipal Office conjointly with the British Trade Agent. No building is to be commenced by the lessee on a site before the Municipal Office has issued him a permit to build, but it is agreed that there shall be no vexatious delays in the issue of such permit.

3. The administration of the trade marts shall remain with the Tibetan officers, under the Chinese officers' supervision and directions.

The Trade Agents at the marts and frontier officers shall be of suitable rank, and shall hold personal intercourse and correspondence one with another on terms of mutual respect and friendly treatment.

Questions which cannot be decided by agreement between the Trade Agents and the local authorities shall be referred for settlement to the Government of India and the Tibetan high authorities at Lhasa. The purport of a reference by the Government of India will be communicated to the Chinese Imperial Resident at Lhasa. Questions which cannot be decided by agreement between the Government of India and the Tibetan high authorities at Lhasa shall, in accordance with the terms of Article 1 of the Peking Convention of 1906, be referred for settlement to the Governments of Great Britain and China.

4. In the event of disputes arising at the marts between British subjects and persons of Chinese and Tibetan nationalities, they shall be inquired into and settled in personal conference between the British Trade Agent at the nearest mart and the Chinese and Tibetan authorities of the Judicial Court at the mart, the object of personal conference being to ascertain facts and to do justice. Where there is a divergence of view the law of the country to which the defendant belongs shall guide. In any of such mixed cases, the officer or officers of the defendant's nationality shall preside at the trial; the officer or officers of the plaintiff's country merely attending to watch the course of the trial.

All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between British subjects shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

British subjects who may commit any crime at the marts, or on the routes to the marts, shall be handed over by the local authorities to the British Trade Agent at the mart nearest to the scene of offence, to be tried and punished according to the laws of India, but such British subjects shall not be subjected by the local authorities to any ill-usage in excess of necessary restraint.

Chinese and Tibetan subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects at the marts, or on the routes thereto, shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese and Tibetan authorities according to law.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Should it happen that Chinese or Tibetan subjects bring a criminal complaint against a British subject before the British Trade Agent, the Chinese or Tibetan authorities shall have the right to send a representative, or representatives, to watch the course of trial in the British Trade Agent's Court. Similarly, in cases in which a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese or Tibetan subject in the Judicial Court at the mart, the British Trade Agent shall have the right to send a representative to the Judicial Court to watch the course of trial.

5. The Tibetan authorities, in obedience to the instructions of the Peking Government, having a strong desire to reform the judicial system of Tibet, and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, Great Britain agrees to relinquish her rights of extra-territoriality in Tibet, whenever such rights are relinquished in China, and when she is satisfied that the state of the Tibetan laws and the arrangements for their administration and other considerations warrant her in so doing.

6. After the withdrawal of the British troops all the rest-houses, eleven in number, built by Great Britain upon the routes leading from the Indian frontier to Gyantse shall be taken over at original cost by China, and rented to the Government of India at a fair rate. One-half of each rest-house will be reserved for the use of the British officials employed on the inspection and maintenance of the telegraph lines from the marts to the Indian frontier and for the storage of their materials, but the rest-houses shall otherwise be available for occupation by British, Chinese, and Tibetan officers of respectability who may proceed to and from the marts.

Great Britain is prepared to consider the transfer to China of the telegraph lines from the Indian frontier to Gyantse when the telegraph lines from China reach that mart, and in the meantime Chinese and Tibetan messages will be duly received and transmitted by the line constructed by the Government of India.

In the meantime China shall be responsible for the due protection of the telegraph lines from the marts to the Indian frontier, and it is agreed that all persons damaging the lines, or interfering in any way with them or with the officials engaged in the inspection or maintenance thereof, shall at once be severely punished by the local authorities.

7. In lawsuits involving cases of debt on account of loans, commercial failure, and bankruptcy, the authorities concerned shall grant a hearing and take steps necessary to enforce payment; but if the debtor plead poverty and be without means the authorities concerned shall not be held responsible for the said debts, nor shall any public or official property be distrained upon in order to satisfy these debts.

8. The British Trade Agents at the various trade marts now or hereafter to be established in Tibet may make arrangements for the carriage and transmission of their posts to and from the frontier of India. The couriers employed in conveying these posts shall receive all possible assistance from the local authorities whose districts they traverse, and shall be accorded the same protection as the persons employed in carrying the despatches of the Tibetan authorities. When efficient arrangements have been made by China in Tibet for a postal service the question of the abolition of the Trade Agents' couriers will be taken into consideration by Great Britain and China. No restrictions whatever shall be placed on the employment by British officers and traders of Chinese and Tibetan subjects in any lawful capacity. The persons so employed shall not be exposed to any kind of molestation, or suffer any loss of civil rights to which they may be entitled as Tibetan subjects, but they shall not be exempted from all lawful taxation. If they be guilty of any criminal act they shall be dealt with by the local authorities according to law, without any attempt on the part of their employer to screen or conceal them.

9. British officers and subjects, as well as goods, proceeding to the trade marts must adhere to the trade routes from the frontier of India. They shall not without permission proceed beyond the marts, or to Gartok from Yatung and Gyantse, or

from Gartok to Yatung and Gyantse, by any route through the interior of Tibet; but natives of the Indian frontier who have already by usage traded and resided in Tibet elsewhere than at the marts shall be at liberty to continue their trade in accordance with the existing practice, but when so trading or residing they shall remain, as heretofore, amenable to the local jurisdiction.

10. In cases where officials or traders *en route* to and from India or Tibet are robbed of treasure or merchandize, public or private, they shall forthwith report to the police officers, who shall take immediate measures to arrest the robbers and hand them to the local authorities. The local authorities shall bring them to instant trial, and shall also recover and restore the stolen property. But if the robbers flee to places out of the jurisdiction and influence of Tibet and cannot be arrested, the police and the local authorities shall not be held responsible for such losses.

11. For public safety, tanks or stores of kerosene oil, or any other combustible or dangerous articles in bulk, must be placed far away from inhabited places at the marts.

British or Indian merchants wishing to build such tanks or stores may not do so until, as provided in Regulation 2, they have made application for a suitable site.

12. British subjects shall be at liberty to deal in kind or in money, to sell their goods to whomsoever they please, to purchase native commodities from whomsoever they please, to hire transport of any kind, and to conduct in general their business transactions in conformity with local usage and without any vexatious restrictions or oppressive exactions whatever.

It being the duty of the police and local authorities to afford efficient protection at all times to the persons and property of the British subjects at the marts and along the routes to the marts, China engages to arrange effective police measures at the marts and along the routes to the marts. On due fulfilment of these arrangements Great Britain undertakes to withdraw the Trade Agents' guards at the marts and to station no troops in Tibet, so as to remove all cause for suspicion and disturbance among the inhabitants. The Chinese authorities will not prevent the British Trade Agents holding personal intercourse and correspondence with the Tibetan officers and people.

Tibetan subjects trading, travelling, or residing in India shall receive equal advantages to those accorded by this Regulation to British subjects in Tibet.

13. The present Regulations shall be in force for a period of ten years reckoned from the date of signature by the two Plenipotentiaries as well as by the Tibetan Delegate; but if no demand for revision be made on either side within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the Regulations shall remain in force for another ten years from the end of the first ten years, and so it shall be at the end of each successive ten years.

14. The English, Chinese, and Tibetan texts of the present Regulations have been carefully compared, and in the event of any question arising as to the interpretation of these Regulations the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to be the correct sense.

15. The ratifications of the present Regulations, under the hand of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of His Majesty the Emperor of the Chinese Empire respectively, shall be exchanged at London and Peking within six months from the date of signature.

In witness whereof the two Plenipotentiaries and the Tibetan Delegate have signed and sealed the present Regulations.

Done in quadruplicate at Calcutta, this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1908, corresponding with the Chinese date the 20th day of the 3rd moon of the 34th year of Kuang Hsü.

(L.S.) E. C. WILTON, British Commissioner.

(L.S.) Signature of Chang Yin Tang,
Chinese Special Commissioner.

(L.S.) Signature of Wang Chuk Gyalpo,
Tibetan Delegate.

Enclosure 2 in No. 239.

Letter from Mr. E. C. Wilton, British Commissioner, to Chang Ta-jên and the Tsarong Shape, dated Calcutta, 20th April, 1908.

I have the honour to state, in special reference to Article 12 of the Tibet Trade Regulations, signed to-day, that the strength of the Trade Agents' armed guards at Gyantse and Yatung shall not exceed fifty and twenty-five respectively; and the desirability of reducing these numbers, even before their absolute withdrawal under Article 12, shall be carefully considered from time to time as occasion may offer and the conditions of the marts may admit.

The British Government will take special measures to insure that the armed guards are kept under close control and that discipline is maintained at the fullest pitch, and that they are not allowed to interfere with the people of the country unnecessarily.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. C. WILTON,
British Commissioner.

No. 240.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 11th May, 1908.
(*Received 9th June, 1908.*)

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copies of correspondence relative to the payment by China of the original cost of the rest-houses upon the routes leading from the Indian frontier to Gyantse.

As the question is not one of public policy, but rather one of detail concerning the fulfilment of an engagement already entered into, and as the Wai-wu Pu have pressed for an early reply, I did not think it necessary in the present instance to refer the matter home before communicating with the Government of India.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 240.

Note from the Wai-wu Pu to Sir J. Jordan, dated 2nd May, 1908.

On the 30th April we received a telegram from the Tibetan Commissioner Chang Ta-jên, stating that he had inquired of Mr. Wilton by letter in regard to the question of the redemption of the rest-houses, and had received a reply to the effect that the matter had been referred to the Indian Government. Chang Ta-jên requested the Wai-wu Pu to arrange with your Excellency to move the Indian Government to draw up a statement of the cost of redemption, in order that it might be considered and payment made in due course.

We have the honour to observe that Article 6 of the Regulations recently concluded lays down that "all the rest-houses, eleven in number, built by Great Britain upon the routes leading from the Indian frontier to Gyantse shall be taken over at original cost by China." To carry out this stipulation a note of the cost of the rest-houses should be furnished, and we shall be obliged if your Excellency will request the Indian Government to communicate a detailed statement of the original cost for the consideration of the Chinese Government, who will make the necessary arrangements for payment.

The favour of an early reply is requested.

(Cards of Na T'ung, Yuan Shih-k'ai,
Lien Fang, and Liang Tun-yen.)

Enclosure 2 in No. 240.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to the Viceroy of India, dated Peking, 4th May, 1908.

I have the honour to enclose translation of a letter received on the 2nd May from the Wai-wu Pu, with reference to the taking over of the rest-houses upon the routes leading from the Indian frontier to Gyantse, in accordance with Article 6 of the Tibet Trade Regulations, in which I am requested to apply to the Government of India for a detailed statement of the original cost which is to be defrayed by China.

I have informed the Wai-wu Pu that I have communicated with the Indian Government, and that on receipt of a reply I shall again address their Excellencies on the subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

No. 241.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 17th June, 1908.

I am directed by Viscount Morley to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from the Government of India,* enclosing copies of the English, Chinese, and Tibetan versions of the Tibet Trade Regulations, as executed on the 20th April last, together with correspondence relating thereto, and to request that the necessary steps may be taken for the ratification of the Regulations. The signed copies of the Regulations are being communicated to the Foreign Office under a separate cover.

I am to add that Lord Morley agrees with what is said in the despatch as to the conduct of the negotiations by Sir L. Dane and Mr. Wilton, and that, subject to Sir E. Grey's concurrence, he proposes to instruct the Government of India to convey to these officers an expression of the approval of His Majesty's Government of their services.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 242.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, dated 4th July, 1908.

I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, enclosing copies of the English, Chinese, and Tibetan versions of the Tibet Trade Regulations signed on the 20th April last, together with correspondence relating thereto.

Sir E. Grey concurs in the proposal to instruct the Government of India to convey to Sir L. Dane and Mr. Wilton an expression of the approval of His Majesty's Government of their services.

As regards Article 15 of the Regulations, I am to observe that it would be contrary to usage and would serve no purpose to effect a double exchange of ratifications, viz., both in London and at Peking. It is presumed the words "at London and Peking" were intended to be "at London or Peking," and the King's ratification of the Regulations will therefore be forwarded to His Majesty's Minister at Peking, to be exchanged there against the ratification of the Emperor of China.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) F. A. CAMPBELL.

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* No. 239.

No. 243.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 27th May, 1908.
(Received 13th July, 1908.)

Referring to my despatch of the 17th March last, I have the honour to state that I was informed yesterday at the Wai-wu Pu that the question of a visit of the Dalai Lama to Peking has been under consideration, and that in all probability he will come here in the course of a few months. For the past two months he has been staying at the Wutai Shan monasteries in Shansi, where his presence entails considerable extraordinary expenditure upon the provincial Government.

His Excellency Yuan Shih Kai also told me informally some weeks ago that the Teshoo Lama of Tashilanpo also wishes to visit Peking, and that he will probably come through India and by sea. I understood yesterday that it was not desired that both Lamas should be here at the same time, but that nothing definite as regards the dates of their visits has been fixed.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Government of India.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

No. 244.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated 17th July, 1908.

In reply to the letter of your Excellency's Government in the Foreign Department, dated the 14th May, 1908, enclosing signed copies of the English, Chinese, and Tibetan versions of the Tibet Trade Regulations, dated the 20th April, 1908, I enclose copy of correspondence with the Foreign Office,* from which it will be seen that steps are being taken for the exchange of ratifications of the Regulations at Peking.

I request that your Excellency's Government will convey to Sir Louis Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and to Mr. E. C. Wilton, C.M.G., an expression of the approval of His Majesty's Government of their services in connection with the recent negotiations.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) MORLEY OF BLACKBURN.

No. 245.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 21st July, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

I have addressed the following telegram to the Viceroy of India:—"Is there any objection to His Majesty's Consul-General at Chengtu furnishing letters to three Chinese officials proceeding viâ India to Tibet, in accordance with the request that has been addressed to him by the new Chinese Resident for Tibet? The latter is starting for Lhasa in the course of the autumn."

No. 246.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 21st July, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

An Imperial Decree has been issued, dated the 19th instant, ordering the Dalai Lama to proceed to Peking, where he will be received in audience.

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* Nos. 241 and 242.

No. 247.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 10th June, 1908.
(*Received 27th July*, 1908.)

I have the honour to enclose, for your information, translation of a Memorial of Lien Yü, one of the Imperial Residents at Lhasa, on the measures taken by the Chinese Government for the establishment of a military college and for the furtherance of education in Tibet.

I am forwarding a copy of this despatch to the Government of India.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure in No. 247.

Extract from the "Official Gazette" of 2nd June, 1908.

Memorial by Lien Yü, the Imperial Resident, on the Establishment of a Printing Office and of a Military College in Tibet.

(Translation.)

The Tibetan people have long been cut off from the outer world, and it has been found impossible to develop their minds until they have a knowledge of Chinese characters and books. For this reason a school of Chinese was established last year, and a printing office was subsequently added. Lead type of Tibetan characters and a printing machine were procured from India, a house was selected, and Manchu, Chinese, and Tibetan officers were appointed to manage it. At present a translation is being made of the "Maxims from the Sacred Edict," and it is proposed to issue this book first, and other works of a real educational and useful character will afterwards be translated and printed so that those unacquainted with Chinese will be able to read the translations. The gradual dissemination of this literature will help to influence the habits and customs of the people.

The fourteen cadets sent from the Szechuan Military College and School for Officers have now reached Tibet, and I propose to establish a military training college to which will be sent about twenty soldiers and petty officers from the regular army and the guard, selected for their youth, knowledge of reading, and intelligence. Thirty-nine Mongols, ten tribesmen, and ten Tibetans will also be sent to the college, and the Ghoorkahs will be asked to send four students. The course of training will be for one year, and the students should then have some knowledge of military science and prove very useful on the frontier. As soon as Hsü Fang-shao reaches Tibet I shall direct him to raise a battalion of troops with the assistance of the officers who have finished their course in the college. If more troops can afterwards be enlisted, additional subordinate officers can then be appointed to command companies and files.

The cost of the printing office will continue to be borne by Tibet, and will not be a charge on the Imperial Treasury. As regards the military training college, I propose to have some slight additions made to the building formerly known as the Yen Wu T'ing, in Cha-Shih-Ch'êng, and use it as quarters for the instructors; on the west and east a lecture-room, dining-hall, and bedrooms for the students will be built. The cost of building, purchasing weapons, &c., and the students' upkeep and uniform is not expected to exceed some thousands of taels, which I propose to pay out of the funds recently forwarded by the Board of Finance, a full account being subsequently rendered to the Board.

In submitting this Memorial regarding the establishment of a printing office and of a military college, I have the honour to request the issue of your Majesties' instructions thereon.

On the 30th the following Imperial Rescript was issued:—

"Let these measures be carried out zealously so that good results may be obtained. Let the proper Board take note."

No. 248.

Despatch from Vice-Consul Ottewill to Sir J. Jordan, dated Tengyueh, 28th July, 1908. (Received in London, 31st August, 1908.)

I have the honour to inform you that I have received information to the effect that the Lamas in the region of Mong-then have broken out into rebellion. The only name resembling Mong-then in the map is Mongothong, about 30 miles west-south-west of Batang, in a region marked as Mak-ham. Father Behr, of the Roman Catholic Mission, was murdered by the rebels about the 27th May last, and his body was found horribly mutilated on the 3rd June in the Yang-tsze River below Batang.

That place and Ya-ka-lo are held by Szuchuan troops, who may prevent the trouble spreading down the Mekong Valley.

There are rumours that the Tibetans propose to rise *en masse*. My correspondent states it is the result of petty intrigue amongst the Lamas for supremacy among themselves, but, if there be any truth in the report, it appears to me that the object is more probably a rising against China, which, as we know, has been steadily trying since the date of the Lhasa expedition to acquire an effective authority in Tibet, which it did not formerly possess.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. A. OTTEWILL.

No. 249.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 21st July, 1908. (Received 7th September, 1908.)

(Extract.)

I have the honour to report that Mr. R. F. Johnston of the Colonial Service, District Officer at Wei-hai-Wei, who has started recently on a journey through the north-western provinces of China, was received by the Dalai Lama on the 5th instant. In a private letter to a member of my staff describing the interview, Mr. Johnston states that he was treated in a dignified and friendly manner. Conversation was carried on by Mr. Johnston speaking Chinese, which was interpreted into Tibetan by an attendant lama. After the usual Tibetan ceremony of presenting a scarf, the Dalai Lama asked if Mr. Johnston had brought any message from the British Minister. Mr. Johnston replied in the negative, explaining that he was merely travelling for pleasure, but he felt sure that the Minister was desirous that relations with Tibet should always remain friendly. This reply appeared to gratify the Dalai Lama, who said he entertained a similar hope, and that he looked forward to meeting British officials from India when he returned to Tibet. The Dalai Lama is engaged in learning Chinese, with the assistance of a teacher he has procured from Peking. He has his own Tibetan bodyguard, who have sole control of the gates of the lamasery in which he resides. There is also a guard of Chinese, whom the Dalai Lama appears to regard with contempt. As might be expected, there is bad feeling between the Tibetan and Chinese soldiers, and the Chinese officials complain that they are ignored by the lama. As regards the Dalai Lama's visit to Peking, he informed another visitor that he had received several pressing invitations to go to the capital, and, as I had the honour to report in my telegram of to-day's date, a Decree was issued on the 19th instant summoning him to an Imperial audience. A copy of the Decree is enclosed herewith for your information. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Government of India.

Enclosure in No. 249.

Extract from the "Peking Gazette" of 19th July, 1908.

Imperial Decree.

(Translation.)

When Chang Yin T'ang memorialized the Throne, by telegraph, stating that the Dalai Lama begged to be granted an audience, and requesting that he should be informed of our commands on this point, an Edict was issued bidding the visit to Peking to be postponed.

'Now that affairs in Tibet have been for the most part settled, and the Dalai Lama is already at Wutaishan, let the Governor of Shansi transmit our command to the Dalai Lama aforesaid to come to Peking for an audience, and let the Governor aforesaid select and appoint high officers, civil and military, to escort him on his route and to render him all necessary facilities.

No. 250.

Despatch from Acting Consul-General Twyman to Sir J. Jordan, dated Chengtu, 18th August, 1908. (*Received in London, 14th October*, 1908.)

I have the honour to inform you that his Excellency Chao Erh-feng, Chinese Resident for Tibet, paid a farewell visit to me to-day before starting on his journey to Lhasa.

His Excellency informed me that he expects to be about three months on the road; he is taking three camps of soldiers ("Hsün Fung Tui"), presumably about 1,500 men. These are, he says, to be employed as a police force for the maintenance of order; but no doubt they are also a precaution against surprises or trouble on the road. There has been, the Resident says, a good deal of dissatisfaction among the lamas of Tibet at his appointment, it being thought from his operations against the lamaseries in 1906 that he was inimical to Tibetan Buddhism, and the former Resident, his Excellency Lien Yu, was requested to memorialize the Throne with a view to its being cancelled; this Lien Yu refused to do.

The road from Tachien-lu to Chengtu has recently been improved, and has now a width of 10 Chinese feet throughout, and a commodious official rest-house is being constructed at Tachien-lu for the use of the Resident and other Government officials travelling between here and the west.

A recent Imperial Decree appoints Weng Tsung Yao Assistant Resident for Tibet, with the rank of Deputy Lieutenant-Governor.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Government of India.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) B. TWYMAN.

No. 251.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 14th October, 1908

(Telegraphic.)

Tibet Trade Regulations. Exchange of ratifications took place to-day.

No. 252.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 22nd October, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Dalai Lama. My telegram of the 5th February. I shall be glad if you will inform the Chinese Government, unless you have already done so, that we have no wish to put difficulties in the way of the return of the Dalai Lama to Tibet, and that we do not desire to exercise any influence upon them in the matter. You should acquaint your Russian colleague in due course of the fact of your having made this communication. M. Isvolsky has been told that this is the attitude we intend to adopt.

No. 253.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 24th October, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

In accordance with the instructions contained in your telegram of the 22nd instant, I informed the Wai-wu Pu yesterday that His Majesty's Government did not desire to prevent the return of the Dalai Lama to his own country. Yuan Shih-kai, who spoke to me on behalf of the other Ministers, said that his Government were grateful for this expression of the views of His Majesty's Government, adding that the sentiments of the Lama himself towards Great Britain were of the friendliest nature. I informed the Russian Minister, after the interview at the Wai-wu Pu, of the action I had taken. By mutual arrangement with my Russian colleague, the intercourse between the Dalai Lama and our two Legations has been restricted to visits of ceremony.

No. 254.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 8th September, 1908.. (*Received 2nd November*, 1908.)

(Extract.)

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a summary of last month's events not recorded in separate despatches.

Enclosure in No. 254.

Monthly Summary of Events.

(Extract.)

The arrival at Chengtu of Chao Erh-hsun, the new Viceroy of Szechuan, has set free that official's brother, Chao Erh Feng, to assume the responsibilities attaching to his new post of Warden of the Tibetan Marches and Resident in Tibet. On these two officials rests the onerous duty of carrying out the energetic policy which the Peking Government has decided to adopt with the aim of consolidating Chinese power in Tibet; to the Resident's lot falls the assertion of China's suzerainty and the carrying out of the proposed reforms; to the Viceroy's, the less dangerous but no less important task of supplying the sinews of war from the rich and adjoining province of Szechuan. As regards the reforms which Chao Erh Feng is to introduce in Tibet, the language of the Imperial Edicts, though perhaps slightly vague as to details, is certainly comprehensive; military organization, agriculture, education, the mining industry, means of communication, encouragement of trade, administrative improvements—for all of these the Resident is to be held responsible. The vagueness of his commission and the difficulties which he will have to face appear to have caused Chao some natural anxiety, but the Rescript of the 7th March, evidently issued in reply in his representations, goes but a little way towards defining his responsibilities, and closes with the statement that he must not hope to be relieved of his commission. The main difficulty facing him at the outset is a military one, and he has had to apply for permission to recruit troops for special service in Tibet; even in Szechuanese Tibet, the complete failure of the Chinese scheme for colonization in the lands recently reduced leaves the maintenance of Chinese influence dependent upon military occupation of such important centres as Batang and Litang, and it is therefore scarcely to be expected that Chinese penetration into the regions west of Batang will be met with anything but opposition. It has not yet been settled where the Resident's headquarters are to be; in this respect the Edicts leave him perfect freedom. He is making arrangements for a journey of inspection in the autumn, proceeding as far as Lhasa, where, however, he has no intention of taking up permanent residence at present. No date has yet been fixed for the Dalai Lama's long-expected visit to Peking, though

arrangements for his reception are being actively pushed forward. The officials concerned have had to exercise much forethought to provide for the Lama's being received in such a manner as not to wound the susceptibilities of that high ecclesiastical dignitary. His exalted rank does not allow him, for instance, to pass under a city gate or any such edifice, which would impose an obstruction between him and heaven. To obviate the difficulty of the necessary passage through the walls of Peking, it was at first proposed to line the gates with an artistic representation of the sky painted on canvas, an illusion characteristically Chinese in its ingenuousness; but this solution has been abandoned in favour of the erection of an inclined plane which will permit of the Lama being carried over the city wall.

No. 255.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 2nd November, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Please see my despatch of the 11th May. Following telegram sent to Indian Government to-day:—"Chinese Government are anxiously awaiting statement respecting cost of redeeming the rest houses."

No. 256.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 2nd November, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

The return of the Dalai Lama to Tibet, as to which I reported in my telegram of the 24th ultimo, is fixed, by an Edict of the Empress Dowager issued to-day, to take place immediately after the Lama has been formally invested with a new honorific title now conferred on him. The Decree proceeds to lay down rules for the Lama's guidance on resuming power in Tibet. He is to keep the Throne fully informed on all points through the Chinese Resident, to inspire the Tibetans with a due respect for law and order, and generally to win the confidence of the Chinese Government by a faithful obedience to all commands issued by the Sovereign State.

No. 257.

Enclosure in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 22nd October, 1908. (*Received 7th November*, 1908.)

Enclosure in No. 257.

Extract from Diary of British Trade Agent, Gyantse, for the week ending 26th September, 1908.

22nd September.—I had lunch with Mr. Ma Shih Chow, the Chinese Popon, where I met Mr. Cheung, Commissioner of Customs. I told him that I had heard that he had detained some Indian tea which an Indian trader was importing into Tibet. He replied that it was well known that Indian tea could not be imported. I told him that I had looked carefully through the treaties on the subject and could find this nowhere stated. He then said that until the duty was fixed he could not let any pass, and that before coming to Tibet he had received verbal orders in Peking not to allow Indian tea to pass, and that Mr. Chang had told him that the question of the importation of Indian tea would be settled subsequently. He also added that no tea had been imported, and when I told him that I knew that a great quantity had been imported during the time I had been at Gyantse and Chumbi, he said that it must have been smuggled. I then told him that it had all been brought up openly; he said that during the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley he had no power to stop the tea. I protested against his acting on verbal orders in the face of a definite treaty on the subject, and he promised to telegraph at once for orders, but in the meantime he is detaining the tea.

No. 258.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 30th September, 1908. (Received 14th November, 1908.)

With reference to my despatch of the 21st July, I have the honour to report that the Dalai Lama arrived in Peking on the 28th September at 2 p.m. by rail from T'a Yuan-fu. The preparations for his coming and reception were made in accordance with rules emanating from the Grand Council, a translation of which is enclosed for your information. The reception at the Peking railway station was not specially remarkable. There was a guard of honour of double strength on the platform, and the Lama was borne in his own chair, the appointments of which were regal in the Chinese sense, to an improvised reception hall at the station entrance, where representatives of the Wai-wu Pu, Board of Dependencies, and Imperial Household, headed by the Grand Secretary Na-t'ung and Duke Yu-lang, were awaiting him.

A portion of his suite of lamas had come by an earlier train bringing with them horses and ponies, and after a few minutes' interval, the cortège formed and passed through the Ch'ien Men (south centre gate of the Tartar city) on its way to the Huang Ssu (Yellow Temple). Chinese trumpeters on foot and on horseback led the way, and the chair was guarded by Chinese troops. The Tibetan portion of the procession consisted of seventy or eighty lamas and servants, mostly mounted, and in a variety of costumes. A mounted lama band of kettle-drums and other musical instruments, footmen with boards on which were written the Dalai Lama's Chinese and Tibetan titles, various standard-bearers, preceded the chair, which was carried by sixteen men.

The temporary abode of the Lama is the great Yellow Temple outside the north wall of the city, which was built by the Emperor Shun-chih specially for the reception of the Dalai Lama who came to the Chinese Court in 1653 to pay homage to the new Manchu dynasty. That was the first visit of a Chief Pontiff of Tibet to Peking, and the present is only the second occurrence of the kind in history.

An Imperial Decree was issued last evening fixing an audience of the Lama in the Jen Shou Hall of the Summer Palace on the 6th October.

This afternoon a delegate named Lo Sang tan seng, called upon me at the Legation with a message of greetings from the Dalai Lama and a present of a silk scarf ("ha-ta") from the Pontiff. I made a suitable acknowledgment of this act of courtesy, and gathered in the course of conversation with my visitor that the Dalai Lama would be pleased to see me. As this was the second visit of the kind I had received from the Dalai Lama's emissary and he evidently expected an answer to his invitation, I said that I hoped to have the honour of waiting upon the Pontiff as soon as he had rested from his journey. I presumed that the Dalai Lama would not be prepared to receive visits until after his audience with the Emperor, but the emissary conveyed the impression that it was not necessary to wait for this ceremony.

I do not, however, intend to respond to the Pontiff's invitation until he has been received in audience and I have had an opportunity of ascertaining that the Chinese Government have no objection to a visit of ceremony.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to his Excellency the Viceroy of India.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure in No. 258.

Rules for the Reception of the Dalai Lama sent from the Grand Council to the Board of Dependencies, the Board of the Interior, and the Comptrollers of the Imperial Household.

(Translation.)

The Governor of Shansi shall summon the Dalai Lama to an Imperial audience.

2. The Governor of Shansi shall send a high official to ask the Dalai Lama the date of his setting out upon his journey and shall notify the Court by telegraph.

3. The Board of Dependencies, in connection with the Imperial Household Department, shall arrange the preparation of the Huang Ssu, and prepare the ceremonial presents to be offered.

4. The Governor of Shansi shall send high civil and military officials to escort the Dalai Lama from Wu T'ai Shan to Tai Yuan-fu, where he will take the train.

5. The Governor of Shansi shall receive the Dalai Lama outside the city gate of Tai Yuan-fu.

6. The Emperor will be requested to send one immediately connected with the Court to Paoting-fu to greet the Dalai Lama on his arrival at that place.

7. All the troops at Poating-fu will be drawn up at the railway station to receive the Dalai Lama.

8. All the officials at Paoting-fu, from the Provincial Treasurer downward, will pay their respects to the Dalai Lama at the railway station.

9. The higher officials of the Board of Dependencies and of the Imperial Household Department, the Commandants of the army, the Governor of Peking, and the head lamas will receive the Dalai Lama at the railway station of Peking.

10. The City Police Department will send a company of police and a band of music to meet the Dalai Lama at the railway station, and the police will escort him to the Huang Ssu.

11. The Board of War will detail a company of soldiers to guard the Dalai Lama during his residence at the Huang Ssu.

12. The supply will be furnished by the Board of Dependencies and the Imperial Household Department according to rules to be drawn up by them.

13. After the arrival of the Dalai Lama at Peking the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager will make him presents of saddles, horses, rolls of silk, &c.

14. The Board of Dependencies will memorialize the Throne asking that a date may be fixed for an Imperial audience. The Dalai Lama will familiarize himself with the ceremonies beforehand, after his arrival at the Huang Ssu. For the Imperial audience he will enter the Palace door, and the Emperor will greet him standing. The Dalai Lama will respectfully greet the Emperor and kotow to thank His Majesty for the Imperial gifts. The Emperor will receive this standing, and ask after his health. A low couch shall be prepared beside the throne on which the Dalai Lama may sit. After the Emperor has taken his seat he will invite the Dalai Lama to be seated and will give him tea, after which they will discuss Tibetan affairs together. The presents to be exchanged will be determined by the Board of Dependencies.

15. On the same day the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor will present "dynastic" pearls, jade pendants, Buddhistic hats, capes, clothing, "ha-ta," &c.

16. The Imperial Household Department will memorialize asking the time to be fixed for a banquet. This shall be according to the rules of the Tzu-kuang-ko banquets with a low couch on which the Dalai Lama shall sit.

17. On the same day the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor will present the Dalai Lama with silver and jade utensils, tea, food, &c.

18. When the time is fixed for the Dalai Lama's return to Tibet, the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor will present him with horses, silver, furs, satin, &c.

19. The Board of Dependencies will return thanks for the Imperial gifts. If the Dalai Lama does this in person, he will perform the kotow.

20. On the day when the Dalai Lama leaves Peking a Memorial will request that a special Envoy be appointed, as well as the President of the Board of Dependencies and the Superintendent of the Imperial Household, to arrange for a farewell banquet.

21. The higher officials of the Board of Dependencies and the Imperial Household will escort the Dalai Lama to the railway station with ceremonies as on his arrival. A special Envoy shall escort the Dalai Lama to Paoting-fu.

22. Officials, soldiers, &c., will show him the same attentions as when he came to Peking.

23. Viceroys, Governors, military officials, &c., on the route of the Dalai Lama's return journey will show him attentions and give him protection.

No. 259.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir J. Jordan, dated 24th November, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Rest-houses in Tibet. Your telegram dated the 2nd November.* The original cost of the bungalow at Chumbi was 1,780 rupees; that at Goutsa, 2,420 rupees; Phari, 2,909 rupees; and Champethang, 2,070 rupees. Separate accounts were not kept for the remaining seven bungalows at Tuna, Dochen, Kala Tso, Samada, Kangma, Saugang, and Gyantse, but the total cost was 13,599 rupees. The aggregate original cost of eleven bungalows was therefore 22,778 rupees. It is regretted that detailed figures are not now available.

No. 260.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 12th October, 1908. (*Received 28th November*, 1908.)

(Extract.)

The visit of the Dalai Lama to Peking, which formed the subject of my despatch of the 30th ultimo, continues to attract considerable public interest and to cause some embarrassment to the Chinese Government, who do not apparently find the Pontiff an altogether tractable personage to manage. The emissary from the Dalai Lama, who called upon me on the 30th ultimo, paid similar visits to the United States', French, German and Russian Legations. The United States' and French Ministers both called upon the Dalai Lama a day or two later, and were received in private audience. The Russian Minister consulted me as to what course I proposed to adopt, and expressed his desire for common action. I said that my intention had been to wait until the Dalai Lama had been received in audience, and then to pay him a purely ceremonial visit in acknowledgment of the courteous overtures he had made to me on two occasions. Before doing so, however, I proposed to communicate my intentions informally to the Wai-wu Pu. M. Korostovetz concurred in this proposal, and suggested that we should take concerted action, to which I readily agreed. The audience of the Dalai Lama, which was originally fixed for the 6th instant, was postponed to the 14th, and it is understood that the settlement of the ceremonies to be observed is responsible for the delay. Kneeling has, it is stated, been substituted for the "k'o t'ou," and the exchange of presents, of which the Dalai Lama is to offer forty-seven different kinds, has been satisfactorily arranged. In a note, copy of which is enclosed, the foreign Ministers were informed that the Dalai Lama would receive the members of their staffs on any day, except Sunday, between the hours of 12 and 3, and that the introduction would take place through the two Chinese officials in attendance, one of whom is Chang Yin-t'ang, the negotiator of the recent Treaty. This was obviously intended to reduce intercourse with the Dalai Lama to the level of commonplace western functions, and to deprive him of any further opportunity of ventilating his grievances to the Representatives of the foreign Powers. That the Chinese should thus assert their claim to control the external relations of Tibet is, perhaps, reasonable enough, but it is open to doubt whether their methods will, in the long run, further their interests in that Dependency. Some Chinese are already beginning to doubt whether the Pontiff's experience here is likely to make him an active partisan of Chinese policy on his return to Tibet. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Government of India.

Enclosure in No. 260.

Note from the Wai-wu Pu to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body, dated 8th October, 1908.

We have the honour to inform your Excellency that we are in receipt of a communication from their Excellencies Ta Shou and Chang Yin-t'ang, the high officers specially appointed by the Throne to attend on the Dalai Lama, stating that if any of the members of the staffs of the foreign Legations in Peking desire to visit the Dalai Lama, they should go to the Yellow Temple on any day, except

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* Contained in No. 255.

Sunday, between the hours of 12 noon and 3. They will be received, in the first instance, by one of the officers in attendance on the Dalai Lama, and will be introduced by him.

We have the honour to request that this information may be communicated to the Ministers of the other foreign Powers.

We avail, &c.

No. 261.

Enclosures in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 19*th November*, 1908. (*Received* 5*th December*, 1908.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 261.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 28*th October*, 1908.

I have the honour to forward copy of correspondence, for the information and orders of the Government of India.

2. From Captain Campbell's letter, dated 24th June, 1908, paragraph 4, it appears that Customs dues involving a breach of Article IV. of the Lhasa Convention are levied at Phari as follows:—

(*a*) Two annas per head from all persons visiting Phari except Bhutanese.
(*b*) One Trang-ka (5½ annas) for each animal visiting Phari except from Bhutan.
(*c*) 10 per cent. on all merchandise passing through Phari.

3. It will be seen that the old tariff between Tibet and India has been re-introduced except that on wool and yak tails. British subjects are said to be exempt, but the trade done by British subjects at Phari is insignificant.

4. From paragraph 7 of Captain Campbell's letter of the 24th June, 1908, it appears that the sale of—

(*a*) Rice,
(*b*) Paper,
(*c*) Gur,

is allowed only to, or with the permission of, officials appointed by the Tibetan Government to control the sale of these articles. This constitutes a serious restriction on the trade at Phari, and is thus a violation of Article II. of the Lhasa Convention.

5. It is, of course, not possible to state exactly the amount of the illegal dues thus levied by the Phari Jongpens, as they do not adhere rigorously in every case to the amounts and proportions fixed by them, but it is clear that the 10 per cent. tax alone realizes a large sum. It would probably be safe to say that these freshly re-imposed and apparently illegal taxes and restrictions involve a burden on trade of not less than one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees per year.

6. I would suggest that the above breaches of the Lhasa Convention may be brought by the Government of India to the notice of the Tibetan High Authorities at Lhasa under Article III. of the Trade Regulations of 1908, the purport of the reference being communicated to the Chinese Imperial Resident at Lhasa. In the event of the Tibetan High Authorities of Lhasa neglecting to take action, it will be necessary to refer the matter for settlement to the Governments of Great Britain and China in accordance with the terms of Article III. But it will perhaps be considered desirable to push the matter as far as may be necessary, since each serious breach of treaty-rights allowed by us will be likely to form a stepping-stone to further breaches.

7. The Nye-la (more properly Ne-la) and the Tsa-ring referred to in Captain Campbell's letter of the 24th June, 1908, are not Customs dues. The former is a kind of house-rent, the latter is a rent for grazing. They are, therefore, not open to objection.

8. I understand that the question of referring the case of the apparently illegal collection of trade dues in Western Tibet is under consideration. The matters mentioned in this letter might be conveniently referred in the same letter.

Annexure 1.

Letter from the Political Officer Sikkim, to Captain W. L. Campbell, British Trade Agent at Yatung dated 16th June, 1908.

I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to make a further enquiry as to what Customs duties, if any, are now levied at Phari and from whom they are levied, and let me know the result in order that, if necessary, I may request the Government of India to move the Lhasa authorities in the matter.

Annexure 2.

Letter from the British Trade Agent, Yatung, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 24th June, 1908.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 16th June, 1908, requesting further information regarding the "Customs duties" levied at Phari.

2. The collections are of different kinds: first, those made by the representatives of the Jongpens, which are of the nature of a Government tax; second, certain collections levied by householders in Phari who have the right to do so; and, lastly, the grass tax, which benefits the community at Phari as a whole. It does not seem possible to apply the term "Customs duties" to any of these three classes of taxation.

3. The second class of taxation is somewhat peculiar. It appears that some years ago the people of Phari represented that they had to supply large numbers of coolies and animals under the free transport system. Certain families who had not enough land were accordingly given the right of collecting certain dues from persons visiting Phari. Each family collects from the inhabitants of a different part of Tibet and one or more family from the Bhutanese. The dues thus collected are known as "Nye-la." It should be noticed that this is no sense a house-tax. Further it does not benefit the community but the individual family concerned. These families cannot be called "farmers" as they do not pay for the right to collect this tax. It will therefore be convenient to allude to them as "Nye-pu," the vernacular term.

4. The taxes collected by the Jongpens through their representatives are as follows:—

(*a*) A tax on merchandise passing through Phari, about which precise information is hard to obtain. It has been stated to be 10 per cent. on all goods. At the same time, it is reported that wool and yak tails are exempt at present. It is probable that the Jongpens "squeeze" what they can out of the traders. The fact that a protest against certain taxation at Phari has been addressed to the Tibetan Trade Agent at Yatung probably accounts for the difficulty in obtaining detailed information.

(*b*) A poll-tax of two annas per head from all persons visiting Phari, other than Bhutanese and British subjects. In other words, this tax is practically confined to Tibetans.

(*c*) A tax on animals visiting Phari, which is said to vary according to the size of the animal. The rate for mules and ponies is from three to five and-a-half annas (one tramka); for donkeys, from one to three annas. Chumbi Valley animals are exempt, and also the property of British subjects, so far. The Bhutanese appear to pay this tax.

5. The taxes collected by the "Nye-pu" are two in number: a poll-tax of one anna and an animal tax of one anna. These are in addition to the taxes collected by the Jongpens. The Bhutanese pay this poll-tax, but otherwise it would seem that those who pay the Jongpens' tax also pay the "Nye-la" as a matter of course.

6. The grass tax or "tsa-ring," which benefits the people of Phari as a whole, is collected at the rate of one "tramka," or five and-a-half annas, for ten animals.

7. You are already aware of the existence of the rice and paper monopolies. A new monopoly has recently come into existence for the sale of gur. The monopolist is known as the Dre-pung Chi Dzo-pa, and is acting on behalf of the Dre-pung Monastery at Lhasa, to whom this new monopoly has apparently been granted.

Enclosure 2 in No. 261.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 4th November, 1908.

I have the honour to forward copy of correspondence for the information and orders of the Government of India.

2. The restrictions placed by the Khamba Jongpen on Sikkim traders proceeding to Gyantse and Shigatse by that route were brought to the notice of Government in August, 1907, and as the restrictions still continue a representation on the subject should, it appears, be made to the Tibetan High Authorities. The reference to the Tashi Lama at the request of the Tibetan Trade Agent at Gyantse, though made long ago, has had no effect. I thought at one time that the restrictions had been removed, but this proves to be not the case.

3. This matter and the matter of customs dues levied at Phari reported in my letter dated the 28th October, 1908, may be included in one letter to the Tibetan High Authorities.

Annexure 1.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the British Trade Agent, Yatung, and the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, dated 8th May, 1908.

The Sikkim traders of the Lachen and Lachung Valleys say that since one year the Khamba Jongpen has prevented them from going to Shigatse for trade and the Maharaja of Sikkim confirms this. I have the honour to request that you will report whether the Tibetan Trade Agent at Gyantse (or Yatung) admits this, and, if so, how he justifies it, since under Article II of the 1904 Convention "the Tibetan Government undertakes to place no restrictions on the trade by existing routes."

Annexure 2.

Letter from the British Trade Agent, Yatung, to the Political Officer in Sikkim, dated 13th May, 1908.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 8th May, 1908, regarding the action of the Khamba Jongpen in preventing the Sikkim traders of the Lachen and Lachung Valleys from going to Shigatse for trade.

2. The Tibetan Trade Agent at Yatung states that he knows nothing about the alleged action of the Khamba Jongpen.

Annexure 3.

Letter from the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 23rd May, 1908.

In reply to your letter, dated the 8th May, 1908, I have the honour to inform you that to-day I had an interview with the Tibetan Trade Agents and informed them of the purport of your letter. They replied that undoubtedly the traders who had previously been permitted to go to Shigatse were still entitled to do so by the treaty, but that as Khamba Jong was under Tashi Lhunpo they would have to deal with the matter through the Tashi Lhunpo authorities.

I told them that I hoped that there would be no delay in settling the question, as the traders who were thus prevented were suffering considerable loss owing to a breach of the treaty by a Tibetan official, for whose conduct the Lhasa Government would be held responsible.

Annexure 4.

Letter from Gyabying, Chief Minister to the Tashi Lama, to British Trade Agent at Gyantse.

(Translation.)

After compliments.—According to the letter recently received with "patrochin," the Dejong Saheb's orders were that the Khamba Jongpen is stopping the Lachen and Lachung traders from trading on that side, and if he (the Jongpen) would not stop them according to the treaty, it would enhance the friendly relations, and I was requested to issue orders accordingly. Regarding this, if the Amban who does all business connected with treaties with Foreign Governments had issued orders to all the frontier Jongpens, the Khamba Jongpen shall have also to carry out the orders and we can ask him to carry out the orders. About other Frontier matters, it has to be decided whether it is against custom of rules to issue orders according to our own decision. Therefore please explain this to the excellent Dejong Saheb with a *khata* as "patrochin."

Sent on auspicious date.

Annexure 5.

Letter from the Khamba Jongpen, to the Superintendent, Sikkim Agency Office.

(Translation.)

After compliments.—In reply to your letter I beg to state that I have placed no restrictions for the Lachen and Lachung Valley people trading in Khamba Jong District as they used to do formerly. But to allow traders to go beyond this, I, as Frontier Officer, have nothing to state except to follow the orders of the Chinese and Tibetan officials.

Please bear this in mind.

Dated the 5th of the 8th month of Satel year.

No. 262.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 25th October, 1908.
(*Received 12th December*, 1908.)

(Extract.)

In my despatch of the 12th instant, I informed you that I was acting in concert with the Russian Minister in the attitude which we had decided to adopt in our intercourse with the Dalai Lama. M. Korostovetz paid a formal visit of courtesy to the Dalai Lama a few days later, and I arranged to do likewise on the

20th instant. The accompanying Memorandum gives a full account of what passed at this interview. Since our interviews both the Russian Minister and I have received visits from the Dalai Lama's agents. The delegation from the Dalai Lama which visited me did not enter into political discussion of any kind. They asked me, however, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, to convey the respectful greetings of his Holiness to the King-Emperor, and to transmit to His Majesty the accompanying " ha-ta," or scarf, as a token of his goodwill and esteem. The Dalai Lama is to be entertained at a banquet in the Tzu Kuang Hall of the Palace on the 30th instant, when he is to kneel on the Emperor's entering and on his leaving the building. The same ceremony is to be observed on the occasion of the Empress-Dowager's birthday on the 3rd November. I am forwarding a copy of this despatch to the Government of India.

Enclosure in No. 262.

Memorandum.

(Extract.)

On Tuesday, the 20th October, Sir John Jordan, accompanied by his full staff, twelve in all, visited the Dalai Lama at the Yellow Temple outside the Anting Gate. On arrival the party was received by the two officials delegated by the Emperor to attend upon the Dalai Lama, namely, Ta Shou, a Manchu, Vice-President of the Board of Dependencies, who was with the Dalai Lama for seven months during his exile in Mongolia last year, and Chang Yin-t'ang, the former Resident in Tibet, who negotiated the Trade Regulations with Sir L. Dane and Mr. Wilton. After a considerable delay in the waiting-room, the party was summoned to the reception-hall in another courtyard of the building. At the entrance were two Tibetan soldiers armed with rifles. On entering the room it was seen that the Dalai Lama was seated cross-legged on yellow satin cushions placed on an altar-like table, about four feet high, which stood in a recess or alcove. The alcove and table were draped in yellow satin. Seats for five were arranged on the Dalai Lama's left-hand side in a line extending from about three paces from the alcove towards the main door facing the alcove, that is to say, that they did not stretch across the front of the Dalai Lama, but ran down the room in the direction towards which he was facing. On his right-hand side stood an abbot of the Drepung Monastery and another lama from the Szechuan border who had served in the Lama Temple in Peking, and who acted as interpreter from Chinese into Tibetan and *vice versâ*. The Minister and each of the staff bowed and presented a " ha-ta," or scarf. The Dalai Lama turned the Minister's " ha-ta " over with his own hands, while the Drepung Abbot performed this ceremony for him in the case of the staff. This completed, the seats were occupied, and the rest of the staff stood near the entrance. Only one Chinese appears to have come into the room, and this was a young interpreter of the Wai-wu Pu with a certain knowledge of English. Neither Ta Shou nor Chang Yin-t'ang were present. The Dalai Lama spoke in Tibetan, which was interpreted into Chinese by the lama, and again into English by the Chinese Secretary of the Legation. The Minister's replies in English reached the Dalai Lama in Tibetan through the same channel. A few remarks were interchanged regarding the climatic superiority of North China over Tibet, the Dalai Lama's journey from Wutai-shan to Peking, part of which was performed by train, and then the Dalai Lama made reference to the proximity of India to Tibet. Some time ago, he said, events had occurred which were not of his creating; they belonged to the past, and it was his sincere desire that peace and amity should exist between the two neighbouring countries. He desired the Minister to report these words to the King-Emperor. The message was not in the first instance clearly interpreted by the attendant lama, but that this was the Dalai Lama's meaning appeared from what followed. Sir John said, in reply, that the desire for peace and amity was fully reciprocated by his country; and, on this being interpreted, the Dalai Lama returned to his point, repeated the language he had previously used, and asked that it should be reported to the King-Emperor. The Minister then added that he would not omit to carry out this request. A pause ensued, and then the Dalai Lama said that, if the Minister had nothing further that he wished to discuss, he would bid him God-speed, and in doing so presented him with a pound or two of " longevity " jujubes. The

reception lasted about eight minutes. The Dalai Lama in appearance is of normal Tibetan type, 35 years old, slightly pock-marked, swarthy complexion, small black moustache, prominent and large dark-brown eyes, good white teeth. His arms were bare nearly to the shoulder, and his hands were slender. His fingers worked nervously the whole time. His head had not been shaved for about ten days. His loose robe was maroon and yellow in colour. The whole proceedings were carried out with perfect dignity. After the reception the party returned to the waiting-room, and after a few minutes went back to the city.

No. 263.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 21st December, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Movements of the Dalai Lama. His Holiness left Peking this morning. He is travelling by rail as far as Chen-chou, from which place his itinerary lies through T'ung-kuan, Si-ngan, and Lanchou to Kumbun. He will stay at the last place until he receives an Imperial letter, when he will be free to proceed to Lhasa. He hopes to reach Lhasa in May next year.

No. 264.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 11th November, 1908. (Received 28th December, 1908.)

(Extract.)

With reference to my despatch of the 25th ultimo on the subject of the Dalai Lama, and to my telegram of the 2nd November reporting the issue of a Decree by the Empress-Dowager conferring new honours on the Tibetan Pontiff, I now have the honour to enclose a translation of the Decree in question, and to submit a few observations as to its significance. It is, in the first place, obvious that the four additional Chinese characters, which are now prefixed to the title of the Dalai Lama as originally determined by the first Manchu Emperor in the year 1654, do not leave much doubt as to the rôle which the Pontiff of the Yellow Church is expected to play in the future. He is to be the loyally submissive Vice-Gerent of the Emperor above all else, and his dependence upon the Imperial favour is to be further accentuated by the grant of a small personal allowance from the neighbouring Province of Szechuan. The directions for his conduct on returning to Lhasa are chiefly interesting in that they contain the first unequivocal declaration on the part of China that she regards Tibet as within her sovereignty, though in a conversation between Prince Ch'ing and Sir E. Satow, his Highness held that both land and people were subject to China. The present Decree commands the Dalai Lama to follow the established law of reporting to the Imperial Resident, who will memorialize the Throne on his behalf. A reference to the Dynastic Institutes shows that this practice was laid down by the Emperor Yung-Cheng and confirmed by his successor, Ch'ien Lung, in the early years of the eighteenth century. In preparing his expression of thanks for the honours conferred upon him, the Dalai Lama sought to improve his position by proposing that he should memorialize the Throne directly, but the Board of Dependencies refused to allow him to do so.

Enclosure in No. 264.

Extract from the "Peking Gazette" of 3rd November, 1908.

Imperial Decree issued in the name of the Empress-Dowager.

(Translation.)

The Dalai Lama, having come to Peking last month for audience, has this day invoked blessings upon us, and has spoken out his sincere feelings in a manner which has merited our esteem. It is meet and right, therefore, that an additional title of honour should be conferred upon him as a mark of exceptional distinction. The Dalai Lama already, by the Imperial commands of former times, bears the

title of Hsi-T'ien-Ta-Shan-Tzu-Tsai-Fo, the Great, Good, Self-existent Buddha of Heaven. We now expressly confer upon him the addition to his title of Ch'eng-Shun-Tsan-Hua-Hsi-T'ien-Ta-Shan-Tzu-Tsai-Fo, the Loyally Submissive Vicegerent, the Great, Good, Self-existent Buddha of Heaven.

Let the Board of Ceremonies and the Board of Dependencies consult together as to the form in which this grant is to be conferred, and submit their views to us without delay. Let an allowance of 10,000 taels be also given to him annually, and be made payable quarterly by the Szechuan Provincial Treasury. After the Dalai Lama has received his new honour let him return forthwith to Tibet, and let the officials along his route appoint deputies to escort him from stage to stage, and to afford him all necessary facilities.

When he has arrived in Tibet, he must carefully obey the laws and Ordinances of the Sovereign State, and make known to all the goodwill of the Chinese Court; and he must admonish the Tibetans respectfully to observe the laws and learn the ways of rectitude. In all matters he shall follow the established law of reporting to the Imperial Resident in Tibet for transmission by Memorial to us, as occasion arises; and he shall respectfully await our decision. We hope that the frontier regions may thus ever be preserved in peace; that the line of cleavage between the priests and people may be completely effaced; and that our fervent desire to protect and uphold the Yellow Church in peace upon the borders of the Empire may not be disregarded.

Let the Board of Dependencies communicate this Decree to the Dalai Lama.

No. 265.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 7th January, 1909.
(*Received 27th January,* 1909.)

With reference to my despatch of the 11th May, 1908, I have the honour to state that, not having received a reply to my despatch to the Government of India of the 4th May, 1908, I telegraphed, upon receipt of a further note from the Wai-wu Pu, to his Excellency the Viceroy, asking for a statement of the cost of the rest-houses between the Indian frontier and Gyantse.

Lord Minto replied that the cost amounted to a total of 22,778 rupees. I communicated this information to the Chinese Government, who sent me a draft for that amount in favour of the Government of India on the 30th ultimo. I have in turn transmitted the draft to Lord Minto.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

No. 266.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 23rd December, 1908. (*Received 6th February,* 1909.)

(Extract.)

In confirmation of my telegram of 21st instant, I have the honour to report that the Dalai Lama left here by train at 7 a.m. on the 21st instant. He went by railway as far as Chên-chou, whence he is to return to Kumbun by way of T'ung Kuan, Si-ngan Fu, and Lanchou. He will wait at Kumbun for the receipt of an Imperial letter, and go direct from there at Lhasa, which he hopes to reach towards the end of May. The day before his departure the Dalai Lama sent two of his Councillors to this Legation to pay a visit of farewell on his behalf. In addition to some presents of incense and other articles for myself, they brought the accompanying "hata," which they specially begged should be transmitted through you to His Majesty the King-Emperor, with a message of respectful greetings from his Holiness. The Councillors said that the Dalai Lama's visit to Peking had been a useful educative influence to himself and his advisers, and had resulted, they hoped, in

the resumption of the time-honoured relations with China. It had also enabled them to ascertain the views of His Majesty's Government with regard to Tibet, and, after the assurances I had given them, they now went back thoroughly convinced that so long as they faithfully carried out the terms of the recent Convention they could look forward with confidence to the maintenance of friendly relations with His Majesty's Indian Government. This they considered one of the most valuable results of their journey. The Dalai Lama had originally intended, they explained, to leave two or three of his Councillors to represent his interests here, but this proposal had for the time being been abandoned in deference to the views of the Chinese Government.

No. 267.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 7th February, 1909.

(Telegraphic.)

I should be glad to know if "North China Herald," of 26th December, is correct in stating that intention of sending Chang Yin Tang to Lhasa as Commissioner of International Affairs for Tibet has been announced by the Prince Regent.

No. 268.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 8th February, 1909.

(Telegraphic.)

Director-General of Post Office of India has received communication from Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial posts stating that Chinese Government desires to establish postal communication between Chinese system and Tibet, and proposing that intermediate carrying services of Indian Post Office should be employed for exchange of mails between China and Tibet. Liberty of transit for mails across India by services of Indian Post Office, which Article 4 of Principal Convention of Rome guarantees to Union countries, cannot be claimed by China, as she is not a party to the Postal Union; but as we have already entered into postal relations with China in the case of the exchange of mails across the Burma-Yünnan frontier, the extension in this case of the Union principle to China seems to us unobjectionable, provided Chinese Post Office agrees that, if we consider it desirable, direct postal exchange shall be established between India and Lhasa. It will be necessary to conclude a special Agreement with Chinese Imperial Post Office in order to effect the latter arrangement. Chinese object probably is to secure the withdrawal, as contemplated in Article 8 of the Trade Regulations of 1908, of our own postal system between India and the trade marts. They have inquired at what places on frontier exchange of mails should be effected. We consider that until efficiency of Chinese postal service is demonstrated, exchange of mails between Chinese Post Office and ours should take place at Gyantse and Gartok, as we maintain mail communications of our own up to those places. We propose to instruct Director-General to reply in this sense to the Chinese communication, if you approve.

No. 269.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 10th February, 1909.

(Telegraphic.)

Chinese Customs officer at Yatung seized and sent back to India in September last four cases of Indian tea which had been taken into Tibet by Indian traders. Trade Agent was informed by Customs officer that latter had received instructions from Peking that, pending arrangement of Tariff, no Indian tea was to enter Tibet. Compensation is being claimed by the traders; and, as delay tells against trade, representatives of tea interests in India are pressing for matter to be taken up. We have, moreover, received representations regarding levy of dues on merchandize contrary to Regulations from Political Officer, Sikkim, and from Punjab

Government. The questions as to tea and customs were, at request of Mr. Chang, reserved for consideration by British and Chinese Governments. It is, in our opinion, no longer desirable that consideration of these troublesome questions should be postponed. An issue has been forced by action of Chinese, and feeling in commercial quarters is strong. We recommend, therefore, that we should take up at Peking without delay the question of import of Indian tea, together with that of introduction of Tariff. A statement of the case would be prepared by us, and copies sent to you and to Sir J. Jordan simultaneously, if our proposal has your concurrence.

No. 270.

Enclosure in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 28th January, 1909. (*Received 13th February,* 1909.)

Enclosure in No. 270.

Despatch from Acting Consul-General Twyman to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Chengtu, 25th November, 1908.

I have the honour to enclose herewith, an extract dealing with the affairs of the Tibetan Border regions, from a report addressed by me to His Majesty's Minister.

Annexure.

Report on Tibetan Affairs.

(Extract.)

His Excellency Chao Erh Feng, Resident for Tibet, is now at Tachien-lu, where it seems almost certain he will remain for the winter. It would be difficult, if not impossible for him to proceed at this advanced stage of the season. His intention on leaving Chengtu in September was professedly to proceed to Lhasa, but delays took place along the road, particularly at Yachou, and his Excellency was still there at the end of September. About that time I was informed by the Viceroy's English interpreter that the Resident had been impeached by a Censor for excessive severity in connection with the campaign against Hsiangcheng and other places in 1906 and for extensive looting of the lamasery there; and that his Excellency would probably remain at Tachien-lu until the charges against him had been investigated by the newly-appointed Tartar General, Ma Liang, who had not yet arrived. The "Shanghai Universal Gazette," of 22nd September, reports a joint proposal by the Viceroy and the Resident for bringing certain of the border regions under the ordinary civil administration of the Province. Thus Batang is to be the head of a Ba-An Fu; Tachien-lu becomes Kangting; Yenching, Chungtu, Hsiangcheng, Taopa become the Yenching, Hokou, Tinghsiang and Taoch'eng District cities respectively. Litang becomes Li Hua T'ing; and Sanpa, Sanpa T'ing. A military Intendancy is to be created, the occupant of which post is to hold rank as Judge with corresponding judicial powers. The circuit will be called the Lu An. I am informed by the Viceroy's English interpreter that this plan has now received the Imperial sanction.

No. 271.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 17th February, 1909.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to enclose copy of a telegram from the Government of India, dated the 8th February, 1909,* as to the desire of the Chinese Government to establish postal communication between China and Tibet. It will be seen that the Government of India have no objection to the extension in this case of the principle of the Postal Union to China, provided (1) that the Chinese Imperial Post Office execute a special Agreement for the establishment of direct postal exchange between India and Lhasa, if the Government of

* No. 268.

India consider such exchange desirable, and (2) that the exchange of mails between the Indian and Chinese Post Offices take place at Gyantse and Gartok, instead of on the frontier, until the efficiency of a Chinese postal service is demonstrated.

Viscount Morley would be glad to learn whether, in the opinion of Secretary Sir E. Grey, the reply which the Indian Government propose should be made by the Director-General of their Post Office to the Chinese proposal may be approved.

Any direct communication between India and Lhasa could not override the special provisions for communications to the Lhasa authorities contained in Article 5 of the Convention of the 7th September, 1904.

As regards the proposal that, under agreement with the Chinese Government, the mails (other than those of the trade agents) should be conveyed by the Indian Post Office as far as the trade marts pending the establishment of an efficient Chinese service, Lord Morley is disposed to think that such an arrangement could not be regarded by the Russian Government as a contravention of the terms of Article 4 of the Anglo-Russian Arrangement relating to Tibet, under which the British and Russian Governments engage "neither to seek nor to obtain, whether for themselves or their subjects, any concessions for railways, roads, telegraphs and mines, or other rights in Tibet."

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 272.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 17th February, 1909.

(Extract.)

With reference to previous correspondence regarding the Tibet Trade Regulations, I am directed by Viscount Morley to enclose herewith, to be laid before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a telegram from the Viceroy, dated the 10th February, 1909,* as to interference by the Chinese Customs authorities with the import of Indian tea into Tibet. The particular incident to which the Viceroy refers appears to be that related in the Gyantse Diary for the week ending the 26th September, 1908. As regards the levy of illegal dues on merchandise, attention is invited to the letters of the Political Agent in Sikkim, dated the 28th October and 4th November, 1908. Article 1 of the Tibet Trade Regulations of 1908, as Sir E. Grey is aware, provides that "the Trade Regulations of 1893 shall remain in force in so far as they are not inconsistent with these Regulations." The position in regard to the import of tea is thus governed by Article 4 of the Trade Regulations of 1893, under which "Indian tea may be imported into Tibet at a rate of duty not exceeding that at which Chinese tea is imported into England." I am to refer, in this connection, to the statement made to the Chinese and Tibetan Commissioners at Calcutta on the 16th February, 1908, as reported in the Viceroy's telegram of the same date.† In the circumstances, Lord Morley is disposed to agree with the Government of India that it is undesirable any longer to defer the consideration of the questions of tea and Customs duties. Should Sir E. Grey concur in this view, his Lordship would suggest that His Majesty's Minister at Peking might be consulted as to whether the present time is opportune for raising the subject with the Chinese Government.

No. 273.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 19th February, 1909.

(Telegraphic.)

Viceroy's telegram of the 10th instant. Is present moment opportune for raising subject?

* No. 269. † *See* No. 227.

No. 274.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 19th February, 1909.

(Telegraphic.)

The Report, sent to the Secretary of State for India in the Government of India's telegram of the 7th February, to the effect that Chang Yin T'ang has been nominated Commissioner of International Affairs in Tibet, is stated by the Wai-wu Pu to be without foundation. The appointment in question is not contemplated.

No. 275.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 22nd February, 1909.

(Telegraphic.)

I cannot say, in reply to your telegram of the 19th instant, that the present is the best moment for approaching the Chinese on the tea and tariff questions. The facts adduced by the Indian Government would, however, seem to demand that a settlement of these points be no longer postponed, and with your approval and instructions I am ready to start the necessary negotiations as soon as I shall have received the statement of the case promised by the Indian Government in their telegram of the 10th February to the Secretary of State.

No. 276.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, dated 22nd February, 1909.

(Extract.)

With reference to the telegram to His Majesty's Minister at Peking, dated the 19th instant, in regard to the question of the import of Indian tea into Tibet, I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to transmit herewith copy of the reply received from Sir J. Jordan on the subject.* Sir E. Grey will be glad to know whether the Secretary of State for India would wish that instructions should be sent to Sir J. Jordan to bring the matter to the notice of the Chinese Government.

No. 277.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 24th February, 1909.

(Telegraphic.)

Tibet Postal Service. The proposed answer of the Indian Government to the Chinese suggestion regarding postal communication with Tibet seems to me generally suitable.

No. 278.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, dated 5th March, 1909.

(Extract.)

I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, on the subject of the arrangements to be made to establish postal communication between China and Tibet *viâ* India. In reply to a request

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* No. 275.

for his views, His Majesty's Minister at Peking has sent the telegram, copy of which is enclosed.* You will perceive that Sir J. Jordan concurs generally in the reply which the Government of India proposes should be returned to the Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Posts. Sir E. Grey agrees with the opinion expressed by Sir J. Jordan, and he will be glad to learn what answer is eventually returned to the Chinese Post Office. I am to add that it may be desirable to communicate to the Russian Government any arrangement that may ultimately be arrived at.

No. 279.

Despatch from Sir A. Nicolson to Sir Edward Grey, dated St. Petersburgh, 10th March, 1909. (Received 15th March, 1909.)

I observed to M. Isvolsky this morning that I had noticed in the papers that M. Dorjieff had had an audience of the Emperor, and had been accompanied by a Tibetan deputation. His Excellency replied that he had been annoyed by the manner in which M. Dorjieff's audience had been represented in the newspapers, which had given a wrong interpretation to it.

In the first place M. Dorjieff, as I knew, had not come from Tibet, but from Peking; and in the second place he had not presented to the Emperor a Tibetan deputation. He had had the honour of an audience for the purpose of soliciting His Majesty's sanction to the erection of a Buddhist temple in St. Petersburgh as there were a considerable number of Buddhists resident in the Capital. There was absolutely nothing political in the arrival of M. Dorjieff here, and the object of his visit was the simple and natural one which he had mentioned. He did not doubt that I was aware that the attitude of the Russian Legation at Peking during the visit of the Dalai Lama had been most correct and reserved.

I told M. Isvolsky that I had no suspicions of any kind, and that I only mentioned the audience of M. Dorjieff as an interesting incident.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

No. 280.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 24th March, 1909.

(Telegraphic.)

Reference is invited to telegram of the 24th ultimo from His Majesty's Minister at Peking. View expressed in telegram as to reply to Chinese Post Office has the concurrence of His Majesty's Government. It may be necessary to inform Russian Government of any arrangements that may be concluded.

No. 281.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 30th March, 1909.

(Telegraphic.)

It is proposed to instruct Sir J. Jordan to bring to notice of Chinese Government subject of Tibet tea duty and tariff. As proposed in your telegram of the 10th February, copies of statement of case should be furnished to Sir J. Jordan and myself.

* No. 277.

No. 282.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 1st April, 1909.

In reply to your letter, dated the 22nd February last, as to opening negotiations with the Chinese Government for settling the questions of the import of tea and the Tariff in Tibet, I am directed to say that Viscount Morley would propose, subject to Sir E. Grey's concurrence, that instructions should be sent to His Majesty's Minister at Peking to bring these matters to the notice of the Chinese Government.

Copy of a telegram* addressed to the Government of India is enclosed.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 283.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 3rd April, 1909.

(Telegraphic.)

Tibet Trade Regulations, tea and customs duties. Your telegram of the 22nd February last. Government of India will forward a statement to you, and I authorize you to bring the matter to the notice of the Chinese Government when the statement has been received.

No. 284.

Letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, dated 15th April, 1909. (Received 1st May, 1909.)

We have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's consideration, the accompanying copy of a letter from our Political Officer in Sikkim regarding certain articles which have appeared in a newspaper which is edited and published by the Chinese Amban at Lhasa. The original newspapers containing the Articles referred to, which bear numbers corresponding to those of the translations, are also enclosed.

2. A grave situation is produced, a situation that may at any moment become perilous to the lives of our officers living in isolation and with little protection among a population notoriously ignorant and inflammable, when high Chinese officials directly associate themselves with the publication and dissemination of articles calculated to stir up feelings of hostility towards the British Government. We have already drawn attention to the unfriendly attitude of the Chinese officials in Tibet, and we trust that His Majesty's Minister at Peking may be instructed to make a strong representation to the Chinese Government on the subject at a very early date.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) H. ADAMSON.
J. O. MILLER.
W. L. HARVEY.

Enclosure in No. 284.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 24th February, 1909.

With reference to correspondence regarding the newspaper published at Lhasa, I have the honour to submit herewith copy of a letter from Lieutenant Bailey forwarding extracts from the newspaper in question. The newspaper is published by the Chinese officials in Lhasa and is circulated through Tibet.

2. It might be well if a representation were made to the Government of China regarding the hostile tone of this Chinese official publication, citing as an instance Extract 3, which contains the words, "There are in Tibet some wicked, aggressive foreigners, with whom intercourse has to be maintained." We have, I think, the right to object to the Chinese attempting to stir up feelings of hostility against us by continual abuse of this kind, circulated among the ignorant people of Tibet.

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* No. 281.

Annexure 1.

Letter from the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 11th February, 1909.

I have the honour to inclose translations of the following extracts from the Lhasa newspaper :—

(*a.*) Extract 1, August, 1908.
(*b.*) Extract 2, August, 1908.
(*c.*) Extract 3, September, 1908.
(*d.*) Extract 4, September, 1908.
(*e.*) Extract 5, October, 1908.

"Foreign" may be taken as a synonym for "British" in the translations.

Annexure 2.

Extracts from the Lhasa Newspaper.

(Translation.)

Extract 1.

Don't be afraid of Amban Chao and his soldiers. They are not intended to do harm to Tibetans but to other people. If you consider you will remember how you felt ashamed when the foreign soldiers arrived in Lhasa and oppressed you with much tyranny. We must all strengthen ourselves on this account, otherwise our religion will be destroyed in 100 or perhaps 1,000 years.

Extract 2.

In the west the foreign frontier is very close. In this direction also is Nepal. For a long time the Gurkhas have been endeavouring to perfect themselves in war in order that the foreigners may not think them a negligible nation. It will be well if you make friends with these people. Quickly make friends and become as one and resist the foreigners, who will not be able to aggress. By not having done this before you made a great mistake.

Extradt 3.

Ke-nga Lonchen will open English schools and will give notice in detail to summon students. There are in Tibet some wicked aggressive foreigners with whom intercourse has to be maintained. For the purpose of doing various kinds of work, men who know English well are required to carry out the work.

Extract 4.

In a previous issue of this paper it was stated that the Nepalese and Tibetans should make friends in order that the foreigners may not aggress. You, Tibetans, do not listen to this advice. You think in your ignorance that you being Tibetans will prosper better by being isolated. Therefore I will again speak on this subject. Bhutan is also a neighbouring State. Bhutan is to the south of Tibet. It is twelve stages from Lhasa. Tibet and Bhutan are as inseparable as the cheek from the teeth. Good produce also comes from Bhutan, namely bamboo, wood, copper, and iron, all of which are wanted in Tibet. Also rice for eating comes from that country. For this reason Tibetans require many of the products of Bhutan. It will even be more advantageous for you to make friends with Bhutan than for you to make friends with Nepal. If you live like men in one house you will derive much advantage. You, Tibetans, are not clever ; many Bhutanese come to Tibet as pilgrims, they make presents ; but Tibetans never go to Bhutan, nor inquire about the country.

In addition, the Bhutanese have the same religion as the Tibetans. For this reason you ought to help them. Many years ago they had a war with the British. At this time they asked you for help, but you refused to give it. Because you did not give this help, much land was taken from them and many of them were killed. At this they were very annoyed. The Chinese Emperor gave them assistance and the Emperor Yu Trin ordered the Bhutanese to send him presents. If in future the Bhutanese require any help the Lhasa Amban will grant it. The Amban has also often sent men to settle disputes there. For this reason the Bhutanese think that the Chinese are very good and on their frontiers they gained strength, and for this reason they sent a letter to the Emperor of China, who sent them a seal, and now Bhutanese will always think well of the Emperor of China. If you don't understand the reason why the Emperor of China was kind to the Bhutanese I will tell you. It was on account of you Tibetans. Bhutan is like a wall of Tibet. This you Tibetans don't understand. The Emperor thinks that the Gurkhas, Bhutanese, and Tibetans should live like three men in one house. If you continue to wish to be isolated as before you will come to grief.

Extract 5.

When opium and tobacco first came to China the foreigners introduced them. The merchants said that it was an excellent medicine good for all diseases. Many people in China believed that it was really a good medicine. Eventually much harm was done to many people in China by this. At first in time of sickness opium gives relief, but afterwards destroys people.

No. 285.

Enclosure in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 22nd April, 1909. (Received 8th May, 1909.)

Enclosure in No. 285.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 22nd March, 1909.

In continuation of my letter, dated the 4th November, 1908, regarding the restrictions on the trade between Sikkim on the one side and Shigatse and Gyantse on the other by the Khambajong route, I have the honour to report that during my recent tour in the Lachen and Lachung Valleys, I have ascertained that inhabitants of Lachen and Lachung are not only forbidden to go to Tibet to trade, but that the Tibetan traders are forbidden to export or import by the Lachen and Lachung routes, and such exports and imports as continue under these restrictions are done by stealth. The fact that the Khamba Jongpen himself sends his wool *viâ* Phari shows that the orders are from Lhasa.

2. This right of the inhabitants of the Lachen and Lachung Valleys to trade throughout Tibet, and not only with Shigatse and Gyantse is an immemorial right, and is mentioned by Sir Joseph Hooker in Chapter XIX. of his "Himalayan Journals." Its violation by the Tibetan Government, though reserved to them by Article IX. of the Tibet Trade Regulations of 1908, has deprived them of their chief means of livelihood.

3. The present position is that the Sikkim traders are not allowed to proceed beyond Khambajong. Moreover, the Khamba Jongpen has, since the close of this road, monopolised the trade between Khambajong and Sikkim by this route. He does not allow the Sikkim traders to trade direct with the Tibetans at Khambajong, but does all the trade with the Sikkim traders himself. He does not pay them in cash, but gives them articles such as salt, blankets, and other Tibetan articles at his own price, in payment of the madder, bamboos, and planks which they export to Tibet. He pays below the market rates for the Sikkim products and charges about double prices for his own articles. For instance when the current price of salt at Khambajong is 1 tanka per *bo*, he charges the Sikkim traders 2 tankas per *bo*, and so on for his other articles also. As they are not allowed to deal direct with the Tibetans, they have no alternative but to accept these articles at this exorbitant price. The Sikkim traders, when allowed to go to Shigatse, can sell their goods there for cash and buy anything they like to bring back to Sikkim.

4. The Lachen and Lachung traders formerly used to take about 1,600 maunds of goods, especially madder, for sale to Shigatse. The cost of transport from Khambajong to Shigatse and *vice versâ* is only 1½ tankas per maund. For one maund of madder, the Khamba Jongpen pays them a nominal price of 12 tankas per load, in goods, at Khambajong, when they can actually get 18 or 20 tankas at Shigatse in cash. Thus his monopoly, by which he buys at too low a rate and sells at too high a rate, mulcts them to the extent of about three hundred per centum in the price of their goods.

5. It will be seen that the treaty rights broken by the present action of the Tibetans are those covered by—

(*a*) Article II. of the Convention of 1904.—"The Tibetan Government undertakes to place no restrictions on the trade by existing routes."

(*b*) Article IX. of the Trade Regulations of 1908.—"Natives of the Indian frontier, who have already by usage traded and resided in Tibet, elsewhere than at the marts, shall be at liberty to continue their trade in accordance with the existing practice."

(*c*) Article XII. of the Trade Regulations of 1908.—"British subjects shall be at liberty to deal in kind or in money, to sell their goods to whomsoever they please, to purchase native commodities from whomsoever they please, to hire transport of any kind and to conduct in general their business transactions in conformity with local usage and without any vexatious restrictions or oppressive exactions whatever."

No. 286.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 12th May, 1909.

I am directed by Viscount Morley to enclose herewith copy of a letter from the Government of India* as to the publication of anti-British articles in a Tibetan newspaper edited by the Chinese Amban at Lhasa.

Lord Morley shares the views of the Government of India as to the consequences that may ensue from the dissemination of such articles among the ignorant Tibetans. He would suggest, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that His Majesty's Minister at Peking might be instructed to make representations to the Chinese Government on the subject of the unfriendly attitude of the Amban towards the British Government and its Agents at the trade marts.

Copies of the original Tibetan newspapers are enclosed for transmission to Sir J. Jordan if it is thought necessary.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 287.

Despatch from Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 24th May, 1909.

I transmit to you herewith copy of a letter from the India Office† relative to the publication of anti-British articles in a Tibetan newspaper edited by the Chinese Amban at Lhasa.

I share the views of Lord Morley and of the Government of India as to the dangerous consequences which may ensue from the dissemination of such articles, and I shall be glad if you will make representations to the Chinese Government on the subject of the unfriendly attitude of the Amban towards His Majesty's Government and their Agents at the trade marts.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. GREY.

No. 288.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 22nd June, 1909. (Received 12th July, 1909.)

On receipt of your despatch of the 24th ultimo I did not fail to draw the attention of the Chinese Government to the publication of anti-British articles in a Tibetan newspaper edited by the Chinese Amban at Lhasa, and, in a note to Prince Ch'ing, copy of which I have the honour to enclose, I have asked his Highness to issue instructions without delay to the Chinese authorities in Tibet to put a stop to such publications and to cultivate friendly relations with the agents of His Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,
J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure in No. 288.

Note from Sir J. Jordan to Prince Ch'ing, dated 17th June, 1909.

The attention of His Majesty's Government has been drawn by the Government of India to the publication of anti-British articles in an official newspaper published at Lhasa in the Tibetan language, and I have the honour to enclose herewith translation in English of extracts which appeared in issues of August, September. and October, 1908. The newspaper is entitled "Tibetan Vernacular News," in Chinese characters, bears date in Chinese, and is circulated throughout Tibet as a publication of the Chinese officials in Lhasa.

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* No. 284. † No. 286.

In the view of His Majesty's Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and for India, and of the Government of India, serious consequences may ensure from the dissemination of such articles amongst ignorant Tibetans, and I am instructed to bring to the notice of the Chinese Government the unfriendly attitude assumed by the Chinese resident at Lhasa towards His Majesty's Government and the British agents at the trade marts.

I am confident your Highness's Government will recognise that the publications referred to are calculated to stir up hostility, and that instructions should be issued without delay to the Chinese authorities in Tibet to put a stop to them and to cultivate friendly relations with the agents of His Majesty's Government.

I avail, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

No. 289.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 6th July, 1909.
(Received 26th July, 1909.)

With reference to my despatch of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a note which I have received from the Wai-wu Pu in reply to the representations addressed to them on the subject of the publication of anti-British articles in a newspaper at Lhasa.

As you will perceive from this note, steps have been taken to prevent any further publication of such articles.

I have sent a copy of the note to the Government of India.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. N. JORDAN.

Enclosure in No. 289.

Note from the Wai-wu Pu to Sir J. Jordan, dated 2nd July, 1909.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, stating that a certain Tibetan newspaper at Lhasa called the "Pai Hua Kuan Pao," had been publishing anti-British articles. Your Excellency requested that instructions might be sent to the Chinese Resident in Tibet to stringently prohibit such articles.

Our Board accordingly telegraphed to the Chinese Resident in Tibet to investigate and prohibit such publications. His reply has now been received to the effect that he has instructed the newspaper in question that in future the publication of articles of the tenor complained of is strictly forbidden.

We have the honour to communicate the above for Your Excellency's information.

We avail, &c.

No. 290.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 18th August, 1909.

(Telegraphic.)

Information that the Dalai Lama is expected to reach Lhasa this month has been received by the Political Officer, Sikkim.

No. 291.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated 27th August, 1909.

With reference to the letter of Your Excellency's Government in the Foreign Department, dated the 15th April, 1909, I enclose copy of correspondence,* from which it will be seen that the Chinese Resident in Tibet has instructed the newspaper at Lhasa, referred to in your letter, that the publication of anti-British articles of the kind complained of is strictly forbidden.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) MORLEY OF BLACKBURN.

No. 292.

From Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 12th November, 1909.

(Telegraphic.)

Liang Tun-Yen told me to-day that Chao-Erh-feng was faced with a serious state of unrest in the Tibetan marches; so much so that the Chinese Government, having reason to fear complications with Tibet, and desiring to strengthen their influence at Lhasa, were contemplating the despatch of a body of troops to the Tibetan capital.

No. 293.

Enclosure in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated the 4th November, 1909. (Received 20th November, 1909.)

Enclosure in No. 293.

Letter from the British Trade Agent, Yatung, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 25th October, 1909.

I have the honour to report, for your information, that a Tibetan who has just arrived from Nagchukha states that the Dalai Lama has arrived at Nagchukha from Kharka, in Mongolia, with 2,000 camels, 1,000 horses and mules, and a large number of followers, and that he intends to arrive at Lhasa by the 3rd of the 10th month (15th November, 1909). He will halt at Reting for three weeks *en route*. The Tashi Lama is also at Nagchukha, and may either return to Shigatse *viâ* Lhasa or by the northern route. A trader confirms the above report.

2. A trader from Lhasa confirms the report which I have heard a few days ago that Ti-Rimpoche, the Regent, has been compelled to resign his post, and that Shata Shape, the same who had been to Darjeeling in connection with the Sikkim-Tibet Convention of 1890, has been appointed to succeed him as Desi or Regent.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) D. MACDONALD.

No. 294.

Enclosures in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 14th October, 1909. (Received 30th October, 1909.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 294.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 10th July, 1909.

I have the honour to state that I have heard from Rai Ugyen Kazi Bahadur, Bhutan Agent, as well as from traders and others in the Chumbi Valley that the Lhasa Government have farmed out the sole right of purchasing wool and yak tails in Tibet to three merchants, namely, to the Kün-sang family at Lhasa, to one Pu-nye-chang of the Pom-do-tsang family and to Jim-pa, trader of Chema, or, if the last refuses, owing to fear of the Chumbi Valley traders, to Garu-Sha, a Lhasa trader. The Government have lent 1,800 do-tse (=Rs. 2,00,025) to these three merchants from the Nam-se Kendzö treasury at 10 per cent. per annum

* Nos. 288 and 289.

interest, and are to receive in addition a yearly sum of 800 do-tse (=Rs. 88,900) from them as license fee. The monopoly in respect of wool is to come into force from the 1st day of the 6th month, *i.e.*, from about the 18th of the current month, that in respect of yak tails one month later. The proclamation of the Lhasa Government was issued on the 26th May. By the terms of the proclamation anybody other than the above contractors, who buys wool or yak tails, will be punished and his purchases confiscated.

2. The Chumbi Valley traders submitted memorials to the Lhasa Government and the Ambans, through the Depön of the Chumbi Valley, and the Chinese officials protesting against the monopoly, and have taken an oath among themselves to boycott the agents and servants of the contractors by not selling them firewood or grass or supplies of any sort. No attention has so far been paid by the Lhasa Government to their protests.

3. The immediate object of the monopoly is to raise money towards the pay of the proposed additional Tibetan troops, which are to number 5,000 men. It is probable that the Chinese have suggested the idea to avoid paying themselves for the new troops. The present Tibetan regular troops are paid for by the Chinese.

4. It appears also that a monopoly for the purchase of hides has been given to one Ge-tu-tsang, a wealthy trader of Eastern Tibet, for Rs. 20,000 a year. It is proposed to give monopolies also for the purchase of sheep (though it is difficult to see how this will be enforced), also one for the purchase of iron, copper, brass, and silver.

5. If these monopolies in respect of wool, yak tails and hides be permitted, practically the whole trade between Tibet and India would seem likely to fall into the hands of the three contractors. Wool, yak tails, and hides constitute nearly the whole import to India from Tibet. At present traders sell the above in India, and thereby obtain Indian rupees with which they buy Indian goods for export to Tibet. If they cannot bring wool, &c., to India for sale, they cannot buy Indian goods, as Tibetan coins are not accepted in India and Indian rupees are obtained in Tibet with great difficulty.

6. Moreover, it is difficult to see how our Indian traders at Kalimpong and elsewhere can avoid losing their present prosperous trade, as the contractors will no doubt deal direct with Calcutta. The Kalimpong traders, and probably those in Almora and elsewhere, have made large advances to the Tibetan sellers against the delivery of wool. These will now become irrecoverable.

7. Again, the contractors will certainly not pay as high prices for the wool as now, when free competition prevails. In the only similar monopoly that I am acquainted with the price paid is far too low.

8. It seems clear therefore that the trade between India and Tibet, which has been built up patiently during the last 20 years and which gives good profits to many Indian and some European merchants and good wages to a large labouring class will be most seriously affected, while European and Indian merchants will lose large sums of money invested in the trade.

9. I would submit that the monopolies are barred by our treaty-rights. Article XII. of the Tibet Trade Regulations of 1908 states that, "British subjects shall be at liberty to * * * * purchase native commodities from whomsoever they please," but if the above monopolies are permitted, they will be at liberty to purchase from the three contractors only. This Article is therefore contravened by the monopolies.

10. Further, the monopolies will be a serious "restriction on the trade by existing routes," and thus Article II. of the Convention, 1904, will be violated.

11. In this connection I would invite attention to paragraph 6 of my letter dated the 28th October, 1908,* in which, dealing with the illegal levy of dues at Phari, I stated that, "each serious breach of treaty rights allowed by us will be likely to form a stepping stone to further breaches."

12. The following contraventions of treaty rights have so far followed each other during the last two years:—

(*a*) The levy of customs dues at Phari. In this case protest was lodged by the British Trade Agent, Yatung, under the orders of the Government of India in April, 1908.

(b) The deprivation of the right to trade in Tibet hitherto held by the traders of North Sikkim.

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* *See* Enclosure 1 in No. 261.

(*c*) The levy of 10 per cent. on Lahaul traders.

(*d*) The efforts to levy duty of 30 per cent. on goods going to Gartok.

13. I do not instance the restrictions on the Garhwal Bhutias, as these, though vexatious, do not appear to contravene our treaty rights.

14. Lastly, there are monopolies now about to be put into force, which will deal the trade by far the most serious blow it has yet suffered.

15. From the above it will be seen that one violation has been followed by another, and has culminated in an arrangement which seriously threatens the whole trade between India and Tibet.

16. In the above circumstances it would seem desirable, unless there be any objection to this course, to refer the question of the monopolies to the Tibetan High Authorities at Lhasa under Article III. of the Trade Regulations of 1908, the purport of the reference being communicated to the Amban at Lhasa at the same time. The reference might state that the monopolies constitute a very serious breach of our treaty rights for the reasons given by me above. And we should ask for a very early reply.

17. A reference to Lhasa seems to be the regular procedure according to the Trade Regulations, and has a further advantage over a reference to Peking in the first instance. For, if we follow the latter course, the Chinese will persuade the Tibet Government that the Chinese Government has vetoed the idea on its own initiative and our Government will be ignored in the matter. But, if we refer to Lhasa, even if the latter do not agree, they will know that any fresh orders from Peking on the subject are due to our action. This will serve to restrain the Tibetans from infringing our rights in future.

Enclosure 2 in No. 294.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 25th July, 1909.

In continuation of my letter dated the 10th July, 1909, on the subject of the monopoly in the purchase of wool, yak-tails and hides recently instituted by the Tibetan Government, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Manishanker R. Bhatt, an Indian trader at Gyantse.

Annexure.

Letter from Mr. Manishanker R. Bhatt, Surat trader, to the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, dated the 23rd July, 1909.

I, the undersigned Manishanker R. Bhatt, Surat trader, most humbly and respectfully beg to lay before your honour the following grievances befalling the Indian traders trading into Tibet, and request that this may kindly be forwarded to the Government of India through the Political Agent, Sikkim, for due consideration.

2. The existing difficulties of trade of which the Indian traders have been experiencing long since are increased by one additional grave difficulty created by the Tibetan Government by giving a monopoly of the trade in wool, yak-tails and hides, &c., only to two or three Tibetans and Chinese.

3. For your honour's information I beg to state that the articles monopolised, *viz.*, wool, yak-tails and hides are the only principal articles of products of Tibet.

4. The motive which has induced the Tibetan Government to monopolise the trade of Tibet is to indirectly stop the Indians from doing any trade in Tibet, inasmuch as up to this time Indian traders used to bring articles of merchandise from India and used to barter Indian goods for wool, yak-tails and hides, or to sell to them Indian goods for cash in Tibetan coins, which, having no value in India, were utilised in payment to Tibetans for the purchase of wool, yak-tails and hides, &c. But now that the Tibetan Government has monopolised the trade of Tibet, Indian traders are at a loss to understand how to dispose of the Tibetan coins called tanks which they get for the sale of their merchandise, and which up to this time were utilised mostly in purchasing the articles monopolised. The result is that with the monopoly of Trade in Tibet, Indian traders are barred from doing any trade whatsoever in Tibet for ever.

5. This is the most extraordinary measure which the Tibetan Government has adopted to wilfully injure the Indian trade in Tibet, and is quite in contravention to the terms of Lhasa Convention of 1904 as well as Trade Regulations of 1908, because it is distinctly stated in Trade Regulations that Tibetan Government shall put no restrictions on trade while here it is violating the above stipulation openly by monopolising trade of Tibet.

6. The present step of the Tibetan Government in monopolising trade is even in quite contradiction to the terms settled by the Convention between Great Britain and China relating to Sikkim and Tibet, because in the 2nd paragraph of the said Convention, under the notification of the Foreign Department of the Government of India in the lines eight and nine, it is stated that "British subjects" shall be at liberty to sell their goods whomsoever they please, to purchase native commodities in kind or money;

your honour will judge that in spite of the above stipulation of British subjects being at liberty to purchase native commodities in kind or in money, the Tibetan Government is putting unnecessary restraint upon the liberty of British subjects of purchasing native commodities by monopolising the trade in wool, yak-tails and hides, &c.

7. This step of the Tibetan Government is very ruinous to the interests of the British subjects, is much disliked by the very Tibetans themselves, and it is therefore absolutely necessary that it must be nipped in the bud by requesting the Tibetan Government to withdraw the measure of monopolising trade in any article in Tibet.

8. I most humbly pray to your honour that this my petition may meet with the immediate consideration of your honour as well as of the Government of India in order that I may not be compelled to cancel the orders for hides which I have received in the mail of 15th instant from some continental firms through Lesai & Co. of Bombay. Hoping to be excused for the trouble.

No. 295.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 12th January, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram from British Trade Agent, Yatung, states that Dalai Lama is reported to have arrived on the 25th ultimo at Lhasa.

No. 296.

Enclosure in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 23rd December, 1909. (Received 8th January, 1910.)

Enclosure in No. 296.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 15th December, 1909.

I have the honour to refer to my letter dated the 22nd March, 1909, regarding the restrictions on the trade between Sikkim on the one side and Shigatse and Gyantse on the other by the Khambajong route.

2. The restrictions have now been withdrawn and a large number of traders from North Sikkim have visited Shigatse. It will not, therefore, be necessary to communicate with the Tibetan Government on this subject.

No. 297.

Enclosures in Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 13th January, 1910. (Received 29th January, 1910.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 297.

Despatch from Acting Assistant Consul-General Toller to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Chengtu, 8th November, 1909.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to enclose herewith extracts from an account of a journey in Tibet.

Annexure.

Extracts from an account of journey to Chamdo and Batang.

Derge is the largest State in Eastern Tibet and has been, up to the present, an independent little kingdom, though rather inclined to favour the Chinese than the central Tibetan authorities. The whole population of Derge is said to be 40,000 families: the greater part are nomads and scattered over such a large area of country that one may travel for days without seeing any sign of human life. The boundaries of Derge are: on the north, Tsa-Chu-ka or the Ngo-log country; on the south, Batang; on the east, the Horba States; and on the west, Chamdo. The people of Derge are not fighters like the Horba people; they make poor soldiers and the nomads are deceitful, untrustworthy, and very mean; the villagers are much superior in character and are the most industrious people in Eastern Tibet.

Derge has suffered from internal strife for more than four years. A conflict has arisen between the king and his younger brother with the natural result that the people are also divided into two parties, one supporting the king and the other his younger brother. The real difficulty is that while they have one and the same mother, it is said and believed that the younger brother is not the son of the former king. The younger brother succeeded in expelling the elder from the country and took the control of the state for four years. Meanwhile the elder brother appealed to the Chinese authorities,

and it is with the help of His Excellency Chao Erh Feng that he is now reinstated as king or chief of Derge. We did not meet the king as he had gone with Chao Erh Feng to the north of Derge in search of the younger brother whom they are determined to capture. It is rumoured that he has gone to Tsa Chu Ka and taken refuge in a monastery. Chao Erh Feng with 500 Chinese and 500 Tibetan soldiers and in company with the king succeeded in capturing the place, but the younger brother is still at large.

One cannot but admire the ability of Chao Erh Feng in settling the complicated and difficult affairs of these people. As an example, I might mention the plan on which he seems to be working in order to subdue the whole of Eastern Tibet. While Chan Tui, Draya and Gan Tse are his greatest enemies and cause him most trouble, he is simply leaving them alone, while he is establishing the Chinese authority in the state of Derge, which is the most favourable to the Chinese. At the same time, he is building a road from Derge to Batang, thus connecting the state with China, without having to depend on the main road from Ta Chien-lu, which passes through Gan Tse and part of Chan Tui. His next move, I am told by an authority, will be to send his army of 2,000 soldiers to Chamdo and then he has practically the whole of Eastern Tibet under his control, as his greatest enemies, Chan Tui, Draya, and Gan Tse, are being surrounded by his army. If the Chinese Government do not change their plan, there is no doubt that in the near future the whole of Eastern Tibet will be entirely subdued and controlled by China.

It was raining when we entered Chamdo, but as soon as we were in sight the whole village, men, women, and children were in great excitement, wanting to get a look at the first foreigner ever seen in Chamdo. The officials were friendly and obliging, but made us understand that it was their duty to send us back to China, as they had received instructions from the Foreign Office to that effect. We were told, however, that if we insisted on going forward an escort would be provided, but we should go entirely on our own responsibility. It may be as surprising to others as it was to me to learn that Chamdo is not a part of Lhasa territory and is in no way under the Lhasa Government, but is an independent state with a Government on the Lhasa principle—one incarnated Lama as ruler of state and church, with three chief Lamas as his Ministers, residing within the enormous lamasery of Chamdo. In connection with this ministry there are in all 24 lay magistrates throughout the whole state of Chamdo, governing a population said to amount to 80,000 families. The Chamdo Government sends a mission with tribute every six years to the Emperor of China: if the advantage were not on the Chamdo side, there would certainly be no tribute sent to Peking, but we are told that the presents they receive in return from the Emperor are much more valuable than the tribute they bring, in addition to which there are the great facilities for trade afforded by such a mission.

Chamdo is the largest and most important place between Ta Chien-lu and Lhasa. It is situated on a large plain between the rivers Tsa Chu and Ngon Chu at an elevation of 11,472 feet above sea-level. The village, which is at the foot of the monastery, has a population of 400 Tibetans and 300 Chinese or half castes, besides 130 Chinese soldiers under the command of a military T'ung Ling. The Chinese are absolutely powerless in Chamdo; they have to serve the lamasery, and even the Chinese soldiers are not exempted from these taxes. In case of trouble between Chinese and Tibetans the latter decide the cases, and any appeal to the Chinese mandarin is of no avail. The Chinese soldiers told us that up to quite recently it was quite common to see Chinese soldiers beaten by Tibetans in the village, and the mandarin confirmed this statement by saying that they (the Chinese) had not been able to lift up their heads. However, they all agreed that their standing had been much improved since His Excellency Chao had been appointed High Commissioner of the Tibetan border and they were hoping that the time would soon come when they would not be obliged to serve the lamasery. This, they added, is the only place in the whole of Tibet where such compulsory service is demanded from the Chinese. There is also a great deal of unrest among the Tibetans in these and other parts of Tibet owing to the appointment of His Excellency Chao, whom they fear and hate, and everywhere they are preparing and drilling soldiers, and in some places they have already declared their independence and are refusing to give Ula or cattle and horses for the convenience of Chinese travelling in Tibet.

Merchandise from Peking and Calcutta, Lhasa and Ta Chien-lu were all for sale in Chamdo, the heart and centre of Tibet. Food is also plentiful and easily obtained.

As we were leaving on the morning of the 17th of July (for Draya and Batang) the mandarin overtook us at the bridge and told us that he had just received word from the official in Kiangka that there was trouble, and it would not be safe for us to travel that way. There was nothing else for us to do but to return by Derge. We decided on returning from Derge to Ta Chien-lu *viâ* Batang. The new road made by order of His Excellency Chao makes travelling very comfortable between the capital of Derge and Batang, and with the exception of Lha-kia La (16,150) there are no passes worth mentioning. The Derge territory extends up to the Da-shi boundary, within three days' journey of Batang.

On our way from Derge to Chamdo we made our first stage towards the Dre Chu and rested at a place called Chong Ra, where there are a few houses in the village and some farming. His Excellency Chao has appointed a few soldiers to cultivate vegetables; they had succeeded very well and their garden produced all kinds of Chinese vegetables, including tobacco.

Enclosure 2 in No. 297.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 21*st December*, 1909.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter dated the 8th December, 1909, and enclosure received from Captain Kennedy, from which it will be seen that there is no doubt that the position between the Chinese and Tibetans is somewhat critical. I have informed Captain Kennedy that his action in the matter was quite correct.

Annexure 1.

Letter from Captain R. S. Kennedy, officiating British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 8th December, 1909.

I have the honour to forward herewith translations (as literal as possible) of three telegrams, which the Kyibuk Reupon asked my Tibetan clerk, Norbhu, to translate, and send off for him yesterday afternoon. He gave them to Norbhu, after having had a conversation with me, in which I told him that I felt sure the Indian Government would not interfere in a matter which only concerned the Tibetans and Chinese.

When Norbhu brought the originals to me I directed him to copy them in Tibetan and to return them to the Reupon. This he did, saying that I had forbidden him from having anything to do with them.

It is noteworthy that the document bore no seal, but it was apparently only a copy made by the Reupon himself.

I understand that a Secret Service agent, who went to Calcutta last month, had instructions to send similar telegrams from there.

It is obvious from the tone of these telegrams, and I have gathered from recent conversations with the Tibetan officials here, that the present Chinese policy in Tibet is "sailing dangerously close to the wind."

The Tibetans appear to be quite certain that Chao Erh Feng is coming to Lhasa with a large force of Chinese soldiers, and they seem determined to do all in their power to stop him. Nowadays some 300 or 400 Tibetan soldiers are collected here; they are busy making powder, bullets, &c., for their prong guns, and, presumably, similar preparations are being made throughout the country. Judging from various reports that I have received from time to time, the Tibetans are certainly collecting large numbers of soldiers in Kham and Eastern Tibet. Taking everything into consideration, I really believe that, if the Chinese persist in sending Chao Erh Feng to Lhasa, it will cause very serious trouble indeed.

I hope my action in refusing to have anything to do with these telegrams will meet with your approval. It seemed to me most undesirable that I should become an accessory to Tibetan intrigues against the Chinese.

Annexure 2.

Telegram from the Dalai Lama and Council of Tibet to Great Britain and all the Ministers of Europe.

(Translation.)

Though the Chinese and Tibetans are the same, yet nowadays the Chinese officer, named Tao, and the Amban Len, who resides at Lhasa, are plotting together against us, and have not sent true copies of our protests to the Chinese Emperor, but have altered them to suit their own evil purposes.

They have brought many troops into Tibet and want to abolish our religion; so please ask the Chinese Emperor by telegram to stop the Chinese troops who are on their way. We are very anxious nowadays, so would ask all the other countries to intervene and kindly withdraw the Chinese troops. To do so would be a great relief to us Tibetans. Kindly reply telegraphically.

Annexure 3.

The following to be sent after some days, if no reply be received to the above.

In Tibet, in the case of several Chinese officers, "big worms are eating and secretly injuring small worms." To this kindly send reply.

Annexure 4.

Telegram from the Dalai Lama and Council of Tibet to the Minister of the Wai-wu-pu.

(Translation.)

All we Tibetans, being oppressed, send this telegram.

Though on the outside everything is apparently all right, yet within "big worms are eating small worms." We have acted frankly and now they "steal our heart." They have brought troops into Tibet and have caused us great anxiety. Therefore, we have already sent a messenger to Calcutta to wire everything in detail.

Kindly recall the Chinese Officer and troops who recently arrived in Kham. If you do not do so, there will be trouble in Kham. Further, the Amban Len is purchasing grass, rice and fuel at very high prices, and in this way he will cause a famine to us Tibetans. Kindly send replies to Calcutta and here.

Enclosure 3 in No. 297.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 23rd December, 1909.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a telegram, dated the 18th December, 1909, received from the British Trade Agent at Gyantse regarding the movement of Tibetan troops.

Annexure.

From the British Trade Agent, Gyantse, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated 18th December, 1909.

(Telegraphic.)

Some 300 Tibetan troops armed with prong guns left here for Lhasa yesterday morning, and another 300 left this morning.

No. 298.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 31st January, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

British Trade Agent, Gyantse, telegraphs as follows:—"I received a call to-day from an official sent specially by the Dalai Lama and Council. Chinese troops are still at Chiamdo, according to his statement. As Tibetan troops are massed at a distance of only half-day's march from Chiamdo, there is not the least doubt that there will be bloodshed if Chinese persist in coming to Lhasa. Dalai Lama and Council wish the Wai-wu Pu to be informed urgently, as they believe that actions of Chinese troops in East Tibet are not known to the authorities at Peking. In reply, I said that the Government of India could not interfere actively in the affairs of China and Tibet, though they are friendly to the latter. I promised to telegraph on the subject to the officer immediately superior to me." It is added by Political Agent, Sikkim, that the above news and probability of bloodshed are confirmed by a telegram received by him from Maharaj Kumar of Sikkim. Representation should, we venture to suggest, be made at Peking. We might point out to China that disorder on our frontier could not be viewed by us with indifference, resulting as it possibly might in *status quo* being entirely changed, and in conditions being set up wholly inconsistent with the spirit of our agreements with Tibet and China, agreements by which the continuance of a Tibetan Government is recognised. We might tell Chinese Government that we should be compelled in self-defence to strengthen our escorts at Yatung and Gyantse if unsettlement of the country continues. Assurance could be given at the same time both to China and to Russia that maintenance of *status quo* under the treaties and trade regulations is all that we desire. Maintenance of friendly relations with Dalai Lama is important, as, in his absence, a monopoly of wool, hides, and yak's tails, against which strong remonstrances have been addressed to us by Cawnpore woollen mills and Kalimpong merchants, was given by Tibetans to certain Tibetan traders.

No. 299.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 9th February, 1910.

(Extract.)

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to enclose, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a telegram* from the Government of India regarding the situation created by the advance in Tibet of the Chinese troops under Chao-Erh Feng. I am also to enclose copies of papers

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* No. 298.

received by this mail* from India on the subject, from which it will be seen that the Dalai Lama and Council of Tibet have sent an appeal to the British Government, through the trade agent at Gyantse. Viscount Morley would be glad if Sir Edward Grey should see fit to address the Chinese Government in the sense suggested by the Government of India. Whether at this stage a communication should be made to the Russian Government is a matter for the consideration of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

No. 300.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir J. Jordan, dated 11th February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Situation in Tibet. Viceroy of India's telegram of the 31st January. I shall be glad of your views on Viceroy's proposals with regard to representations to Chinese Government. The India Office support his recommendations.

No. 301.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, dated 12th February, 1910.

(Extract.)

I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing a copy of a telegram from the Government of India dealing with the situation in Tibet. Sir E. Grey fully appreciates the serious complications which might arise upon the Indian frontier as a result of an attempt on the part of the Chinese to deprive the Tibetans of their local autonomy, and he is disposed to share the view that His Majesty's Minister at Peking should be instructed to make representations on the subject to the Chinese Government. Before definitely deciding on the course to be adopted, Sir E. Grey has, however, thought it desirable to address the enclosed telegram† to Sir J. Jordan, requesting his observations upon the suggestions made by the Government of India. If, upon the receipt of Sir J. Jordan's reply, it be definitely decided to make representations, Sir E. Grey is of opinion that a notification should be made to the Russian Government.

No. 302.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 15th February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

See my telegram dated the 31st ultimo. Report states that there has been received recently at Lhasa authentic news of the arrival of Chao Erh Feng with 2,000 Chinese soldiers at Chiamdo, and of his having informed Tibetan officials in writing that he intends to send half this force into Tibet, adding a threat that if Tibetans offer resistance they will be annihilated. Existence of considerable tension at Lhasa between Tibetan and Chinese officials is also indicated; 1,000 Tibetan troops have left for Lhasa from Shigatse, and 700 from Gyantse, according to Tibetan Trade Agent at Yatung. It is estimated by the latter that 10,000 troops, who are stationed at different strategic points in order to stop Chinese troops' advance, have been mobilised by the Lhasa Government. In the meanwhile there have arrived in Calcutta four Tibetan officials, of whom the senior has brought me a scarf and an oral message from the Dalai Lama, to whom he is a junior secretary, announcing Lama's return to Tibet. In addition, he has a paper in Tibetan, with a seal said to be the Lama's, which authorises him to represent case of Tibetans in present trouble to Viceroy, Political Officer at Sikkim, and British Trade Agent at Gyantse. Similar paper bearing three or four seals of monasteries is brought by the other Tibetan officials. They spoke freely at an interview with Secretary, Foreign Department, of apprehension of Chinese, and said that they looked for assistance to us. In these circumstances I

* *See* No. 297, enclosure 2. † No. 300.

propose to receive the deputation and by it to send the Lama an oral message saying I am glad to learn of his return to Tibet and thanking him for the scarf. I would add an expression of my hope that His Holiness and Tibet may enjoy well-being and prosperity, and that friendly relations between Tibet and this country may continue. I propose to say, as regards differences between Tibetans and Chinese, that I hope these may be settled amicably before long, and that treaty obligations with China and Russia preclude British Government from interference in Tibet's internal administration. It is possible that Chinese officials at Gyantse might seek refuge in British post at that place, in the event of fighting between Tibetans and Chinese. Political Officer, Sikkim, enquires whether refuge should, in such circumstances, be given them by British Trade Agent. In reply, I propose to say that attitude of strict neutrality should be maintained by British Trade Agent in event of such a situation arising, and that unless he is satisfied that Chinese officials are in imminent danger of losing their lives, asylum should not be granted to them.

No. 303.

From Mr. Max Müller to Sir E. Grey, dated Peking, 15th February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Please see your telegram of the 11th instant. We might, I should think, make friendly representations to the Wai-wu Pu to the effect that the Indian Government view with anxiety the possibility of frontier disturbances being occasioned by the further advance of Chinese troops into Tibet, since, in that event, it would be difficult for us to prevent Nepal from taking measures to protect its interests, and that His Majesty's Government trust the Chinese Government will refrain from doing anything which might complicate the condition of affairs in Tibet or create difficulties for neighbouring States, China herself not excepted. According to information supplied by Military Attaché it appears that Chao Erh Feng is maintaining strict discipline among his troops, who have committed no outrages.

No. 304.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 18th February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Please see my telegram dated the 15th instant. Trade Agent, Gyantse, telegraphs 17th instant, as follows:—"I was visited to-day by Tibetan Trade Agents, who tell me that a letter sent by Lhasa Shao Shapes has been received from Nagartze Jong, in which 40 Chinese mounted infantry are stated to have arrived on the 12th instant at Lhasa. The rest of the Chinese army from Chiamdo are in near neighbourhood of the city. No fighting has been reported. On night of 12th instant, Dalai Lama and party left Lhasa and are flying *viâ* Ralung, Nyeru, Kangma, Kala, and Gangtok to India. They wish supplies to be arranged at Gangtok by Maharaj Kumar. Permission to use dak bungalow is desired by Dalai Lama. In order to verify I reach Kangma to-morrow; full particulars will be telegraphed." I will telegraph again on receipt of further information.

No. 305.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 19th February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Telegraphing from Kangma, Trade Agent, Gyantse, reports that the Dalai Lama accompanied by three Ministers and three Shapes and a party of about 100 Tibetans is travelling by night and day. Chinese troops are out to intercept him and Chinese officials left Kangma in pursuit. It is possible route of Dalai Lama might be diverted into Bhutan territory.

No. 306.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 19th February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

We are informed by Trade Agent, Yatung, that the Dalai Lama, accompanied by two high officials of Tibet, is expected to reach Phari to-night. Tibetans ask for use of dak bungalow and an escort of mounted infantry. We have issued instructions to following effect :—" Mounted infantry should not leave Yatung nor should Macdonald go out to escort the Dalai Lama. While the Lama may be permitted to occupy the dak bungalow temporarily it must not be treated by him as a sanctuary. It is not clear what Chinese troops are proceeding from what direction. Full information should be telegraphed. Has fighting been reported and what attitude is being adopted by the local Chinese officials? Trade Agents at Yatung and Gyantse should observe strict neutrality and remember that the object of the escorts is the protection of Agencies only. Do you consider that there is any danger to British subjects or Trade Agency?"

No. 307.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 19th February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

According to reports now received the Dalai Lama intends coming to Calcutta to throw himself on our protection. It is stated that a force of 30 Chinese troops in Chumbi Valley has left Phari, and that trouble is expected at that place. Dalai Lama, however, proposes to force his way through. We have told Trade Agent, Yatung, that if the life of the Lama is in danger and he claims protection at the Agency, he should be afforded such protection, and that a report should be made for our orders.

No. 308.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 20th February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

It is expected that Dalai Lama will reach Yatung to-day. Ten Chinese were killed during fighting which took place at Kangma on the 18th instant. Position at Phari was as follows :—140 Chinese troops had gathered together from all sides against a force of 400 Tibetans, including party with the Dalai Lama. Letters despatched from Phari addressed to Tibetan Trade Agent at Yatung have been intercepted by the Chinese. Local position is not yet known. We have called for full particulars.

No. 309.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 31*st January,* 1910. (*Received* 21*st February,* 1910.)

(Extract.)

I have the honour to state that, according to a telegram from His Majesty's Consul-General at Chengtu, the Chinese forces operating upon the Tibetan frontier have been entirely successful, and have occupied Chiamdo, Draya, and Kiangka without suffering any casualties.

No. 310.

Despatch from Sir J. Jordan to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 4th February, 1910. (Received 21st February, 1910.)

(Extract.)

With reference to my despatch of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a memorial to the Throne advocating the incorporation of Derge into the Chinese Empire.

Enclosure in No. 310.

Memorial by the Reform Council in reply to a Memorial from Chao Erh Feng, Warden of the Tibetan Marches, proposing that the Native State of Derge should be brought under direct Chinese rule.

Extract from "Gazette" of the 27th January, 1910.

(Translation.)

In obedience to the Imperial edict, we now present our report on the memorial sent in by Chao Erh Feng, in which he proposed that the native State of Derge should be allowed to adopt our civilisation and come under our direct rule.

The Frontier Commissioner states as follows:—

> "The chief of the State of Derge, Toko Sheng Chi, is a man of no ability, and he has made repeated requests to me to be allowed to hand over the whole of his territory to China. He has also handed over to me his seal of office, and begs that I will memorialise on his behalf. He adds that the feud which has been raging for ten years or more between him and Ang Ni over the question of chieftainship has caused indescribable sufferings to the people of the State. This territory borders on Ch'a T'ai, and is strategically important while the country is fertile. With this territory under proper control we shall be able to strengthen Central Tibet and at the same time screen the frontiers of Szechuan. But if we insist on the chief carrying on the succession, there will be no end to the sufferings of the inhabitants, and other States will get drawn into the disturbances. China ought to take measures to guard against the above."

When the wild tribes submitted to China, native States were created in various provinces, and on account of the customs of these tribes differing from China official rank and authority were given to the chiefs in the hope of keeping the districts quiet. As regards the administration of these States, the Viceroys and Governors were to investigate, and degrade or promote when necessary. Moreover, it is laid down in the imperial institutes of the reigning dynasty, that native chiefs who do not govern properly must be denounced and punished, either by the substitution of other chiefs or by their territory reverting to China. Accordingly, whenever a case occurred of disturbance in a native State, we have, after careful consideration, established a prefecture or a magistracy in its place. Examination will show that recently there have been changes on the frontiers of Yünnan, Kueichow and Szechuan—as, for instance, the establishment of the department of Chen Kan and Pei Sheng in Yünnan, &c. The above changes have all been officially approved, but present conditions on the frontier are not the same as those of old, and we must therefore take proper measures to keep our boundaries secure and to put an end to tribal feuds. Now the State of Derge has been the scene of a war of succession for ten years or more, and we have had to send many troops to pacify this country, which is of great strategical importance to Szechuan and Tibet. The Derge chieftain is actuated merely by fear for his life in making his request, while the headmen and people in general are extremely anxious to come under Chinese jurisdiction, and extricate themselves from their present sufferings. We have the honour to request that the Frontier Commissioner's proposal be acceded to—namely, that the entire State of Derge be brought under Chinese rule. As regards the Derge chief, To Ko Sheng Chi, since he is willing to hand over his territory, we beg that he may be granted a special mark of the Imperial favour by the bestowal on him of the hereditary title of captain; further, that a sum of 2,000 taels or 3,000 taels annually may be appropriated to his needs out of the Derge land tax quota.

The said chief, moreover, states that it has been the custom that, when proceeding to Peking with tribute, the chiefs of his State have worn the button of the second class and the peacock feather, so we suggest that he be allowed to continue to wear them.

We furthermore request that instructions may be sent to the Viceroy of Szechuan to concert with the Frontier Commissioner, Chao Erh Feng, and take satisfactory measures with regard to the proper allowance to be made to the chief, and also respecting the future administration of Derge. Moreover, the seal handed over by the chief should be given up to the Board for cancellation. Again, the chief's name, To Chi Tseng Ko, has been wrongly called To Ko Sheng Chi, and he is therefore permitted to correct the mistake.

The question, then, whether or not the State of Derge ought to come under direct rule is therefore humbly submitted for the Imperial decision. The delay in presenting this memorial is due to the numerous telegrams which had to be exchanged when examining into the question.

On the 25th January, 1910, the Imperial decree was received as follows:—

"The matter has been noted."

No. 311.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

In a telegram received last night the Trade Agent, Yatung, reports to following effect:—"The Dalai Lama arrived last evening. While he was here an agent was sent by Chinese with a request for permission to occupy the dak bungalow; their request was readily granted. Three Chinese officials of Chumbi interviewed me shortly afterwards. They wished me to entice the Dalai Lama to remain here; but, as I was aware that Chinese troops were coming from Phari, I would not listen. At an audience which the Chinese had with the Lama he acknowledged their salutations, but no conversation was held. The Lama left for Gnatong this morning. Everything passed off quietly. He left with me a report of which the following is the purport:—'The Chinese have been greatly oppressing the Tibetan people at Lhasa. Mounted infantry arrived there. They fired on inhabitants, killing and wounding them. I was obliged, together with my six Ministers, to make good my escape. My intention now is to go to India for the purpose of consulting the British Government. Since my departure from Lhasa I have been greatly harassed on the road by Chinese troops. A force of 200 Chinese Mongol infantry were behind me at Chaksam, and I left a party of my soldiers to hold them back. A small fight took place there, in the course of which two Tibetans and 70 Chinese were killed. I have left Regent and Acting Ministers at Lhasa, but I and the Ministers who accompany me have brought our seals with us. I have been receiving every courtesy from the British Government, for which I am grateful. I now look to you for protection, and I trust that the relations between the British Government and Tibet will be that of a father to his children. Wishing to be guided by you I hope to give full information on my arrival in India.'" The Lama telegraphed previously from Phari sending most friendly greetings to the Government of India and thanking us for the use of the dak bungalow. The Trade Agent's attitude has been scrupulously correct. The Lama is expected to reach Darjiling on the 27th instant. I have sent instructions to the authorities there to show him every courtesy, but to treat his visit as private. Until other arrangements can be made I propose to invite Lama to occupy Hastings House as the Tashi Lama did. I do not think any reply to his messages is necessary beyond showing him ordinary civilities. Effect of flight of Dalai Lama and Ministers, not only in Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan, but also on Indian opinion, will be profound. In India he is regarded with veneration and awe. It is of first importance to show him high consideration. I hope in a short time to submit to you our views on the situation.

No. 312.

From Mr. Max Müller to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 22nd February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

I received a call yesterday from Tibetans of Dalai Lama's suite, accompanied by lamas from Temple in Peking. Besides usual scarf and packet of sand said to contain gold, they presented letter from Dalai Lama dated from the Tacheng Temple, three days' march from Lhasa, on the 12th November. In addition to usual complimentary phrases, letter announces arrival in Tibet of Dalai Lama, gives expression to his desire that friendly relations with England may be maintained, and begs that bearer's message may be listened to by Minister. This message was to the effect that, having arrived in Lhasa territory, Dalai Lama was concerned to find that active measures were being taken in the country by Chinese troops, and hoped that anything that Minister could do in the matter might be done. The messenger arrived at Peking on 7th February, having left Tacheng on 13th, Lhasa on 30th November, and Calcutta on 7th January. He will call on the 23rd inst. for a reply. Please instruct me as to action to be taken. An oral reply, in terms proposed in Viceroy's telegram of 15th instant, is suggested. Bearer also brings letters, but states that none of them are for other Legations.

No. 313.

From Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Max Müller, dated 22nd February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 22nd February: Message from Dalai Lama. Proposed oral reply to Tibetan messenger approved.

No. 314.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 22nd February, 1910.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to forward, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of further telegrams* on the subject of the relations between China and Tibet which have been received from the Viceroy, showing that the situation has developed with great rapidity, and that the Dalai Lama is fleeing in the direction of India.

It is therefore clear that the terms in which Mr. Max Müller proposed to address the Chinese Government are no longer suitable in the altered circumstances. It is true that, in view both of our treaty relations with China and Russia and of the history of our past policy in regard to Tibet, the position of Great Britain is somewhat delicate, and that it is difficult for us to make an effective protest. But Viscount Morley is strongly of opinion that it should be pointed out emphatically to the Chinese Government (1) that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere in the internal administration of Tibet, cannot be indifferent to disturbances of the peace in a country which is both our neighbour and is on intimate terms with other neighbouring States upon our frontier, and especially with Nepal, whom we could not prevent from taking such steps to protect her interests as she may think necessary in the circumstances; (2) that, in view of our treaty relations with both Tibet and China, His Majesty's Government had the right to expect that the Chinese Government would at least have tendered friendly explanations before embarking on a policy which, in the absence of such explanations, cannot but appear intended to subvert the political conditions set up by the Anglo-Tibetan Convention and confirmed by the Anglo-Chinese Convention; and (3) that His Majesty's Government must claim that, whatever the intentions of the Chinese Government may be as regards the future of Tibet, an effective Tibetan Government shall be maintained with whom we can when necessary treat in the manner provided by those two Conventions.

* Nos. 304–308.

As regards this claim, I am to invite reference to Sir E. Grey's telegram, dated the 9th February, 1907,* to Sir John Jordan, in which the latter was instructed to represent to the Chinese Government that Chinese officials could not be regarded by His Majesty's Government as taking the place at trade marts of the Tibetan agents to be appointed there. It seems to Lord Morley that *a fortiori* the substitution of a Chinese for a Tibetan Government at Lhasa could not be accepted by His Majesty's Government as giving effect to the Anglo-Tibetan Convention.

I am to enclose copy of a telegram† which, with Sir E. Grey's concurrence, Lord Morley proposes to send approving the instructions which have been given by the Viceroy.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) RICHMOND RITCHIE.

No. 315.

From Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Max Müller, dated 23rd February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 15th February: Tibet. Events reported in recent telegrams repeated to you from India make the previously proposed representations to the Chinese Government no longer suitable. We do not, of course, know how far the proceedings of Chao-erh Feng are countenanced by them. Our position is somewhat delicate, and it is difficult for us to make an effective protest. We feel constrained to point out to the Chinese Government (1) that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere in the internal administration of Tibet, cannot be indifferent to disturbances of the peace in a country which is both our neighbour and is on intimate terms with other neighbouring States upon our frontier, and especially with Nepal, whom we could not prevent from taking such steps to protect her interests as she may think necessary in the circumstances; (2) that, in view of our treaty relations with both Tibet and China, His Majesty's Government had the right to expect that the Chinese Government would at least have tendered friendly explanations before embarking on a policy which, in the absence of such explanations, cannot but appear intended to subvert the political conditions set up by Anglo-Tibetan Convention, 1904, and confirmed by the Anglo-Chinese Convention, 1906. You should lose no time in addressing the Wai-wu Pu in the above sense, and enquire what the intentions of the Chinese Government are as regards the future of Tibet. You might remind them, if necessary, that treaty of 1904 was negotiated with the Tibetan Government and was confirmed by themselves, and that consequently His Majesty's Government feel they have a right to expect that an effective Tibetan Government shall be maintained with whom they can, when necessary, treat in the manner provided by those two Conventions.

No. 316.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 23rd February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of the 31st January last. His Majesty's Minister at Peking is being consulted as regards representations to China. Your telegrams of the 15th, 19th, and 20th instant. The instructions which you have given to Bell and the Agents at Gyantse and Yatung are approved. Any Chinese who, in order to save their lives, take refuge with British officials, should accept the condition that they must leave the country if the Tibetans demand it. This should be clearly understood. Lines on which you propose to frame your reply to deputation are approved. It is essential that a strictly non-committal attitude on all points at issue between China and Tibet should be observed.

No. 317.

From Mr. Max Müller to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 26th February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

An Imperial Edict (details of which follow) has been communicated to me, deposing the Dalai Lama.

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* *See* No 144. † No 316.

No. 318.

From Mr. Max Müller to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 26th February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Please see my telegram of to-day's date. The decree accuses the Dalai Lama of a long list of misdeeds, culminating in his flight from Lhasa on February 12th, gives instructions that he be treated as a private citizen whether he returns to Tibet or not, deprives him of his title, and orders that steps be taken, in accordance with precedent, to discover a new Dalai Lama who shall embody the previous generations of Dalai Lamas. It continues by stating that the object of China in making the expedition is to protect trade marts and to ensure the preservation of peace. In forwarding this the Wai-wu Pu mentions that all questions dealing with the relations of Tibet will still be dealt with in accordance with treaties between China and Great Britain.

No. 319.

From Mr. Max Müller to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 26th February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

I only yesterday received your telegram of the 23rd instant. Formal representations, in sense of your telegram, were at once made to the Wai-wu Pu, a memorandum containing the sentences marked (1) and (2) being handed in to them. A statement, as suggested in your last sentence, was added, and Chinese Government's mistake in not having been more open with His Majesty's Government in regard to their plans was emphasised. In reply Liang-tun-yen said that he had meant to speak to me on the subject yesterday, as an Imperial decree deposing the Dalai Lama has just been communicated to me. Force despatched to Lhasa, His Excellency stated, consisted of not more than 2,000 men, under a brigadier, but not under Chao-erh Feng, the latter not being in Lhasa territory (still at Chiamdo, presumably); he begged that I would assure you that Chinese Government's intentions were merely to enable the country to be policed and more effective control than formerly to be exercised, particularly in regard to Tibet's obligations towards neighbouring States. They wished to assure His Majesty's Government that no modification of *status quo*, and no alteration in any way of the internal administration was desired by them. It had not been their intention that Dalai Lama should be deprived of his power, and repeated messages to that effect had been sent to him. His title had already been taken from him in 1904, and subsequently restored to him; he would now be punished personally by deposition and by a new Dalai Lama being appointed, but, unless unforeseen circumstances rendered such a course necessary, no further aggressive action in Tibet was contemplated. Liang-tun-yen begged that false reports spread by lamaists as to outrages and burning of monasteries might not be credited by His Majesty's Government.

No. 320.

Letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, dated 10th February, 1910. (Received 26th February, 1910.)

(Extract.)

We have the honour to refer to the correspondence ending with your Lordship's telegram, dated the 30th March, 1909, in which it was stated that it was proposed to instruct His Majesty's Minister at Peking to bring the question of the import of Indian tea into Tibet, coupled with that of the introduction of a Customs tariff, to the notice of the Chinese Government on the receipt from us of a statement of the case. On a reconsideration of the whole situation, we would now propose that the question of the imposition of a Customs tariff should not be brought to the notice of the Chinese Government at present. It is understood that, in view of the enormous stretch of land frontier and the varying conditions of trade from numerous routes leading from India into Tibet, and the consequent expense of the establishment

of a regular Customs service, China is not disposed to collect Customs duties for some years to come. As regards the question of the import of Indian tea into Tibet, our hands have been forced by the action of the Chinese. We have the honour to forward a statement of the case,* for the use of His Majesty's Minister at Peking. We also take this opportunity to forward a memorandum* regarding the grant of monopolies in Tibet, restrictions on trade between Garhwal and Tibet, and the levy of duties in Tibet. The action of the Tibetans in these matters constitutes an infringement of Articles II. and IV. of the Lhasa Convention, and Articles IX. and XII. of the Tibet Trade Regulations, 1908, and we would ask that we may be permitted to address a protest to the Tibetan High authorities at Lhasa under Article III. of the Regulations referred to. In the matter of the monopolies we would point out that the right to trade freely in Tibet will be rendered nugatory unless they are cancelled. In urging their prohibition, we have no desire to claim any right of interference in the internal affairs of Tibet. His Majesty's Government have, it is understood, adopted a similar attitude towards monopolies elsewhere, where no right to interfere in internal administration is claimed. A copy of this despatch and its enclosures is being forwarded to His Majesty's Minister at Peking.

No. 321.

Enclosure in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 10*th February*, 1910. (*Received* 26*th February*, 1910.)

Enclosure in No. 321.

Letter from the Political Officer, Sikkim, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 27*th January*, 1910.

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of an extract of a letter, dated the 17th January, 1910, from the Maharaj Kumar of Sikkim to me regarding a verbal message despatched by the Dalai Lama to His Excellency the Viceroy through Lama Tenzin Gyaltsen, one of the junior secretaries to the Dalai Lama. The message is no doubt a part of the Dalai Lama's present policy of endeavouring to obtain our support against the Chinese.

2. I have requested the Maharaj Kumar to send me the scarf for His Excellency the Viceroy referred to therein. I will send the scarf to you as soon as it is received.

Annexure.

Letter from the Maharaj Kumar of Sikkim, to the Political Officer, Sikkim, dated the 17*th January*, 1910.

(Extract.)

Lama Tenzin Gyaltsen, a Tsi-doneer (a Junior Secretary) of the Dalai Lama. He brings no letter from the Dalai Lama, but a message to effect the Dalai Lama has safely returned to the Potala and desires to thank the Government for the very generous treatment they extended to the Tibetan Government and the people during the stay of the British Mission in Lhasa and for withdrawing from the country after the signing of the Lhasa Convention. I understand from this message that the Dalai Lama wishes to open friendly relations direct with the Government of India. The Lama has brought two white scarves, one for the Viceroy and the other for yourself.

No. 322.

Translation of Telegram from the Wai-wu Pu, dated the 25*th February*, 1910. (*Communicated by Chinese Minister*, 26*th February*, 1910.)

In 1904 the Dalai Lama fled from Lhasa at a critical moment, which was brought about by his own misconduct, and, as a punishment for his action, he was temporarily deprived of the title of "Dalai."

On his coming to Peking to pray for an audience with the Emperor, the Imperial Government was disposed to forgive what he had done, and showed him

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* Not printed.

many favours, and ordered him to return to Tibet to resume his duties. All this was done in the hope that he might repent and reform himself accordingly.

Since the conclusion of the new Tibet Convention, all matters in connection with the opening of new trade marts and the maintenance of peace in that country are of such great importance that it has been found necessary to despatch 2,000 soldiers from Szechuan to Tibet for the purpose of preserving order.

Unexpectedly, however, on the arrival of the soldiers in Lhasa, the Dalai Lama, ignorant of the actual situation, secretly ran away in the night of the 12th February, and no one knew where he had gone to.

As he is so independent in his action as regards remaining at or leaving his post, it is greatly to be feared that he may create difficulties by giving rise to rumours which will instigate people to have sympathy with him.

An Imperial edict has this day been issued depriving the Lama of the title "Dalai" on the ground that he, being charged with the supervisory control of the Yellow religion, and having acted so independently in leaving his post, is not considered a competent head for all the Hutuktu (chief abbots of the Lhasa monasteries), and, at the same time, ordering the selection of a successor.

This department has already communicated the Imperial edict to the British Minister in Peking, clearly stating that the affairs of Tibet will continue to be dealt with in accordance with the Tibet Convention concluded between England and China.

Furthermore, this department has also telegraphed in the same sense to our representatives abroad.

You are now requested to call at the Foreign Office and inform the Foreign Secretary of the following points:—

(1) That the Dalai Lama has violated the rules of his religion by his arbitrary behaviour and other acts of misconduct.
(2) That His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China has deposed the Dalai Lama, and ordered the selection of a successor in order to uphold the principles of the Yellow religion.
(3) That China will observe the treaty provisions, maintain local peace, and make no changes in the *status quo* of Tibet.

No. 323.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 27th February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

The Dalai Lama's position as spiritual leader is not affected by the Chinese edict deposing him. Mr. Bell will leave for Darjiling to-night bearing our compliments to Dalai Lama with enquiries after his health. Thence he will report fully to us. Our matured views will be communicated to you later by telegraph.

No. 324.

From Sir Edward Grey to Sir A. Nicolson, dated 28th February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

On the 25th February I communicated to Count Benckendorff a copy of a memorandum in which we explained the state of affairs in Tibet, and the representations that had been made at Peking by His Majesty's Minister. We are sending you a telegram from Mr. Max Müller containing the Wai-wu Pu's reply. The Chinese Minister in London has made us a communication in the same sense. As soon as you receive these communications you should inform M. Isvolsky of their contents.

No. 325.

From Mr. Max Müller to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 28th February, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

A reply, dated 27th instant, to my note has been received from Prince Ch'ing, in which oral assurances are repeated, and appreciation is expressed of the fair and friendly attitude which His Majesty's Government have taken up. Reasons for expedition are explained; it consists of 2,000 men who are merely a police force to protect the trade marts, to tranquillise the country, and to compel conformity to treaties on part of Tibetans. As he has again fled in this manner, Dalai Lama must be regarded as having voluntarily renounced his position. Repeated instructions to protect laity and clergy, to prevent disorder, to observe treaties, and to maintain friendly relations with neighbouring States, have been sent to the Amban. No breach of Anglo-Chinese Treaty relating to Tibet need be apprehended, great importance being attached to it by Chinese Government. Dismissal or retention of a Dalai Lama will in no circumstances be used to effect any alteration in the political situation.

No. 326.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 2nd March, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

The three chief Ministers with the Dalai Lama were interviewed on the 25th of February by a native official at Kalimpong, who gives the following account:—At the request of the Nepal Resident and leading traders at Lhasa the Dalai Lama and the Chinese Amban agreed to stop fighting and to allow 1,000 Chinese troops only to come to Lhasa for purpose of guarding frontiers. In view of this agreement, the Lhasa Government ordered the withdrawal of the Tibetan troops from Chiamdo and cessation of hostile opposition. While the Chinese force of 1,000 troops were marching from Chiamdo to Lhasa, 200 Chinese infantry and 50 cavalry arrived unexpectedly from the north at a place within two marches of Lhasa. The Chinese troops at Lhasa, numbering 200, went out to join them, and on their return to Lhasa, in the neighbourhood of Kading, they killed or captured 17 Tibetan soldiers who were, by chance, marching in that quarter. On arrival at Lhasa the Chinese troops shot two of the Tibetan guards and wounded two persons of position. The Dalai Lama summoned a meeting of Ministers at his palace. While this meeting was being held the Chinese despatched 10 soldiers to the house of each Minister with orders to arrest him. Upon hearing this the Dalai Lama and his Ministers decided to fly to India. They left Lhasa on the 13th of February and arrived in Indian territory on the 24th idem. The foregoing story needs confirmation. We have been unable to ascertain what happened at Lhasa after Lama and his party fled. We have instructed Bell, who has reached Darjiling, to let us have as soon as possible a full report by telegraph. At present news is somewhat conflicting, but there seems no doubt that the Chinese have been active. News has just reached us, but it requires verification, which is compatible with suggestion that wool monopolies, &c., were given at instance of China. Recent reports received from British Postal Officials contain indications of an attitude of opposition on the part of the Chinese.

No. 327.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 2nd March, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

We have received to-day the following telegram from Political Officer, Sikkim, in reply to our telegram of yesterday, calling for a report on the situation:—"It appears that Tibetans sent considerable force to face Chinese troops Chiamdo in order to intimidate them, but with orders not to fight. They accordingly retreated as Chinese troops advanced, and meanwhile Amban at Lhasa promised Dalai Lama that only 1,000 Chinese troops would be brought to Lhasa. 40 Chinese

mounted infantry arrived suddenly in Lhasa and fired on several Tibetans, including two high officials, as these latter were leaving Potala peaceably, wounding one in leg and hitting pony of other. Dalai Lama also ascertained that Chinese had broken their promise to bring only 1,000 soldiers to Lhasa. He accordingly decided to fly to India, though against the advice of Council and National Assembly. There appears to have been no fighting except at Chaksam, where several Chinese were killed, the number of killed being variously estimated at from 40 to 82. Dalai Lama's clothes, presents for Viceroy, &c., are believed to have been captured by Chinese. At Phari lots were cast as to whether Dalai Lama should proceed *viâ* Bhutan or Khambajong or Gnatong, and lot fell on last route. Dalai Lama complained that Emperor of China promised him in Peking that he, Dalai Lama, would have the same power as before in governing Tibet, but that Chinese in Tibet have broken this promise. Above information is from reliable Tibetan source. Dalai Lama arrives at Darjiling to-day. At my suggestion the Deputy Commissioner is sending 22 native police under European inspector to conduct Lama on the last six miles into Darjiling, so that he may not be mobbed by sight-seers and worshippers. One mile out of Darjiling Lama will be met by the Deputy Commissioner who will conduct him to the quarters which have been prepared for him and his followers." Chinese are buying rice for their troops at Kalimpong. The Bhutanese Agent has informed Foreign Secretary that Tibetans have undoubtedly been ill-treated by the Chinese.

No. 328.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 3rd March, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Following is substance of a report from Political Officer, Sikkim :—"At noon to-day I called on the Dalai Lama. The Lama rose from his seat to receive me and shook hands with me, after which we exchanged ceremonial scarves. I conveyed the Viceroy's message, omitting the invitation to Calcutta, since there seems to be some doubt whether the Lama will desire to visit Calcutta unless he feels assured that he will receive what he would consider a favourable reply from the Viceroy. The Lama asked me to convey his thanks to the Viceroy by telegraph for the arrangements made for the comfort of his party and himself. Upon the Lama commencing to discuss his reason for coming to India all those present, including the Maharaja of Sikkim, left the room, leaving me alone with the Lama. The Lama proceeded to tell me that when Ugyen Kazi presented the letter before the Tibet mission was despatched he, the Lama, would not receive it since he had agreed with the Chinese to conduct his foreign affairs through Chinese intermediaries only. In like manner, when Younghusband wrote to him in the course of the Tibet mission, the Chinese refused to allow him to send a reply. When in Peking he received an assurance from the Emperor of China that he, the Lama, would retain his former power and position in Tibet, and that no harm would be done to the Tibetan people. This promise had been broken since he came to Lhasa. The Chinese police already in Lhasa and the 40 Chinese mounted infantry who arrived there fired upon inoffensive Tibetans in Lhasa, with the result that three were killed, one high official was wounded in the leg, and the pony of another high official was wounded. The Lama then fled, as he feared that he would be made prisoner in the Potala (1,000 Chinese troops were at the time within only two days' march of Lhasa, though this was not referred to by the Lama), and that he would be deprived of all temporal power. He said that the Chinese authorities sent 400 soldiers by the direct route to Phari from Lhasa, and another party of 300 along the road to Gyantse, offering a reward to anyone who might effect his capture, or might capture or kill his Ministers. Some of the Chinese letters containing offers of those rewards fell into his hands. The Lama then informed me that he had come to India for the purpose of asking the help of the British Government against the Chinese. He stated that unless the British Government intervened, China would occupy Tibet and oppress it; she would destroy the Buddhist religion there, and the Tibetan Government, and would govern the country by Chinese officials. Eventually her power will be extended into India. He added that there

are already 2,000 Chinese troops in Lhasa and its neighbourhood, that others are following, and that it is not for Tibet alone that so large a number of troops are required. I promised the Lama that I would communicate what he had told me to the Government of India. To-morrow morning I expect to see the Lama's Ministers. I will telegraph without delay a report of my interview with them." With reference to assurances of Chinese a telegram is in course of preparation. We are awaiting the result of Bell's interview with Ministers.

No. 329.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 3rd March, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of 23rd February. His Majesty's Minister was addressed by telegraph on the 23rd ultimo. He will be requested to send a copy of Prince Ching's note to you. Copy of a telegram from Wai-wu Pu to the same effect as Ching's note has been given to the Foreign Office by the Chinese Minister, in which it is said that it has been found necessary to despatch 2,000 troops to Tibet from Szechuen for purpose of preserving order, owing to the great importance attaching, since conclusion of new Tibet Convention, to all matters connected with opening of new trade marts and maintenance of peace in that country; telegram concludes by stating that provisions of treaty will be observed by China, local peace will be maintained, and *status quo* of Tibet will not be changed in any respect. Your views are awaited, but I request that last sentence of my telegram of the 23rd ultimo may be borne in mind.

No. 330.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 3rd March, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Following message from Political Officer, Sikkim, is communicated in continuation of my telegram of the 2nd instant:—"The Tibetans were alarmed and enraged by the excesses which have been committed by Chinese troops, who destroyed, some two months ago, a large monastery near Litang as reprisal for the murder by 100 monks belonging to the monastery of a Chinese Amban. The Chinese soldiers took sacred Buddhist books and used them for making soles of boots, when they destroyed the monastery. Tibetans have continually requested the Chinese Amban to arrange that those troops should not be brought to Lhasa, but he refused. After the return of the Dalai Lama to Lhasa, which was about the 25th of December, the representatives of Nepal and Bhutan in Lhasa, together with some of the leading merchants and Muhammadan headmen in Lhasa, again approached the Amban as well as the Dalai Lama with a request that they would settle the dispute as to whether or not these troops should be allowed in Lhasa. The Dalai Lama and the Amban were together on the 9th February in one of the former's rooms in Potala, and Nepalese representatives and some Tibetan traders were present. A promise was then and there given by the Amban Wen not to bring more than 1,000 Chinese troops. These were to be stationed at following posts: Gyantse, Phari, Chumbi Valley, and Khambajong. The Amban promised further that there should be no bringing to Lhasa of fresh Chinese troops. He also undertook to give them a promise to same effect on the 12th of February in writing. On that day three chief Ministers (lonchens) and three Shapes were with the Dalai Lama in Potala. At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon Lhasa was entered by 40 Chinese mounted infantry and 200 Chinese infantry. A crowd of Tibetans, unarmed, went to look at these new arrivals. The Chinese troops fired upon the crowd, with the result that two Tibetan policemen were killed, a Tibetan high official, named Tsetrung Jamyung, and an old Tibetan woman were wounded; a pony was also wounded belonging to a high Tibetan official named Punkang. This high official was arrested and was taken to the residence of the Amban. The above occurrence becoming known to the chief

Ministers and Shapes, they were afraid to return to their houses. At midnight the Dalai Lama fled. He was accompanied by the aforesaid chief Ministers and Shapes, together with other officials and attendants, and some 200 soldiers. After travelling for 12 or 14 hours the Dalai Lama reached the ferry over the Brahmaputra River at Chaksam. There he left his soldiers to check Chinese who might be in pursuit. He crossed the river himself, and on the 15th reached Nagartse, on the 16th Ralung, and on the 17th he arrived at Nor. Here the Jongpen of Nagartse sent them a letter, from which they learnt that about 60 Chinese soldiers and three Tibetan soldiers had been killed at Chaksam, and that eventually the Tibetan soldiers had separated and dispersed in different directions. The Dalai Lama arrived at Dochen on the 18th of February, and on the following day he reached Phari. The Chinese official at that place endeavoured to obtain an interview with the Dalai Lama and the Ministers, but he only succeeded in having an interview with the Shape named Samtrup Potrang. On the 20th, while the Dalai Lama and his party were on the march to Yatung from Phari, they were joined by about 100 men of the Chumbi Valley, who came to reinforce them. These men were armed with rifles, revolvers, and swords, and escorted them as far as Yatung that day. The day following this reinforcement, joined by many other men of the Chumbi Valley, and bringing fresh supplies of mules, escorted the Dalai Lama with his party to the gate of a Chinese village some way on beyond Yatung, whence he was conducted by 25 mounted men of the Chumbi Valley to the proximity of the Sikkim frontier. Subsequently, on the same day, Gnatong, which lies eight miles within the border of Sikkim, was reached by the Dalai Lama. This afternoon a meeting of Darjiling Buddhists took place, and a resolution expressing indignation at the treatment accorded by the Chinese to the Dalai Lama was adopted. It was further resolved to communicate the resolution to the Emperor of China by telegraph." As the Chinese abstain from discussing matters with our Trade Agents at Yatung and Gyangtse, it is difficult to test information. Certain stories which have appeared in the Press are disbelieved by Bell, viz., that Drepung (which has been wrongly called "Lebong") monastery opposed the entrance of the Dalai into Lhasa; that the right to appoint the Abbot of Sera was the subject of dispute between the Amban and the Lama; that more than 1,200 soldiers were in Lhasa or its neighbourhood; that fighting took place in Lhasa between the Chinese troops and the golden soldiers; that soldiers were sent by the Chinese to arrest Ministers before the Dalai Lama fled. Bell has been assured by high Tibetan authorities that the Amban has not re-appointed Ti-Rimpoche to be regent, but that the Dalai Lama has appointed incarnation Lama of the Tsomoling monastery in Lhasa to be regent, and has appointed others to be officiating chief Ministers and officiating Shapes.

No. 331.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 5th March, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Our Agent at Yatung has with great difficulty obtained following information from Chinese official:—Before arrival of Chinese mounted infantry a Chinese go-down of rice, about 15 miles from Lhasa, was burnt by Tibetans. Tungling did his best at Phari to persuade Dalai Lama to turn back, expressed surprise that Lama, instead of consulting Japan or Russia, should consult British Government for protection, and said that the Ministers who raised Tibetan soldiers to oppose Chinese advance had caused the present misunderstanding between Dalai Lama and Amban Len. Informant blamed Ministers and said that Amban, though hot-tempered, was a good man; he said that Dalai Lama was innocent. The Chinese were anxious to get Dalai Lama back to Lhasa, but had no desire to quarrel. A proposal had been sent to the Lhasa Amban by the Chinese officials at Chumbi, requesting him to send to India a deputation of Chinese officials to induce the Dalai Lama to come back to Lhasa and to come to an amicable settlement. Chinese observe the greatest reticence. As regards the final sentence of your telegram dated the 3rd instant, importance of maintaining non-committal attitude as between Chinese and Tibetans is fully appreciated. Instructions to this effect have twice been sent to Mr. Bell.

No. 332.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 5th March, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

On the 14th instant I receive visit from Dalai Lama in Calcutta at His Holiness' request.

No. 333.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 5th March, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Report from Trade Agent, Gyantse, states that, according to Chinese, fear of Chinese troops caused Dalai Lama's flight. It was stated by Chinese officer that Chinese captured many British rifles; Agent, however, was able to demonstrate that our rifles would not take the cartridges captured which Chinese officer showed him.

No. 334.

From Mr. Max Müller to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 6th March, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Yesterday evening I had a special interview with Natung, who, besides being President of the Wai-wu Pu, is also a Grand Councillor. I explained that I wished to be able to send authoritative information from Chinese side as to events in Tibet to His Majesty's Government, who were receiving detailed accounts from Tibetan sources. He made a ready response, being only too anxious, as he expressed it, to help in putting His Majesty's Government in possession of the facts. He showed, by sketching his career, how impossible it was to place any confidence in the Dalai Lama. Ever since the Lama assumed direction of affairs in 1895 he had been a constant source of trouble to China, and our expedition in 1904 was the result of his intrigues and wild disregard of treaty obligations. On that occasion he had fled from Tibet without permission, but all along he had been treated with consideration, and his insubordination borne with, by the Chinese Government; the latter had, however, been compelled to depose him and appoint another, owing to his proceedings since his return to Lhasa territory and his flight from Lhasa without just cause. On my asking for definite instances of insubordinate conduct, Natung said that although, on Lama's arrival, Amban had gone to meet him, yet the former, during the 50 days he was in Lhasa, had refused to see Amban again to discuss matters amicably; had prevented the Amban and his escort from obtaining usual supplies, and by refusing transport according to regulations had endeavoured to cut communications with China. Bodies of Tibetans impeded the march of the troops from the first, and finally the supplies collected for the Chinese troops were burnt, although it had been carefully explained to the Dalai Lama that the troops were coming as police and to protect trade marts, and that no alteration whatever in the internal administration or interference with the Church was in contemplation. On my telling Natung of the incidents reported to have occurred in Lhasa at the time of the flight of the Dalai Lama, he said that no such information had reached the Chinese Government; he would not assert that no incidents had accompanied the entry of the Chinese troops, but, seeing that the strictest orders to the contrary had been given to the troops, he could not credit statements as to the unprovoked attacks on Tibetans. It was not true, moreover, that there had been any diminution of position or power of Dalai Lama, and he could not believe that a promise that only 1,000 troops would come to Lhasa had been made by the Amban; without the Chinese Government's authorisation, which had not been given, such a promise could not be made. He emphatically stated that newspaper reports as to the proposal by the Viceroy and Chao-erh Feng for conversion of Tibet into a province of China were without a shadow of foundation. His Excellency said that the Chinese Government entertained no thoughts of such a course, which would be a contravention of the treaty stipulations between England and China. I was reminded by Natung that blame was formerly imputed to Chinese Government because they did not enforce observation of treaty engagements on the part of the Tibetans, and that the signature of the

Trade Regulations of 1908 by a Tibetan delegate had been insisted on by His Majesty's Government, because they thought that regulations would otherwise not be conformed to by Tibetans. He stated, as regards troops in Tibet, that none of Chao-erh Feng's force had entered Lhasa territory, that force being still in Derge and Chiamdo. The 2,000 men sent to Lhasa were a separate body of troops from Szechuan, and, beyond the Amban's normal escort and the guard at the post stations, these were the only additional troops in the country. The right to station troops in Tibet had always rested with China, and the object of sending the recent reinforcements was merely to secure observance of treaty obligations, to protect the trade marts, and to maintain peace and order. The person of the Dalai Lama himself, he assured me repeatedly, was alone affected by the steps which the Chinese Government had taken. Precedents for removing Lamas were numerous; in 1710, owing to misconduct, the sixth Dalai Lama had been removed. No action would be taken which would disturb the Lama Church or the existing administrative system in Tibet. It was absurd to suppose that the Chinese Government would interfere with Lamaism, as there were Lamaist functionaries at the Peking Court, and millions of Lamaists among the Mongol subjects of China. With regard to the charge that monasteries had been burnt, one only had been destroyed by Chao-erh Feng more than a year previously, because a Chinese Amban had been ambushed and killed, together with 30 of his escort, by the Lamas. I was assured by His Excellency that the greatest attention was being paid to this matter by the Prince Regent himself, who had telegraphed repeatedly to the Amban that order should be maintained and treaty obligations observed. On the 4th March the Grand Council had received a telegram sent from Lhasa on the 26th February, stating that the country was tranquil, that administration was being carried on as usual by the Council, that the Szechuan troops were behaving properly, and the Lamas and people were not being molested in the pursuit of their avocations. Natung thoroughly recognised the correct and fair attitude of His Majesty's Government, and thanked me for giving him this opportunity of placing before them the Chinese side of the question; he trusted that the support of His Majesty's Government towards the objects he had stated might be relied on by the Chinese Government. His Excellency promised that he would furnish me with a statement in detail of Chinese Government's indictment against the Dalai Lama, and would keep me informed as to events in Tibet. I have thought it right thus to telegraph in full the Chinese version for the information of His Majesty's Government, in view of the terms of the telegram of the 5th instant from the Government of India.

No. 335.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 7th March, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Agent, Gyantse, telegraphs as follows:—"A Tibetan arrived here from Lhasa the day after the fight of the Dalai Lama, and left on the day following. According to his report, it was two or three days before it was generally known that Dalai Lama had fled. Chinese troops to the number of about 2,000 arrived from Chiamdo, where on 20th January a small fight took place between Chinese and Tibetans. Eight Chinese were killed, 15 Tibetans were killed, and 18 captured. Captured Tibetans were beheaded at once. Except for small quarrel on their entry, Lhasa was quiet both before and after Chinese entered. There was a rumour that fresh Lonchen (*i.e.*, Ministers) were going to be appointed by the Chinese, but it is not known what their names are. Tsarong Shape is the only high Tibetan official left in Lhasa, and he has to obtain Amban's permission for all his acts. Chief opponent of the Tibetans is Len, the Chief Amban. It is common talk in Lhasa that Len desires to take entire administration into his own hands, and is very suspicious of British influence in Tibet. The first thing he would do would be to decapitate Tibetan Ministers and force Dalai Lama to give him the power. Chinese have posted 25 soldiers on each side of River Chaksam, and a pass signed by the Amban is required before any Tibetan is permitted to cross. This Tibetan had to pass round the Yamdok Tso on the east and south side. Except Chinese soldiers, there is no traffic between Gyantse and Lhasa. [End of Tibetan's report.] Chinese here, who are still very reticent, are of opinion that the Dalai Lama will be deposed, and that his Ministers, on their return to Tibet, will be beheaded."

No. 336.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 12*th March*, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

It appears from latest information that all power at Lhasa has been taken by Chinese into their own hands, that soldiers have been posted by them at Chaksam Ferry, and that a pass by the Amban is required before any Tibetans are allowed to cross. The only high Tibetan official left at Lhasa, the Tsarong Shape, can take no action without consulting the Amban. Reports from Trade Agents state that Chinese do not allow Tibetans to deal with them direct. We are in receipt of various reports as to Chinese aggressive and oppressive action, but their authentication is difficult. There is at present no confirmation of persistent rumours that have been current in last few days that Tashi Lama was flying to India in disguise. It appears to be the case, however, that there is no longer any Tibetan authority in existence. Reference is invited to telegram dated 6th instant from His Majesty's Minister at Peking. It is impossible to reconcile with established facts the statements that power and position of Dalai Lama have not diminished, and that no alterations in internal administration were contemplated. Copies of correspondence that passed between the Dalai Lama and the Assistant Minister at Lhasa have been given to Mr. Bell. Following is translation of letter dated the 10th February from the Assistant Minister:—"I, Great Minister at the time, had a personal interview on the 1st of this Tibetan month (9th February, 1910) at the Potala with his Holiness the Dalai Lama, in regard to the orders sent from Szechuen about sending 1,000 Chinese troops to Lhasa. The kindness and favour shown to Lama by Great Emperor have been minutely explained to him. The following three conditions have, moreover, been agreed to by me:—"(1.) The distribution of Chinese troops to guard different frontiers will be considered on their arrival at Lhasa. (2) The Lamas will not be harmed or monasteries destroyed by Chinese troops. (3) There will never be any diminution, in any degree, of His Holiness the Dalai Lama's spiritual power. At the same time the Dalai Lama agreed to the following three similar conditions:—(1.) Chinese troops entering Tibet will, in obedience to command, have no resistance offered them. The Tibetan troops that have assembled will all be dismissed to their various homes. (2.) The excellent and precious Dalai Lama returned to Tibet after meeting the Emperor at Peking, and being the recipient of high titles with countless presents. Thanks for the great kindness shown to him should, therefore, be given by him through us, the Great Minister, to the Heavenly God (Emperor). (3.) Great respect should, as usual, be paid to Mr. Len, the Chinese Emperor's Great Minister, and all things should be as formerly. In future all business should be transacted with honesty and justice. The above conditions have been explained by me, the Assistant Minister, to the Great Minister Len, who has agreed to them, as stated to His Holiness the Dalai Lama at our personal interview. It will not be necessary for me, the Great Minister, to carry out my promises in the event of His Holiness the Dalai Lama not acting according to the three conditions agreed to by him. An early reply to this is important." The above letter was in reply to a request on the part of the Tibetan authorities that there might be no interference with their power. The following, also dated 10th February, was the reply of the Dalai Lama:—"In accordance with the statement in the representation received on the 10th February, 1910 ('the third day of the first month'), (1) orders for the withdrawal of the troops have been issued; (2) I send herewith the report of my return from Peking of the golden Empire to Lhasa. Orders for carrying Len Amban's mails as before have been issued. It was mentioned in Clause 1 of Len Amban's promise that on the arrival of Chinese troops in Lhasa no disturbance will take place; orders were issued to the public accordingly. But many people have been killed to-day. It is stated in the 3rd Clause only that there will never be a diminution, in any degree, of the Dalai Lama's spiritual power, but the temporal power over Tibet is not mentioned. There is no statement, either, that the Tibetans will be given no trouble. Clause II. makes it clear that the Lamas will not be harmed or the monasteries destroyed. We ask you to abide by your three conditions, as we have observed our three conditions." This correspondence, in the genuineness of which there is every reason to believe, shows (1) that the intention was that the Dalai Lama's temporal power should be taken from him; and (2) that the despatch

of only 1,000 troops was contemplated. Prime Minister of Nepal is maintaining a correct and friendly attitude. Lama Buddhists and Tibetans will not recognise that Dalai Lama has been deposed spiritually, and latter will, therefore, be a source of trouble to the Chinese. There is no reason why Dalai Lama should have our support, but confidence would be restored on the frontier by his restoration, and it would be proof of a desire to maintain *status quo*. Suzerainty of China was denied by Tibetan Ministers in conversation with Mr. Bell, but if China wishes to be friendly it might still be possible to bring about a *modus vivendi*. I suggest that in any case our own interests must be protected. There is unsettlement in our frontier States. Rumour of location of a garrison at Yatung and the number of troops in Tibet constitute, in the opinion of the military authorities, a menace to the peace of our border. The reform, not the abolition, of the Tibetan Government was contemplated in the edict forwarded with the despatch of the 9th April, 1908,* from His Majesty's Minister at Peking. Trade Regulations of 1908 have been violated in the following respects:—Administration and policing of trade marts have, inconsistently with Article III., been taken over by Chinese and direct dealings between our Agents and Tibetans have been prevented. Tibetan Government was recognised by Convention of 1904, which was recognised by Article I. of Convention of 1906. A large slice of Tibetan territory has been lopped off by Chinese, who have forcibly occupied and dispossessed Tibetans of Chiamdo, of Troya, and of Tsa Kalho—provinces of Eastern Tibet. It seems necessary in any case, therefore, that Chinese Government should be required to give definite assurances on the following points:—(1.) The limitation of the Chinese garrison in Tibet to a number adequate for maintenance of order internally. (2.) The maintenance of a real Tibetan Government. (3.) The policing of the trade marts by Tibetans under Chinese officers, if necessary. (4.) The appointment at Lhasa of an Amban less hostile to British interests. (5.) The issue of instructions to Chinese local officers to co-operate with British Trade Agents and not to hinder our officers and Tibetans from dealing direct with one another. It might be advisable that, at this stage, Chinese Government should be informed that the British Government must reserve the right to retain and increase escorts at Yatung and Gyantse, if necessary, in view of change in *status quo*, unfriendliness of local Chinese officers, and disturbed state of Tibet. Individual Chinese might get out of hand, though we consider it improbable that our agencies will be attacked by Chinese.

No. 337.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 17th March, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

I had private interview with Dalai Lama on afternoon of Monday, 14th March, after exchange of formal visits in morning of same day. Lama expressed reliance on British Government and gratitude for hospitality. The difficulties between Tibet and Britain in 1888 and 1903 had been caused by China. Promises of Emperor and Dowager Empress had been disregarded by Amban, who had clearly shown that he would leave the Tibetans no power. He appealed to us to secure the observance of the right which the Tibetans had of dealing direct with the British. But he also desired the withdrawal of Chinese influence, so that his position might be that of the fifth Dalai Lama who had conducted negotiations, as the ruler of a friendly State, with the Emperor. There should also be withdrawal of Chinese troops. Treaties of 1890 and 1906, to which they were not parties, could not be recognised by the Tibetans. He was cut off from communication with the regent whom he had left at Lhasa, although he and his ministers were the Government of Tibet, and had the seal of office. All travellers were stopped and searched by the Chinese, and, unless sent secretly, no official letters got through. He had received some private letters. He would not return to Lhasa unless his matter was settled satisfactorily. What his eventual destination would be he could not say; he wished to return to Darjiling for the present. After violation of the promises which the Dowager Empress gave him, he would not trust Peking Government's written assurance. Intrigue on his part against the Chinese he denied.

* *See* No. 238.

The Amban was altogether hostile, and a hostile policy had been adopted by the Chinese. The Chinese had designs on Sikkim, Bhutan, and Nepal. So far as Tibet was concerned, there was no need for the large force of 2,700 troops, which, according to his information, the Chinese had in and round Lhasa. The Lama gave his account of his relations with Dorjieff, who, he said, was a purely spiritual adviser, and of the treatment of the letter from Lord Curzon. He inquired, at the conclusion of the interview, how his appeal was answered. In reply I said that at present I could give no reply at all, but that I was very glad to make his acquaintance, to extend hospitality, and to hear his views, which would be placed by me before His Majesty's Government. He again thanked me warmly for hospitality and took his leave. He will probably leave for Darjiling on Friday.

No. 338.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 19*th March*, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

A proclamation forbidding Tibetans to call the Dalai Lama by that title, as the Emperor of China who conferred the title on him has now taken it away, has been posted by the Chinese in Gyantse bazaar. Wen, the Junior Amban at Lhasa, has been dismissed for showing Tibetans favour. Confirmation has been received of statement of Dalai Lama that he is now prevented by Chinese from holding any communication with Tibet. Report from Political Officer, Sikkim, states that there is no doubt Chang yin Tang, alias Tang Darim Amban, suggested monopolies in wool, &c.

No. 339.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 21*st March*, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Arrival at Lhasa about middle of February of 800 or 900 Chinese troops is reported. There was no disturbance.

No. 340.

Despatch from Mr. Max Müller to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 4*th March*, 1910.
(*Received* 21*st March*, 1910.)

(Extract.)

As I have already had the honour to inform you by my telegram of the 26th ultimo, I lost no time in acting on the instructions conveyed to me in your telegram of the 23rd ultimo, which for some reason, which I have not been able to ascertain from the telegraph officer here, took nearly thirty-six hours in reaching me. My above-mentioned telegram so fully explains the nature of the communication which I made to His Excellency Liang-tun-yen, President of the Wai-wu Pu, and of the assurances which I received from him in reply that there is no need for me to recapitulate them here, though I would add that His Excellency laid special emphasis on his statement that the Chinese Government had no intention of in any way altering the internal administration or interfering with the religion of Tibet, but merely wished to be in a position to police the country and exercise their recognised authority so as to be able to compel the Tibetan Government to observe their treaty obligations. On returning home from my interview I found a note from the Chinese Government communicating the terms of the Imperial Edict issued that morning deposing the Dalai Lama, and giving instructions for the election of a successor as the "true embodiment of previous generations of Dalai Lama." I had

the honour to telegraph the gist of this edict and of the covering despatch in my telegram of the 26th ultimo, and I will now confine myself to transmitting to you a translation of the documents without any further comment. As I was anxious to receive in writing the assurances already verbally made by His Excellency Liang-tun-yen I addressed to Prince Ch'ing, on the 26th ultimo, the note, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, and on the following day I received the accompanying reply, the gist of which I communicated to you in my telegram of the 28th February. In the interview which I had with His Excellency Liang-tun-yen on the 25th ultimo I laid stress on the advantage to the Chinese Government of being open with us in regard to their future action in Tibet, and also of taking the Press into their confidence so as to counteract the effect of such telegrams as that published in London as to the strength of the force that China was sending to Lhasa. His Excellency promised to act on this advice, but in spite of a further message from me in the same sense, I have received no communication, verbal or written, from the Wai-wu Pu as to what is at present going to in Lhasa, what forces they have there, what their intentions are in regard to the so-called policing of Tibet, and whether they propose to despatch further troops into Tibet. The native papers, Chinese and English, have contained long articles justifying China's action in Tibet, but I cannot ascertain that any definite communiqué such as I suggested in regard to the number of Chinese troops in Tibet, the objects of Chinese policy in that country, &c., has been made to the foreign correspondents here. I would mention that the messenger from the Dalai Lama, referred to in my telegram of the 22nd February, called again on the 23rd, when Mr. Campbell communicated to him verbally the reply authorised in your telegram of the 22nd February. I have since learnt that his statement that he was not the bearer of letters addressed to other legations was false, as he delivered similar letters to the Japanese, French, and Russian Ministers, and probably to others also, and M. Korostovetz informed me that the letter to him was couched in more definite terms than that addressed to Sir John Jordan, and asked directly for Russian help against the aggression of the Chinese.

Enclosure 1 in No. 340.

Note from Prince Ch'ing to Sir J. Jordan, dated 25th February, 1910.

(Translation.)

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that on the 20th February a telegram was received from the Imperial resident in Tibet, stating that the Dalai Lama had flown from Tibetan territory in the night of the 12th February, he knew not whither, but that officers had been sent in all directions to follow him up, attend upon him, and protect him. At the moment, although the Dalai Lama was gone, the clergy and laity of Tibet were as peaceful as usual.

A report was forthwith presented to the throne by this Board, and on the 25th February the following decree was received:—

"The Dalai Lama of Tibet, A-wang-lo-pu-tsang-t'u-pu-tan-chai-t'so-chi-chai-wang-ch'ü-ch-'üeh-lê-lang-chieh, has long been the recipient of the favour and abounding kindness of my Imperial predecessors, and, if he put forth the good that was in him, he would devoutly cultivate the precepts of his religion and scrupulously observe the established rules, in order to spread the doctrines of the Yellow Church. But, since he assumed control of the administration, he has been proud, extravagant, lewd and slothful beyond parallel, and vice and perversity such as his has never before been witnessed. Moreover, he has been violent and disorderly, has dared to disobey the Imperial commands, has oppressed the Tibetans, and precipitated hostilities.

"In July, 1904, he fled during the disorders, and was denounced by the Imperial resident in Tibet as of uncertain reputation, and a decree was issued depriving him temporarily of his title. He went to Urga, and on his retracing his steps to Hsi-ning, the court, mindful of his distant flight, and hoping that he would reform and repent, ordered the local authorities to pay him due courtesy and attention, and, when he came to Peking in the year before last, he was received in audience, given an addition to his title, and presented with numerous gifts. Further, on his way back to Tibet, officers were sent to escort him, but though the aforesaid Dalai loitered

and caused disturbance by his exertions, every indulgence was shown to him in order to manifest our compassion. The past was forgiven in the hope of a better future, and our intention was generous in the extreme. The present entry of Szechuan troops into Tibet is specially for the preservation of order, and the protection of the trade marts, and the Tibetans should not have been suspicious because of it, but the aforesaid Dalai, after his return to Tibet, spread reports and became rebellious, defamed the resident, and stopped supplies to our officers. Numerous efforts were made to bring him to reason, but he would not listen, and when Lien-yü telegraphed that, on the arrival of the Szechuan troops in Lhasa, the Dalai, without reporting his intention, had flown during the night of the 12th February, and that his whereabouts were unknown, we commanded the resident to take steps to bring him back and make satisfactory arrangements for him. Up to the present his whereabouts are unknown. How can he be allowed to absent himself repeatedly from the control of the administration? The aforesaid Dalai has been guilty of treachery over and over again, and has placed himself outside the pale of the Imperial bounty. To his superiors he has shown ingratitude, and he has failed to respond to the expectations of the people below him. He is not a fit head of the saints (Hu-t'u-k'o-t'u).

"Let A-wang, &c., be deprived of the title of Dalai Lama as a punishment. Henceforth, no matter whether he has flown, or whether he returns to Tibet or not, he is to be treated as an ordinary person, and the resident in Tibet shall at once institute a search for a number of male children bearing miraculous signs, inscribe their names on tablets, and according to precedent, place them in the golden urn, from which one shall be drawn as the true re-embodiment of the previous generations of Dalai Lamas. A report shall be made to the Throne, and the Imperial favour will be bestowed on the child selected, who will thus be enabled to continue the propagation of the doctrine and glorify the church. The court rewards virtue that vice may suffer, and holds perfect justice. You, clergy and laity of Tibet, are our children, and from the issue of this decree let all of you obey the laws and preserve the peace, and let none disregard our extreme desire for the tranquillity of a border dominion, and for the support of the yellow church."

I have the honour to observe that an Imperial decree has been issued depriving the Dalai Lama, A-wang, &c., of his title and ordering the selection of a person in accordance with precedent, upon whom the title of Dalai Lama will be bestowed by His Majesty the Emperor, to keep order in the yellow church; and that all matters affecting the relations of Tibet will continue to be dealt with according to the treaty concluded between China and Great Britain. Instructions in this sense have been sent by telegraph to the Imperial resident in Tibet.

In communicating the above to Your Excellency, I have the honour to request that the British Government may be informed.

I avail, &c.,

PRINCE CH'ING.

Enclosure 2 in No. 340.

Note from Mr. Max Müller to Prince Ch'ing, dated 26th February, 1910.

As I stated yesterday verbally at the Wai-wu Pu, my Government feel some anxiety as to the effect that may be produced by the events at present taking place in Tibet on the neighbouring States which border on our Indian Empire.

Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere in the internal administration of Tibet, cannot be indifferent to disturbances of the peace in a country which is both our neighbour and on intimate terms with neighbouring States on our frontier, and especially with Nepal, whom His Majesty's Government could not prevent from taking such steps to protect her interests as she may think necessary in the circumstances. In view of our treaty relations with both Tibet and China, His Majesty's Government had the right to expect that the Chinese Government would at least have tendered friendly explanations before embarking on a policy which, in the absence of such explanations, cannot but appear intended to subvert political conditions set up by the Anglo-Tibetan Convention of 1904 and confirmed by the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1906.

I venture to remind your Highness that the Treaty of 1904 was negotiated with the Tibetan Government and confirmed by the Chinese Government, and His Majesty's Government consequently feel that they have a right to expect that an effective Tibetan Government shall be maintained with whom they can, when necessary, treat in the manner provided by the two above-mentioned Conventions.

I hope that your Highness will, in replying to this note, furnish me with information which will enable me to send a reassuring message to my Government as to the intentions of the Chinese Government in regard to their future action in Tibet.

I avail, &c.,
W. G. MAX MÜLLER.

Enclosure 3 in No. 340.

Note from Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Max Müller, dated 27th February, 1910.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, from which I learn that His Majesty's Government disclaim any desire to interfere in the internal administration of Tibet, and to express my appreciation of this fair and friendly attitude. A treaty having been concluded between China and Great Britain relating to Tibet, its provisions must be scrupulously carried out. However, in consequence of the repeated disobedience and obstinacy of the Tibetan people, the Chinese Government has been compelled to despatch troops to preserve order. The Chinese Government fully believed that His Majesty's Government must share their views with regard to China sending troops to tranquillise the country and protect the trade marts. On this occasion only 2,000 troops have entered Tibet by the land route, merely with the hope of protecting the trade marts and seeing that the Tibetans conform to the treaties, and they are in no way different from a police force. But the Dalai Lama does nothing but run away on one pretext or another, and must really be considered to have renounced his position voluntarily. The object of the Imperial Court in issuing the decree depriving him of his title and ordering the appointment of another is to support the yellow church and to tranquillise the country. Telegraphic instructions have repeatedly been sent to the Imperial resident to observe the treaties, and to pay special attention to putting affairs in order, protecting clergy and laity, and maintaining friendly relations with neighbouring States, so that there may be no disorder and that Tibet may remain peaceful as usual. The Chinese Government attaches importance to the Anglo-Chinese Treaty relating to Tibet, and there need be no apprehension whatever of its being broken. Under no circumstances will the dismissal or retention of a Dalai Lama be used to alter the political situation in any way. The relations between our two countries being those of firm friendship, Great Britain will, I am sure, understand the intentions of the Chinese Government, and, as occasion arises, give support to them. I shall be obliged if Your Excellency will be so good as to communicate the above to His Majesty's Government.

No. 341.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd March, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram, dated the 22nd instant, received from Resident in Nepal :—
" All reported quiet in Lhasa; recall of Amban Wen confirmed; arrival of 1,000 troops only, and publication of notices, by which monopolies on yak tails and wool trade is revoked, reported."

No. 342.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 25th March, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

I yesterday ratified the treaty with Bhutan; publication will take place on the 26th instant.

No. 343.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 26th March, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

A notice signed by Mr. Cheung has been posted at Yatung, by which, under orders from Chinese Popon at Pipitang, import of silver into Tibet is forbidden, and traders are threatened if orders are disobeyed by them. Instructions have been sent to Agent at Yatung to ask Mr. Cheung for what reasons this order has been issued, and to point out that the commodities in which trade can be prohibited under Article 3 of the 1893 Regulations do not include silver.

No. 344.

Despatch from Mr. Max Müller to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 14th March, 1910. (*Received 29th March*, 1910.)

(Extract.)

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of the memorandum which His Excellency Nat'ung had promised to send me, explaining in detail the reasons which have prompted the Chinese Government to depose the Dalai Lama, and amplifying the information on this point already conveyed to you in my telegram of the 6th instant. The memorandum contains a recital of the deposed Pontiff's alleged misdeeds, but the explanations and assurances are not really so detailed and definite as those given me verbally by the Grand Councillor Nat'ung. Allowance must, however be made for the style of Chinese official documents, which are invariably loosely worded according to our western ideas, and appear to lay as much stress on generalities and vague assertions as on definite statements of fact. I have been unable to obtain any further information from the Wai-wu Pu as to events taking place in Lhasa, though His Excellency Liang Tun-yen told me on Friday that, as far as they knew, everything was quiet there; that there was no truth in the report that three members of the Tibetan Council of State ("Kablens") had been dismissed; on the contrary, some high Tibetan officials appointed by the Dalai Lama before his flight had been confirmed in their offices, while the Assistant Amban Wen had been summoned to the frontier to report to Chao-Erh Feng.

Enclosure in No. 344.

Note from the Wai-wu Pu to Sir J. Jordan, dated 9th March, 1910.

On the 25th February an Imperial decree was issued depriving the Dalai Lama of his office and rank, and setting forth in detail the various ways in which he had recklessly defied the Imperial commands. The board has now the honour again to explain point by point the real nature of his crimes.

Since the Dalai Lama took over the civil administration in 1895 he has behaved in a high-handed manner, and has shown himself both proud and dissolute; in

short, he has broken all bounds. He has taken up arms and caused many agitations, with the result that he is extremely detested by the people. His Minister for Military Affairs, Chiang Pa Tan Tseng—a man equally loathed—assisted him in his schemes. This man did not keep his troops properly in hand, and they oppressed the whole country and robbed as much as they pleased. In any place they passed through nine out of ten houses were stripped bare. In April, 1904, Colonel Younghusband sent a despatch from Gyantse to the resident in Tibet proposing to negotiate. The Dalai Lama not only refused to furnish men and horses, but actually despatched Chiang Pa Tan Tseng to raise a disturbance. Subsequently the resident ordered the Dalai Lama to return to the Potala and carefully guard the sacred portrait of the Emperor Kienlung, but the Dalai refused to obey, and in July, 1904, actually fled away from Tibet in the night. At that time the Resident, Yu T'ai, denounced him on several counts, and the Dalai was temporarily stripped of his rank by Imperial decree. Since that date he has wandered about for over two years, first to Urga and then to Si-Ning. He committed extortion on his journey, and had no intention of returning to Tibet. But the throne, continuing to hope that he would reform his ways, ordered the local authorities to show him every attention, and at the same time urged the Dalai to begin his journey back to Tibet. In 1908 he reached Peking, and was received in audience, whereupon the Emperor, ignoring his past offences, bestowed upon him an honorary title and showered presents upon him. The Dalai, after his return to Tibet, ought to have scrupulously cultivated the practice of his religion, and thus, by showing his gratitude, might have hoped to repay the Imperial favour, but he continued in his stupidity, and did not reform.

On the Dalai's arrival in Tibet, the Resident went to receive him. But he only saw him once, as, although he invited the Dalai Lama several times to discuss important affairs, the latter always made an excuse for not seeing him. Moreover, the Dalai frequently stirred up the Tibetans and moved troops about and invaded China. San Yen was first attacked, and subsequently a reconnaissance was made towards Batang, Yen Ching, and other places. The Resident several times ordered him to withdraw the troops, but the Dalai would not do so.

The real object of the entry of Szechuan troops into Tibet is to protect the trade marts and tranquillise the country, and they only number 2,000 men. Moreover, they have advanced by detachments, so that there was no ground for any apprehension on the part of the Dalai. The latter, however, failed to furnish supplies as he was bound to do, and actually sent secret orders to the Tibetan troops to oppose the advance of our men. He also burnt or stole the supplies at Chiamdo, and robbed and slew some of our soldiers and people. Further, the Dalai despatched troops to the Mo Chu Kung barrier with the object of obstructing our advance, and although successive attempts to reason with him were made, he paid not the slightest attention.

When the first detachment of Szechuan troops arrived in Lhasa the Dalai immediately fled away in the night. Thus the details of his perverseness and past misconduct stand out clear, so that there was no help for it but to deprive the Dalai of his rank and title and proceed to select a successor to him so as to protect the Yellow Church. From first to last the Emperor has treated the Dalai Lama with the utmost leniency.

But the Dalai is the Chief of all the Hatakhtus, and his special duty should be the propagation of his religion—a religion which loves peaceful seclusion. Yet the Dalai, being a man fond of making war, is not a fit person to be trusted with the control of the Yellow Church. Again, he has disobeyed the Imperial commands, and has several times dared to leave Tibet. It is impossible to pardon him a second time.

Now, in the reign of K'ang Hsi, the sixth Dalai Lama, Yi Hsi Cha Mu Su was deposed, and the title was given to Ko Le Tsang Chid Mo Ts'o, who also became the sixth Dalai Lama. Thus, in deposing the present Dalai Lama and choosing a successor, the precedent set in K'ang Hsi's reign is being followed. Further, the deposition merely personally concerns the Dalai Lama as a man, and in no way affects the internal administration of Tibet.

A telegram has now been received from the Resident, Lien, stating that on the arrival of the Szechuan troops they were kept under strict discipline, and that the Lamas are performing their devotions as usual, and that the civil administration is being carried on as before.

The general situation, therefore, remains entirely unchanged, and the Chinese Government will of course, in respect to the foreign relations of Tibet, carry out the provisions of the Anglo-Tibetan treaties.

The board has the honour, therefore, to set forth the reasons for the deposition of the Dalai Lama, and transmits this memorandum in order to dispel popular suspicion.

No. 345.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 31*st March*, 1910.

(Extract.)

In continuation of previous correspondence I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to forward copies of a telegram and a despatch from the Government of India* on the subject of Chinese operations in Tibet. It appears to Viscount Morley that the Chinese Government is deliberately making its suzerainty over Tibet effective, and that the result of its proceedings will be the substitution of a strong internal administration for the feeble rule of the Dalai Lama. It is necessary therefore to consider how this change will affect, in the first place, British Indian relations, commercial and political, with Tibet, and, secondly, the relations of the three States of Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan, lying outside the administrative border of British India, but under British control or protection, with the Government of India, and with their neighbour in Tibet. As to the first of these questions it seems to be sufficient at this stage to take note of the assurance of the Chinese Government that it will fulfil all treaty obligations affecting Tibet, and to inform it that His Majesty's Government will expect that pending negotiations and representations on the subjects of tariff, trade agents, monopolies, tea trade, and so forth, will not be prejudiced by delay or by any change of administration. If this is clearly understood it will not be necessary in the present state of disturbance to pursue at once the matters discussed in the despatch of the Governor -General in Council, dated the 10th February, 1910. The second question is, however, one of greater urgency and importance, because delay may create mistrust in the States concerned, and even encourage China to raise claims which will hereafter lead to trouble. It seems to be advisable that a clear intimation should at once be made to China that the British Government cannot allow any administrative changes in Tibet to affect or prejudice the integrity of Nepal or the rights of a State so closely allied to the Government of India. Sikkim has long been under British protection. By a recent treaty the foreign affairs of Bhutan are under the control of the British Government. The communication, therefore, which it is proposed to make to the Chinese Government relative to Nepal may well cover the other two States on the borders of British India. While then it is suggested that the Chinese Government should be informed that the British Government expect the treaty obligations of Tibet and China in respect to Tibet to be scrupulously maintained, and, moreover, are prepared to protect the integrity and rights of their allies the States of Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan, the Secretary of State for India proposes to instruct the Viceroy to check any action on their part which is not authorised by the Government of India. I am to enquire whether Sir E. Grey approves of the action proposed, and is prepared to make to China the intimation suggested. Should China fail in performing her treaty obligations in Tibet after the receipt of the intimation, the breach of agreement can form the subject of precise protest and negotiation. But in the meantime it is undoubtedly desirable to press the Chinese Government to send strict orders to their local officials to co-operate with our own officers in a friendly manner, since without such friendly relations (of which there has recently been a marked absence) friction between the two Governments is certain to arise. It might also be well to impress upon the Chinese the inadvisability of locating troops upon or in the neighbourhood of the frontiers of India and the adjoining States in such numbers as would necessitate corresponding movements on the part of the Government of India and the rulers of the States concerned. The Tibetans, though ignorant, are peaceable people, and it is unlikely that a very large Chinese force will be necessary for such simple police arrangements as are contemplated by Article 12 of the Trade Regulations.

* Nos. 320 and 336.

No. 346.

Treaty with Bhutan, signed 8th January, 1910. (*Received in London 2nd April*, 1910.)

Whereas it is desirable to amend Articles IV. and VIII. of the Treaty concluded at Sinchula on the 11th day of November, 1865, corresponding with the Bhutia year Shing Lang, 24th day of the 9th month, between the British Government and the Government of Bhutan, the undermentioned amendments are agreed to on the one part by Mr. C. A. Bell, Political Officer in Sikkim, in virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., Earl of Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, and on the other part by His Highness Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Bhutan.

The following addition has been made to Article IV. of the Sinchula Treaty of 1865.

> "The British Government has increased the annual allowance to the Government of Bhutan from fifty thousand rupees (Rs. 50,000) to one hundred thousand rupees (Rs. 100,000) with effect from the 10th January, 1910."

Article VIII. of the Sinchula Treaty of 1865 has been revised and the revised Article runs as follows :—

> "The British Government undertakes to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On its part, the Bhutanese Government agrees to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations. In the event of disputes with or causes of complaint against the Maharajas of Sikkim and Cooch Behar, such matters will be referred for arbitration to the British Government which will settle them in such manner as justice may require, and insist upon the observance of its decision by the Maharajas named."

Done in quadruplicate at Punaka, Bhutan, this eighth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, corresponding with the Bhutia date, the 27th day of the 11th month of the Earth-Bird (Ṣa-ja) year.

C. A. BELL, Political Officer in Sikkim.

Eighth January, nineteen hundred and ten (8th January, 1910).

() Seal of Political Officer in Sikkim.

Seal of Dharma Raja. []

Seal of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan. ()

Seal of Tatsang Lamas. ()
Seal of Tongsa Penlop. ()
Seal of Paro Penlop. ()
Seal of Zhung Dronyer. ()
Seal of Timbu Jongpen. ()
Seal of Punaka Jongpen. ()
Seal of Wangdu Potang Jongpen. ()
Seal of Taka Penlop ()
Seal of Deb Zimpon. ()

MINTO,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This treaty was ratified by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council at Fort William, on the twenty-fourth day of March, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and ten (24th March, 1910).

S. H. BUTLER,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. 347.

From Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Max Müller, dated Peking, 8th April, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

There is no longer any doubt that China is actively making her suzerainty over Tibet effective, and it is therefore necessary to consider how the change will affect (1) British Indian relations, both commercial and political, with Tibet, and (2) the relations of the three frontier States of Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan with both India and China. As regards (1), the Chinese Government have already given assurances that they will scrupulously fulfil all treaty obligations affecting Tibet, and it will therefore be enough for the moment to inform them that His Majesty's Government will expect that the treaty obligations of China and Tibet in respect of the latter will be scrupulously maintained, and that the pending negotiations and representations on the subject of tariff, trade agents, monopolies, tea trade, &c., will not be prejudiced by delay or by any change of administration. The second point is, however, of greater urgency, and as delay might create mistrust in all three States, and even encourage China to raise claims in their regard, it will be necessary to make a clear intimation to China that we cannot allow any administrative changes in Tibet to affect or prejudice the integrity either of Nepal or of the two smaller States, and that we are prepared, if necessary, to protect the interests and rights of these three States. It will be sufficient for the time being if you address a note to the Wai-wu Pu in the sense of this telegram. You should at the same time press the Chinese Government to send strict orders to their local officials to co-operate with our own officers in a friendly manner, since without such friendly relations (of which there has recently been a marked absence) friction between the two Governments is certain to arise. It would also be well that you should impress upon them the inadvisability of locating troops upon or in the neighbourhood of the frontiers of India and the adjoining States in such numbers as would necessitate corresponding movements on the part of the Government of India and the rulers of the States concerned. His Majesty's Government are unable to believe that the presence of a large Chinese force can be required for the simple police duties contemplated in Article 12 of the trade regulations.

No. 348.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 11*th April,* 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram received from Mr. Bell :—" It is stated by Tibetan Ministers that, whereas normal Chinese garrison of Lhasa and surrounding country is only 500, there are now altogether 3,400 Chinese soldiers there, viz., 2,400 in Lhasa, 500 at Gyamda, 10 days' journey east of Lhasa, and 500 at Lharigo, 14 days' march north-east of Lhasa. Ministers also state that intention of dismissing Ministers who accompanied Dalai Lama to India has been announced by Amban Lien. They point out that such a dismissal would be interference of very serious kind with Tibetan Government's functions. Dalai Lama's palace near Lhasa, known as Norbu Lingka, is stated by them to have been taken possession of by Chinese soldiers, who are endeavouring to construct barracks, capable of holding 1,000 Chinese troops, at Lhasa. They say, in conclusion, that struggle to maintain the freedom of their country is the only offence of themselves and the Tibetan people."

No. 349.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 11*th April,* 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Political Officer, Sikkim, telegraphs as follows :—" In a recent interview I was asked by the Tibetan Ministers that a British officer to inquire into Chinese conduct in Tibet might be sent to Lhasa or Gyantse, and that an alliance, under which each

party should help the other on the same terms as arrangement which they say exists between Government of India and Nepal, might be concluded by Government of India with Tibet. In reply I said that their request would be reported by me to the Government of India, as usual."

No. 350.

Memorandum to Chinese Minister in London, dated 14*th April*, 1910.

In view of the altered situation resulting from the recent action of China in Tibet, His Majesty's Government have considered how the change will affect (1) British Indian relations, both commercial and political, with Tibet, and (2) the relations of the three frontier States of Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan with both India and China.

His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Peking has accordingly been directed to address a note to the Chinese Government setting forth the attitude and requirements of His Majesty's Government on these points.

As regards the first point, the Chinese Government have already given assurances that they will scrupulously fulfil all treaty obligations affecting Tibet, and His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires has therefore been instructed to inform the Chinese Government that His Majesty's Government expect that these treaty obligations will be scrupulously maintained, and that the pending negotiations and representations on the subject of tariff, trade agents, monopolies, tea trade, &c., will not be prejudiced by delay or by any change of administration.

The second point is, however, of greater urgency, for any delay in clearly defining the situation might give rise to uneasiness in the three States. Mr. Max Müller has accordingly been instructed to make it clear to the Chinese Government that His Majesty's Government are unable to allow any administrative changes in Tibet to affect or prejudice the integrity either of Nepal or of the two smaller States, and that they are prepared, if necessary, to protect the interests and rights of these three States.

Mr. Max Müller has, moreover, been instructed to press the Chinese Government to send strict orders to their local officials to co-operate with the officers of the Government of India in a friendly manner, since without such friendly relations (of which there has recently been a marked absence) friction between the two Governments is certain to arise, and he is, at the same time, to draw attention to the inadvisability of troops being located upon or in the neighbourhood of the frontiers of India and the adjoining States in such numbers as would necessitate corresponding movements on the part of the Government of India and the rulers of the States concerned. His Majesty's Government are unable to believe that the presence of a large Chinese force can be required for the simple police duties contemplated in Article XII. of the Trade Regulations of 1908.

No. 351.

Enclosure in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 31*st March*, 1910. (*Received* 16*th April*, 1910.)

Enclosure in No. 351.

Report from Lhasa, dated 6*th March*, 1910. (*Received through the Resident in Nepal.*)

(Extract.)

The Ambans had even before forbidden the Government of Tibet to monopolise the trade in wool and yak-tails. Now they have proclaimed, by means of a notice stuck up in the market-place, that the monopoly cannot be allowed, and that it is free to the trader or the people to trade on these commodities.

No. 352.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State for India, dated 21st April, 1910

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram, dated 18th instant, received from Political Officer, Sikkim :—"Following recent acts of Chinese authorities in Peking in interfering in internal administration and *status quo ante* are reported by Tibetan Minister :—Chinese police are being posted throughout the country by the Amban, and where Tibetan police exist they are being dismissed. Amban has removed 30 good rifles from Tibetan armoury, has closed Tibetan arsenal and Tibetan mint, and proposes the confiscation of all rifles throughout the country in the possession of Tibetans. Regent has been forbidden by him to perform his religious duties, Amban saying another Lama will be chosen for this purpose. Amban has broken open sealed doors of Dalai Lama's palace at Norbaling, near Lhasa, is taking steps to deprive Ministers who accompanied Dalai Lama to Darjiling of their appointments, and has posted soldiers in most of their houses. Ministers request that aggression of Chinese may be stopped while discussion between British and Chinese Governments is in progress, and that permission to communicate with their deputies at Lhasa may be given to the Tibetan Government in Darjiling; failing this, they request the despatch to Lhasa of British officers with soldiers, to inquire into and discuss with Chinese the present condition of affairs."

No. 353.

Letter from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, dated 29th April, 1910.

In my letter of 31st March on the subject of Chinese operations in Tibet was enclosed copy of a letter from the Government of India (dated 10th February, 1910), regarding certain breaches by the Chinese and Tibetans Governments of the Anglo-Tibetan and Anglo-Chinese Conventions and of the Trade Regulations. It was suggested that it would be sufficient for the present to inform the Chinese Government that His Majesty's Government will expect that pending negotiations and representations on the subject of tariff, trade agents, monopolies, tea trade, and so forth, will not be prejudiced by delay or by any change of administration; and it was thought unnecessary to pursue at once the matters referred to in the Government of India's letter. Viscount Morley is inclined to think that the time has now come when those matters should be taken up. The policy which underlay the Anglo-Tibetan Convention of 1904, and which from that time onwards His Majesty's Government have consistently observed, aimed solely at securing effectually the commercial facilities already conceded to us under earlier agreements and such reasonable extension of them as the normal and unhindered growth of commerce between two contiguous countries was likely to involve. It is not, and it has never been, part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to seek to exercise political influence or to guide the course of political events in Tibet, and they have carefully respected the desire of the Tibetans for isolation from the disturbing influences of Western civilisation. But as the recent Chinese action in Tibet has seemed to afford no reason for departing from that policy of abstention, so it must be recognised that nothing has occurred to cause His Majesty's Government to abate anything from the legitimate rights secured to them by the Anglo-Tibetan Convention and formally confirmed by the Chinese Government. It appears to Lord Morley that a clear understanding of this fact by China is a necessary condition of those friendly relations which it is the avowed desire of both Governments to maintain. As Sir E. Grey is aware, a number of cases have accumulated in which it is claimed that the terms of the Convention have been violated. In the correspondence ending with Sir A. Godley's letter of 1st April, 1909,* it was decided that His Majesty's Minister at Peking should address the Chinese Government on the subject of the admission of Indian tea to Tibet. It will be seen from the Government of India's letter that they desire now to separate this question from that of a general tariff. As explained in Sir A. Godley's letter of 17th February, 1909,† the view hitherto taken has been that Indian tea is admissible to Tibet under the Trade Regulations of 1893 at a rate of duty not exceeding that which is applied to Chinese tea imported

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* *See* No. 282.

† *See* No. 272.

into Great Britain. The Government of India find, however, that this duty is prohibitive, and propose that in future the rate should be that applied to Chinese tea imported into India, viz., 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, though they are willing to consider a higher rate if necessary. This proposal appears to be reasonable in itself, and the way is opened for negotiations upon the new basis proposed by the fact, reported in the Viceroy's telegram of the 10th February, 1909, that the Chinese Customs Officer stated that he had received orders from Peking that no Indian tea was to enter Tibet until a tariff had been arranged. Such a prohibition appears to be contrary to Article IV. of the Trade Regulations of 1893 and the Convention of 27th April, 1906. At the same time the Secretary of State for India leaves it to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to decide whether the Chinese Government should be pressed, under present conditions, to take into consideration the whole question of the admission of Indian tea into Tibet. The Government of India further wish to address the Tibetan High Authorities at Lhasa in accordance with the procedure described in Article 3 of the Trade Regulations of 1908, on three other matters. The restrictions imposed on trade between Garhwal and Tibet, and the levy of duties in Tibet are, in Viscount Morley's opinion, infringements of Article II., IX., and XII. of the Tibet Trade Regulations of 1908. It is understood that the wool monopoly has, in the meantime, been revoked by the Chinese, but in any case, the grant of such monopolies appears to be inconsistent with the last of these Articles, and with the whole spirit of the Treaties and Regulations which were designed to promote and not to strangle trade. Lord Morley therefore proposes, if Sir E. Grey sees no objection, to authorise the Government of India to address the Tibetan Government upon these points.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHMOND RITCHIE.

No. 354.

From Secretary of State for India to Viceroy, dated 4th May, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

The following telegram relating to Tibet should be repeated to His Majesty's Minister at Peking. See your telegram dated the 21st ultimo. Definite intimation should now be made to Dalai Lama that there can be no interference between Tibetans and China on the part of His Majesty's Government. Such steps will be taken by His Majesty's Government to enforce the Anglo-Tibetan and Anglo-Chinese Conventions as may be considered desirable; but His Majesty's Government can only recognise the *de facto* Government, as the above Conventions specifically preclude them from interfering in the internal administration of the country. Dalai Lama and his followers will be treated with respect so long as they choose to remain in India, and any arrangements they may wish to propose regarding place of residence, &c., may be listened to by Your Excellency. An intimation to the same effect may be made to Maharaja of Bhutan, and the latter may be assured, if you consider it desirable to do so, that no administrative changes in Tibet will be permitted by His Majesty's Government to affect or prejudice Bhutan's rights and integrity. You can judge whether a similar communication is required to Sikkim, having regard to the Agreement of 1861 with that State.

No. 355.

Enclosures in a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 12th May, 1910. (Received 28th May, 1910.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 355.

(Translation of a Tibetan Paper received with Letter from the Resident in Nepal, dated the 23rd March, 1910.)

Proclamation issued for the Protection of the Poor.

As regards the restriction in the trade of wool, yak-tails, and others by the Tibetan Government according to their own wish, it is quite clear from the records that I, the Great Minister, have issued formerly very strict orders prohibiting the

restriction. Formerly if anybody wished to buy or sell any produce of the country he was free to do so, but the Tibetan Government, thinking only of gain, stopped this freedom of traders, and consequently the people were greatly troubled and injured. Moreover, not knowing how to use daily the riding and transport animals and also the grain and fuel, they of their own accord stopped this supply also. This is quite a new thing in the country, and who will bear the punishment? It is quite clear that if a proclamation forbidding this is not issued, it will be difficult for the people to obtain food and there will be great trouble in the country. Therefore this proclamation is issued. All the Chinese and Tibetan officials of Tibet, soldiers, subjects and everybody must obey this. After the issue of this proclamation, the trade in wool, yak-tails, food-grains, grass, and grain must be carried on as before. But if anybody disobeys and restricts or enhances the price of anything, he will be heavily punished at once. Therefore do not disobey. Issued on a date and month of the second year of the reign of Shon-tong.

Enclosure 2 in No. 355.

From the British Trade Agent, Yatung, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated the 19*th April*, 1910.

(Telegraphic.)

Mr. Cheung has informed me that silver can be imported into Tibet from date in order to stimulate trade. I would suggest that a printed notice be issued to all traders, informing them of this.

No. 356.

Despatch from Mr. Max Müller to Sir Edward Grey, dated Peking, 17*th May*, 1910. (*Received* 6*th June*, 1910.)

(Extract.)

In obedience to the instructions conveyed in your telegram of the 8th ultimo, I pointed out to the Chinese Government that His Majesty's Government would expect that any negotiations and representations now pending in regard to the grant of certain monopolies in Tibet should not be delayed or in any way prejudiced by a possible change in the administration in Tibet. Prince Ch'ing's reply contained a statement that "the reference to the grant of monopolies is not understood." I therefore deemed it advisable to enlighten the Chinese Government on this point, and on the 20th ultimo I addressed to the Wai-wu Pu the memorandum, of which a copy is enclosed herewith, embodying the information which I possessed on the subject of these monopolies, and which is contained in a memorandum furnished to this legation by the Government of India. I have now received the accompanying reply from the Wai-wu Pu conveying the information that the Chinese Resident in Tibet has taken steps to cancel the grant of these monopolies, and to warn all the Tibetan merchants that any breach of the trade regulations will be punished.

Enclosure 1 in No. 356.

Memorandum communicated by Mr. Max Müller to the Wai-wu Pu, 20*th April*, 1910.

According to information received by the Government of India from the Political Officer in Sikkim the Tibetan Government have farmed out the sole right of purchasing wool and yak-tails in Tibet to three merchants, namely, to the Kumsang family at Lhasa, to one Pu-nye-chang, of the Pom-do-tsang family, and to Jimpa, trader of Chema, or, if the last refuses, owing to fear of the Chumbi Valley traders, to Garusha, a Lhasa trader. By the terms of the proclamation of the Tibetan Government, which was issued on the 26th May, 1909, any person other than the

merchants referred to who buy wool or yak-tails will be punished, and his purchases confiscated. It has also been reported that a monopoly for the purchase of hides has been given to one, Ge-tu-sang, a wealthy trader of Eastern Tibet, for 20,000 rupees a year. Further, it has been reported that the Chumbi Valley traders who protested against the monopolies have been given a half-share on payment of a fixed royalty to the Tibetan Government, and that the representatives of the leading wool traders of the Chumbi Valley, numbering eighteen in all, have left for Lhasa. The leading European and Indian merchants of Kalimpong, who control about half the total trade in wool between India and Tibet have petitioned against the monopolies, and have pointed out that their interests will suffer if these monopolies are maintained. The Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company and Mr. Manishanker R. Bhatt, a Surat trader carrying on business at Gyantse, have pointed out, too, that the monopolies will completely ruin the present trade with Tibet. The Government of India have pointed out that these monopolies constitute a breach of the Lhasa Convention and the Tibet Trade Regulations of 1908, and His Majesty's Government consequently expect that the Tibetan authorities will revoke their grant.

Enclosure 2 in No. 356.

Memorandum communicated by the Wai-wu Pu to Mr. Max Müller, 4th May, 1910.

On the 20th April the Board had the honour to receive a memorandum from Mr. Max Müller, stating that the Tibetan Government have farmed out the sole right of purchasing wool and yak-tails to three merchants, namely, to the Kamsang family at Lhasa, to one, Pu-nye-chang, of the Pom-de-tsang family, and to Jimpa, trader of Chema. Further, that a monopoly for the purchase of hides had been given to one Ge-ta-sang, a wealthy trader of Eastern Tibet. Mr. Max Müller pointed out that these monopolies constituted a breach of the Lhasa Convention and the Tibet Trade Regulations of 1908, and that His Majesty's Government consequently expected that the Tibetan Government would revoke their grant. The Board accordingly telegraphed to His Excellency Lien Yü, the Resident in Tibet; a telegram has now been received from him as follows :—" Last year the administration gave a monopoly of the trade in yak-tails and wool to three Tibetan merchants. This was called ' k'un shang,' *i.e.*, monopolising trade. At the time I made several protests against this monopoly as being a breach of the trade regulations, and as tending to oppress the poor people. In March last I summoned the merchants in question before me and ordered them to return the capital they had collected from merchants, and to cease thenceforth from monopolising trade. They had obeyed my orders and given bonds. At the same time I caused it to be notified along the east and west roads as well as at the trade marts that if any Tibetan merchant should dare to break the regulations he would at once be arrested and punished. In the future there ought not to be any cases of interference with trade." The Board have the honour to communicate the above.

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